

No. A
THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK

1

1



1

1

Will pay ONE DOLLAR on demand
to or bearer

KIRTLAND OHIO

MORMON

1

No. B
THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK

1



1

1

Will pay ONE DOLLAR on demand
to or bearer

CURRENCY

2

Kirtland

OHIO

2



No.

2

2

THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK

Will pay TWO DOLLARS on demand

BY DOUGLAS A.
NYHOLM

2

Crash.

Underwood & Baldwin, New York. Ph.

Pres't.

2

A No.
THE KIRTLAND
SAFETY
SOCIETY



3

BANK Will pay on demand
to or bearer THREE DOLLARS

Kirtland Ohio

10

3

10

Mormon Currency

1837-1937

By
Douglas A. Nyholm

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Acknowledgements

Douglas A. Nyholm

June 2009

I would like to dedicate this book to Mark Peterson. I met Mark as a result of my first book published in 2004. Mark supplied me with much of the information contained herein and made his personal collection available to me for research and cataloging. Many original scans are shown here as a result of his graciousness and encouragement to document material that was heretofore unknown to many collectors and historians. Mark's contribution to this work was also paramount through his personal funding of research assistants at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.

I also acknowledge and give special thanks to my wife, Jan, who spent many long hours proofreading and editing this book. My gratitude also goes out to Jan for her understanding and patience by happily putting up with me as I spent many thousands of hours researching.



Mark Peterson

1941-2008

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MORMON CURRENCY

By Douglas A. Nyholm

INTRODUCTION

This is my second book about Mormon currency. My first book, written in 2004, contained, for the first, time high resolution color images of many items previously not available. I have expanded greatly on previous information by acquiring a virtually complete collection of hi-res full color images of every Mormon related item known, beginning from the Kirtland Ohio currency in 1837 through the latter years of the 19th century which also contain several issues produced in the early years of the 20th century. New items and information continue to come to light; just days prior to finalizing my book two additional unique items were brought to my attention and have been included. I've tried to include information in regard to details concerning the how's and why's for many issues. The history, people involved, and sometimes information detailing everyday life have also been included. This book is outlined, when possible, in a chronological sequence but also separated into sections specific to a particular type. In the case with Kirtland banknotes which were initially issued in 1837 but also re-issued in Salt Lake in 1849 have been grouped into one section. The Mormon issues of currency, coinage and scrip cover virtually 100 years beginning in 1837. This is far more extensive than any other private issuer of this type of material outside of the U.S. government.

As a collector and historian I have attempted to compile this information from the standpoint of a numismatist. There are many references throughout this book entitled 'Collector Notes.' I have avoided in most cases specific price lists as these numbers tend to be quite fluid and change, sometimes significantly from year to year. Collector interest in Mormon related currency is very high and pieces trade for strong prices, not only at auction, but many times privately as well.

I hope that you enjoy the information contained herein as much as I enjoyed researching and documenting it.

Douglas A. Nyholm (2010)

PART ONE

KIRTLAND BANKNOTES



The Kirtland Safety Society Bank

The Banking Industry in 1837

Banking exploded in the United States during the 1830's in response to the demand for credit, loans, and safekeeping of specie. In fact there were a number of Ohio banks already operating with illegal charters or no charters at all. The banking industry was rapidly becoming out of control. When Democrats gained control of the Ohio legislature they attempted to quell the problem, it was during this time that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints attempted to gain a charter¹ for their proposed bank. The charter was denied but even after this problem there was generally widespread support for the bank and the doors were opened for business on January 2, 1837². Almost immediately problems began, first by other banks refusing to accept the Kirtland notes and then by enemies of the Church gathering enough notes to initiate a run on the bank which had insufficient backing to redeem the notes. Soon after, the local newspapers picked up the story, and after publishing the news, caused the final blow to the bank before it had been in operation even a month. The situation went from bad to worse early in 1837 when there was a nationwide panic dubbed 'the panic of 1837'³ that began in New York and quickly spread. Nationwide, hundreds of banks and millions of dollars were lost.

There was widespread speculation in banks including the Kirtland bank. Church officials, including Joseph Smith, urged the Saints to invest and support the bank, but all efforts failed. Eventually the bank closed its doors in November of 1837 but it was essentially out of business long before that.

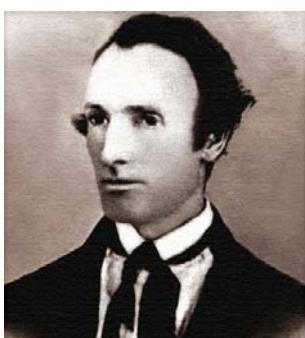
The Beginnings of Mormon Currency in Kirtland Ohio

The first Mormon currency endeavor began at Kirtland, Ohio in 1836 - only six years after The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized.⁴ At that time most members of the Church had relocated from the eastern United States to Kirtland, Ohio. In the span of only a few years, Kirtland grew from a thousand inhabitants into a city of over 2,500. On November 2, 1836, the Kirtland Safety Society Bank was organized with a



Fig. #1 \$1 Kirtland Safety Society Banknote. (Smith/Rigdon signature combination)

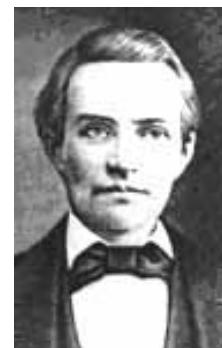
stated value of 4 million dollars.⁵ Joseph Smith, Jr. was the Cashier, and Sidney Rigdon, President. Joseph Smith⁶ sent Oliver Cowdery⁷ to Philadelphia to have plates engraved for the issuance of currency. Orson Hyde⁸ went to Columbus, Ohio to acquire a bank charter, and both Cowdery and Hyde returned to Kirtland the first of January, 1837. Oliver Cowdery had acquired the plates and approximately \$200,000 in printed currency, but the state of Ohio denied the bank charter because there was no capital to back the bank.



Oliver Cowdery



Sidney Rigdon



Orson Hyde

The Church had already expended a great deal of money on this endeavor and the dilemma now was what to do with the printed currency and engraved plates. The Church could not legally operate a bank or issue the currency.⁹



Fig. #2 A\$2 Kirtland Safety Society Banknote. Notice reversed signatures as compared to the note in figure #1.

Joseph Smith, Jr.



On January 2, 1837 the leaders of the Church organized the “Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company.” According to the bank charter, Joseph Smith, Jr. would be the Treasurer, and Sidney Rigdon¹⁰ the Secretary. There are banknotes where the signatures of Smith and Rigdon can be found signed, Smith as Cashier, with Rigdon as President, and on other notes Smith as President and Rigdon as Cashier.

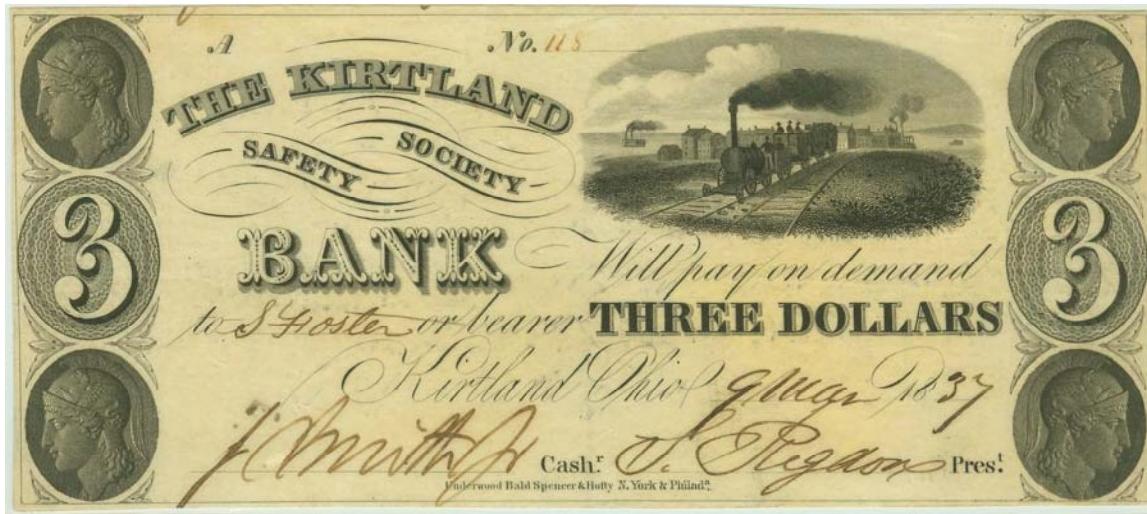


Fig. #3 \$3, \$5, and \$10 Kirtland Banknotes. The majority of all Kirtland notes were signed in a Smith/Rigdon combination as depicted on these notes.

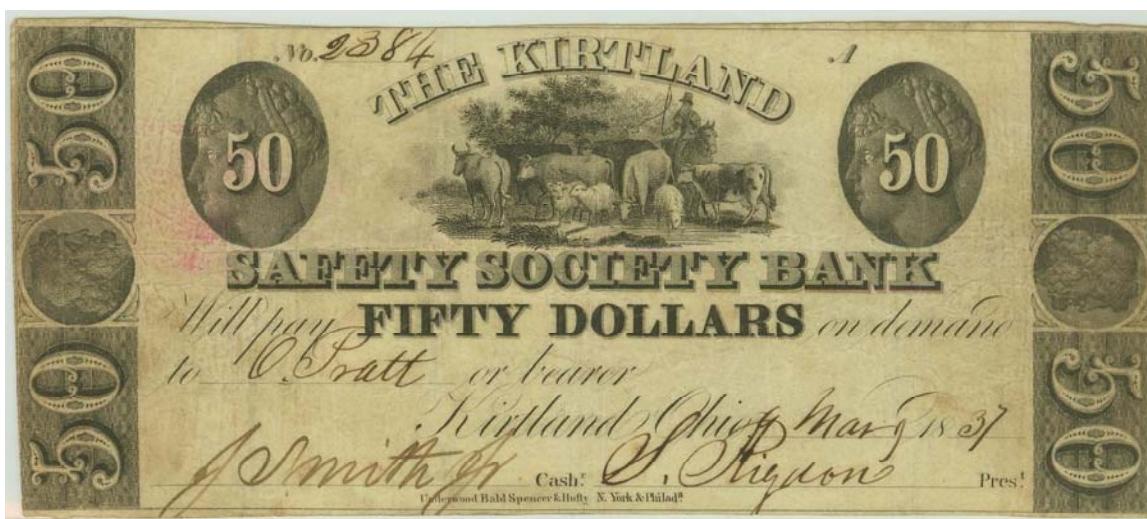


Fig. #4 Shown above are the scarce higher denominations of Kirtland Banknotes. \$100 Kirtland notes are found with both dark and light printing. The dark version is slightly scarcer but either of the two does not usually merit a difference in price or collectability.

Also, notes can be found bearing several different signature combinations as noted in Table #1 on page 34. It is generally accepted that Joseph Smith Jr. personally signed some of the Kirtland notes, however, it is also understood that the majority of the notes with his signature were signed by scribes. The most likely notes to carry his actual signature are the “Anti-Banking” notes and high denominations. It is impossible to authenticate his signature on any single note. The Anti-Banking Co. was organized with capital raised from stockholders, but primarily from assets and land owned by the Church. An ingenious idea was also devised which would allow the Church to utilize the notes already printed from the plates. A hand-stamped “Anti-” before the word “Bank,” was used as well as a hand stamp of “ing Co.” after the word “Bank.” Now the title on the notes read, in part, “Anti-Banking Co.” The words “Cashier” and “President” were also blotted out and the words “Secretary” and “Treasurer,” respectively written in their place. This is just one example of the problems that existed in the banking industry in the 1830’s.¹¹ With thousands of notes on hand, this method of manually modifying the notes was quite tedious and time-consuming. As a result, only a small percentage of notes were modified. Very few of the \$1, \$2, and \$3 banknotes were hand-stamped “Anti-Banking Co.,” and the other denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 were never modified. However, the Church began to issue the notes whether or not they had been modified. Of the notes that survived, only a very small number of modified notes exist today. It was thought that all notes dated January 4, 1837 were stamped with the anti-banking modification. However, an exception recently surfaced as shown below.



Fig. #5 Above is a recently discovered \$1 note dated January 4th 1837. Previously all known notes dated Jan. 4th were modified with the Anti-Banking stamps, this one was not.



Fig. #6 A Unique BANK Modification on a \$1 Kirtland Banknote

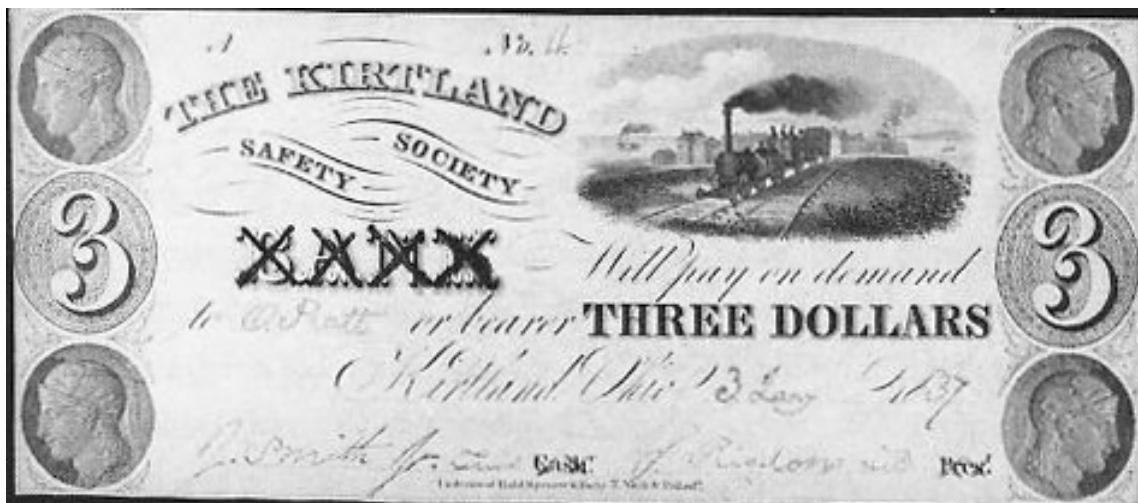


Fig. #7 Early attempts were made (January 3rd) to modify Kirtland banknotes in order to circumvent the law and issue notes without a legal charter.

Kirtland Safety Society Bank Constitution

On November 2, 1836 a constitution was adopted by a group of Church members in Kirtland, Ohio to form the Kirtland Safety Society Banking Company. On January 2, 1837 that constitution was discarded and a list of the Articles of Agreement was agreed upon by two-thirds of the membership in attendance.

- **Article 1** states the capital stock of the firm must be no less than four million dollars, to be split up in shares of fifty dollars each.
- **Article 2** states that the management shall contain thirty-two Directors chosen every year by the membership with the number of votes that they can make equivalent to the number of shares that they hold.
- **Article 3** continues with the instructions that from this group of Directors, a President and Cashier will be chosen by the Directors. The Directors are to meet bi-annually (November and May) to look over the books of the Society.
- **Article 4** states: “There will be a committee of seven Directors to meet each Tuesday to attend to the business of the company.”
- **Article 5** discusses the payment to the Directors, \$1 for each day of their services, while the President, Cashier, and the committee of seven Directors, payment will be agreed upon by the Directors at their meetings.
- **Article 6** discusses that the elections will take place every first Monday of November.
- **Article 7** says that the books of the company are always open to the members of the Society.
- **Article 8** states that a dividend will be declared by the Directors once in six months.
- **Article 9 and 10** discusses the details of payment of installments by the membership.
- **Article 11** gives the Cashier the power to call special meetings of the Directors when he feels it is necessary.
- **Article 12** requires that two-thirds of the Directors be present at the semi-annual meetings, however, gives no requirement to the number of people at the weekly meetings.
- **Article 13** gives the Directors power to pass new Articles of Agreement when the need arises.
- **Article 14** requires that the notes of the Society be signed by the President and Cashier.
- **Article 15** continues with the requirement of what the notes given for the benefit of the Society say and that they are recorded. These notes are to be paid ninety days after they are issued.

- Article 16 states that any of these articles, except the 14th, may be altered by two-thirds of the members of the Society. In this way the Kirtland Safety Society was organized.

The plates were engraved in Philadelphia and the uniface notes “printed on very fine paper by Underwood, Bald, Spencer, and Huffy of New York and Philadelphia.” As problems arose, the bank tried to limit the circulation of their notes while other banks refused to accept them. When the bank started to fail, only two groups of people continued using the notes: those with unpaid debts that required payment and enemies who wanted the Mormons to run out of specie. Joseph Smith finally published this caution in the Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate:

“To the brethren and friends of the church of the Latter-day Saints, I am disposed to say a word relative to the bills of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank. I hereby warn them to be beware of speculators, renegades, and gamblers, who are duping the unsuspecting and the unwary, by palming upon them, those bills, which are of no worth, here. I discountenance and disapprove of any and all such practices. I know them to be detrimental to the best interests of society, as well as to the principles of religion.”

Why did the society fail? One of the biggest reasons was that Kirtland did not have a viable economy. Kirtland could not support the level of agriculture that would be required and there were a lot of merchants along with reckless land speculators that caused the price of land to change with the population. Another primary reason for the failure of the bank was bad timing. It was a bad time to apply for a charter and then there were the lasting effects of the bank panic. In addition to these bad timing factors, there was also a question of legality along with the problem of outstanding notes.

If there were all of these reasons why it would fail, why did they continue with it anyway? They had encouragement to defy the anti-banking legislation, as well as lawyers helping with the organization. They had already retained investors between the months of October and December; they didn’t find out that the charter had been rejected until January. If they had closed it then, Church leadership was concerned that they would lose the people’s trust in Joseph. Additionally, they had already spent money on it, so they felt that they might as well go through with it. Finally, it was a good

move for Joseph's finances because it would increase his cash flow. The state of Joseph's finances was quite the issue in Kirtland at this time.

Joseph's biggest financial problem was debt, over \$150,000 worth of debt. A simple tally broke it down as follows: \$25,000 from lawsuits, \$33,000 from Kirtland, \$30,000 from New York, and \$60,000 from Buffalo.

"It should be observed that what we have here is an estimate of the total indebtedness which Joseph Smith may have incurred during the entire period 1836-37. It does not necessarily follow that he owed that much at any one time. Some of these debts were very short term notes (two to four weeks) which were obviously settled; most were obligations for which Smith was secondarily and contingently liable (in one case with as many as thirty-two cosigners)."

Often the debts that Joseph had were not just his own personal debts, but the debts of the whole Church. The economic panic that resulted in Kirtland with the failure of the society was not expected. Before this panic Joseph expected to be able to pay all of his debts. This economic panic, caused a shortage of money and credit throughout the country, so as a result, his creditors were requesting repayment of the debts as soon as possible.

The \$1 note pictured in figure #6 may very well be unique in collector's hands. There is a similar note which is part of a partial uncut sheet joined with a \$2 note that was modified in the same manner. This piece is owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. There were several different attempts to circumnavigate the problem regarding the denial of a charter by the state of Ohio. Immediately after January 1st of 1837 when the notes were received options were tested so as to still be able to legally issue the Kirtland banknotes. One such example is that of the note pictured in figure #6 with the entire word "BANK" blotted out. It was apparently thought that if they didn't call it a bank (e.g. Just a "Society") that the notes could be issued without legal ramifications. An additional attempt on this same line of thinking exists on a unique note owned by the Church where a very similar modification of four large bold X's was placed over the word BANK. (See figure #7) Interestingly, the titles of President and Cashier were also blotted out. Evidently it was thought that these titles were too closely associated with banking and that they should also be modified. Finally, on this note there are rather crude signatures of Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon which are obviously scribe signatures. We may never know why the "Anti-Banking Company" solution was decided upon but these different

attempts to legally issue Kirtland currency made a very interesting beginning for the Kirtland Safety Society Bank.



Fig. #8 \$1 "Anti-Banking" modified Kirtland Banknote.
All "Anti-Banking" notes were dated Jan. 4, 1837 except for a single unique example dated Jan. 3, 1837 which is owned by the Church.

When the Anti-Banking modification was decided upon there was also the problem of stamping the different denominations. As you can see, the design was different for each denomination and stamps had to be created for each one which required more than one size stamp. Additionally the \$3 note was modified with larger Anti-Banking letters. This was possible due to the differences in the format of the note when compared with the \$1 and \$2 notes, which had to be modified with a much smaller Anti-Banking stamp. For clarity, enlargements of the areas modified are shown in figure #9.



Fig. #9 At left and below are the two areas which were modified. Blotted out were the titles President and Cashier which were replaced with handwritten abbreviations for Secretary and Treasurer.

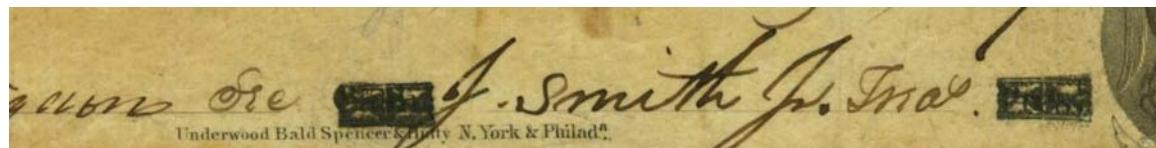




Fig. #10 A \$3 "Anti-Banking" note. Notice the different sizes of ANTI- and ING CO. stamps used which compared to the \$1 and \$2 notes.



Fig. #11 \$2 Anti-banking modified note. Note also the unusual signature combination on this piece.

As many as \$120,000 in Kirtland notes may have circulated, but the actual figure was probably closer to \$80,000. As noted, problems began almost immediately as the notes began to circulate more widely. When holders of the currency attempted to redeem them, they soon discovered that the bank did not actually exist.¹² With few exceptions outside the Church community the currency was worthless. Attempts made to exchange the notes for specie¹³ (coin) resulted in rates as low as 12 ½ cents on the dollar. It was

reported that no more than \$6,000¹⁴ was ever paid out, from over \$80,000 in currency issued. This coincided with the “Panic of 1837,”¹⁵ and many people began to be openly antagonistic towards the Mormons.

Kirtland Safety Society

The number of banks in the U.S. nearly doubled during the 1830’s. Banks provided loans, paper currency, a medium of exchange and a safe depository of hard money. Democrats who opposed an expansion of banks in Ohio had gained control of the legislature and were turning down all requests for new banks. Bad timing. Most other local banks refused to accept the Mormon money, Anti-Mormon newspapers reported negatively on Mormon money. Additionally the bank was backed by land and possessed very little specie. Enemies of the Church obtained enough paper to initiate a run on the bank. Suspension of payments was forced within only a few weeks of the banks inception.

By May the ‘Panic of 1837’ had spread west from New York City and virtually all the banks in Ohio suspended specie payments. Joseph Smith could not persuade others to invest more funds to sustain the bank.

Many people went into debt to purchase land for resale at a substantial profit. When Heber C. Kimball returned in the fall of 1836 from a mission he was amazed at the results of land speculation. A Kirtland lot escalated from \$150 to sometimes \$1,000. Many people were seemingly rich but when the bank closed in Nov. 1837, two hundred people who had invested in the bank lost everything. Joseph Smith lost the most, approximately \$100,000. Although he owned a significant amount of land he could not sell it in order to pay his debtors. Seventeen lawsuits were filed against Joseph totaling over \$30,000.

Many of the assets backing the circulating notes were in the form of real estate. The economic conditions existing at the time, which led to the “Panic of 1837,” resulted in part from declining real estate values. The panic was nationwide, and began with rapidly falling stock prices in New York City. Subsequently, many large and small businesses failed throughout the country. This led to hundreds of bank failures, beginning in New York, but soon spread across the entire country. Many banks which failed had questionable assets and had been teetering on the edge of failure even when times were economically brighter. There was nearly a billion dollars in

losses reported by businesses, and bankruptcies numbered in the tens of thousands. Many banks which had little backing for their currency ceased paying out specie completely. This led to many businesses striking “large cent” type coins in order to replace the previously circulating cents which had become scarce due to hoarding.

Fig. #12

This is an example of a “Hard Times Token” issued during the period 1837-1844. This token depicts President Andrew Jackson stating that he will “Take the Responsibility.”



These coins or tokens had advertisements and political messages on them. Today they are collected and have been given the name “Hard Times Tokens.”¹⁶ The economic downturn continued for several years, but the “Kirtland Safety Society Bank” was defunct¹⁷ long before the economy got better. The failure of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank led to the arrest of Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon for violating Ohio banking laws.¹⁸ Joseph closed the bank in November, 1837, and he and Sidney Rigdon were found guilty, but left the state while the decision was on appeal.

Everyday life in Kirtland

During the 1830’s Kirtland became increasingly Mormon. The number of non-members remained rather constant at 1,200-1,300 while the number of Saints grew from 500 to 1,500 during 1834-1837. Tensions increased between Saints and non-members. Despite long hours of physical work the saints found time for recreation, education, and worship. Some of the activities were hunting, fishing, swimming and horseback riding. In the winter favorites were ice skating and sleigh riding. Education was essential. A Hebrew school was conducted from Jan-Apr 1836 under the direction of Joshua Seixas who was paid \$320 to teach 40 students for seven weeks. Sunday meetings began at 10AM with a hymn and prayer followed by one or two sermons. There was a similar afternoon service which included the serving of the sacrament. The first Thursday of each month was fast day. Music was also important and a July 1830 revelation directed Emma Smith

to compile a hymnal for the Church. It was complete in 1835 and included 90 hymns, thirty-four were written by Church members.

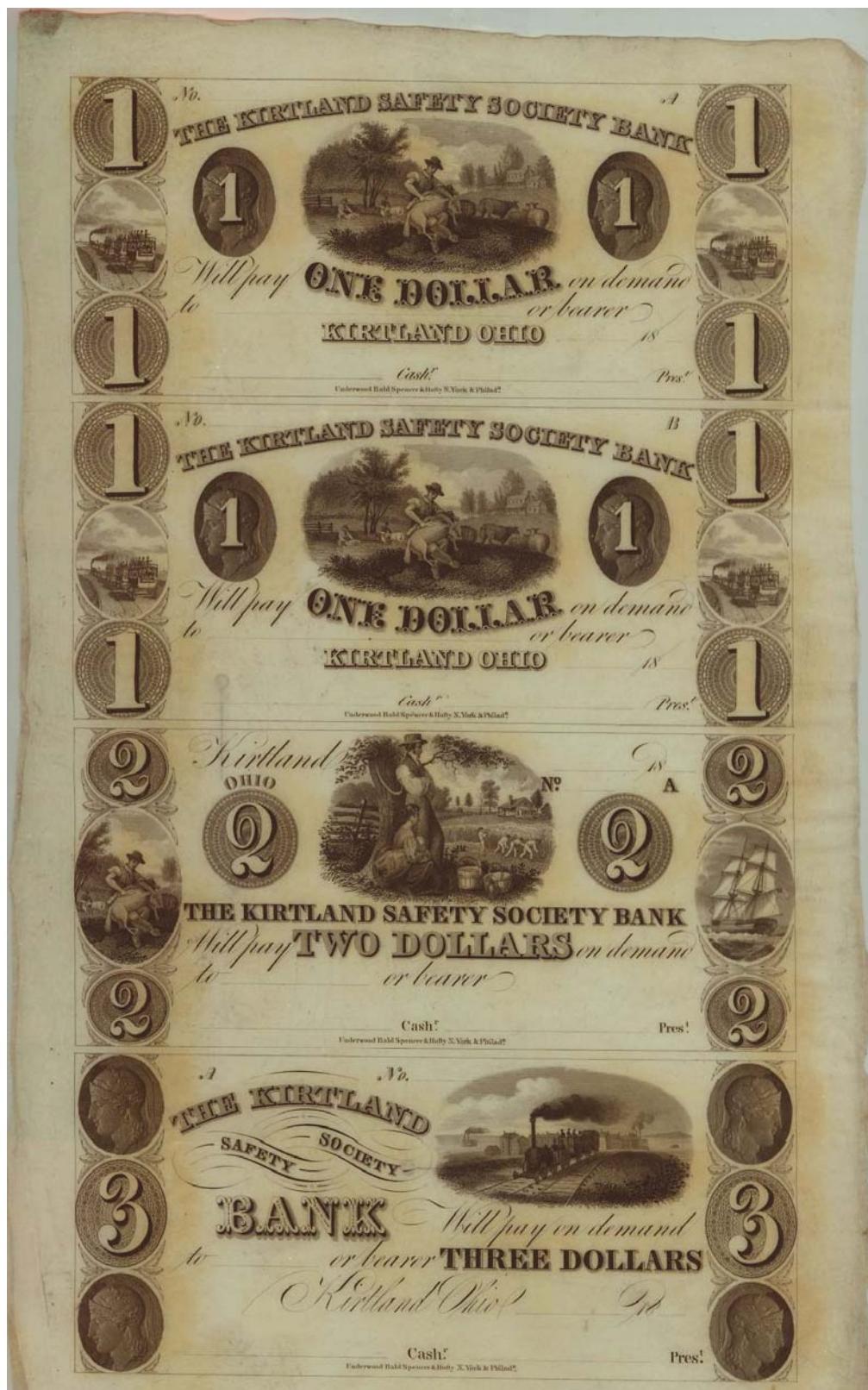
There was an increasing problem with poverty in Kirtland. Many Mormons were alarmed with an increasing number of poor people and actually warned the poor to leave Kirtland. Joseph Smith was aware of the problem and sent word to remote branches to curtail the flow of poor to Kirtland. Slowly Kirtland began to thrive and the problem was significantly reduced.



Joseph Smith Jr.



Fig. #13 Above is an example of an uncut sheet of Kirtland currency.
Note that this sheet has signatures on all four notes.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



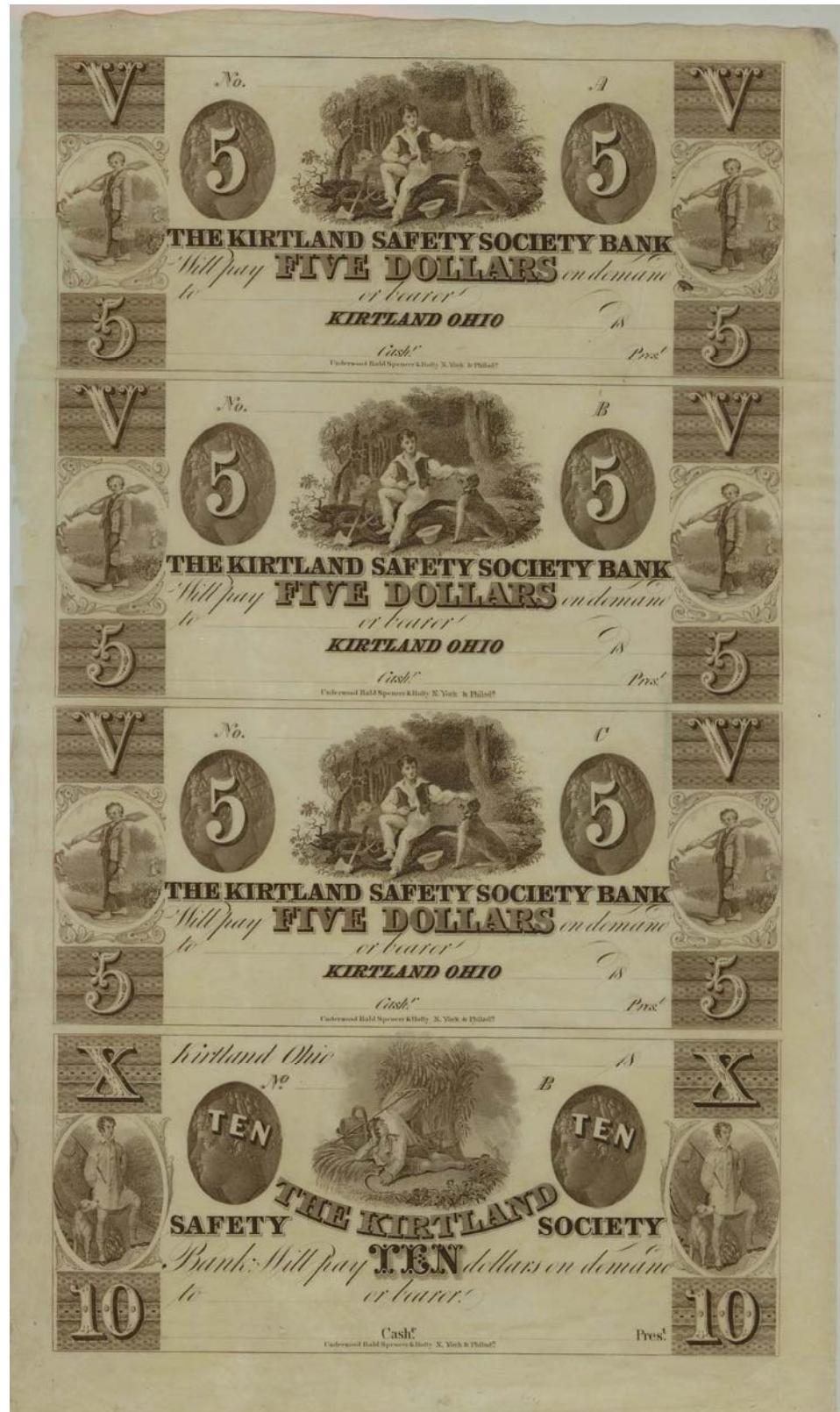


Fig. #15 An additional Kirtland un-cut sheet of banknotes, this one with a 5-5-5-10 configuration.

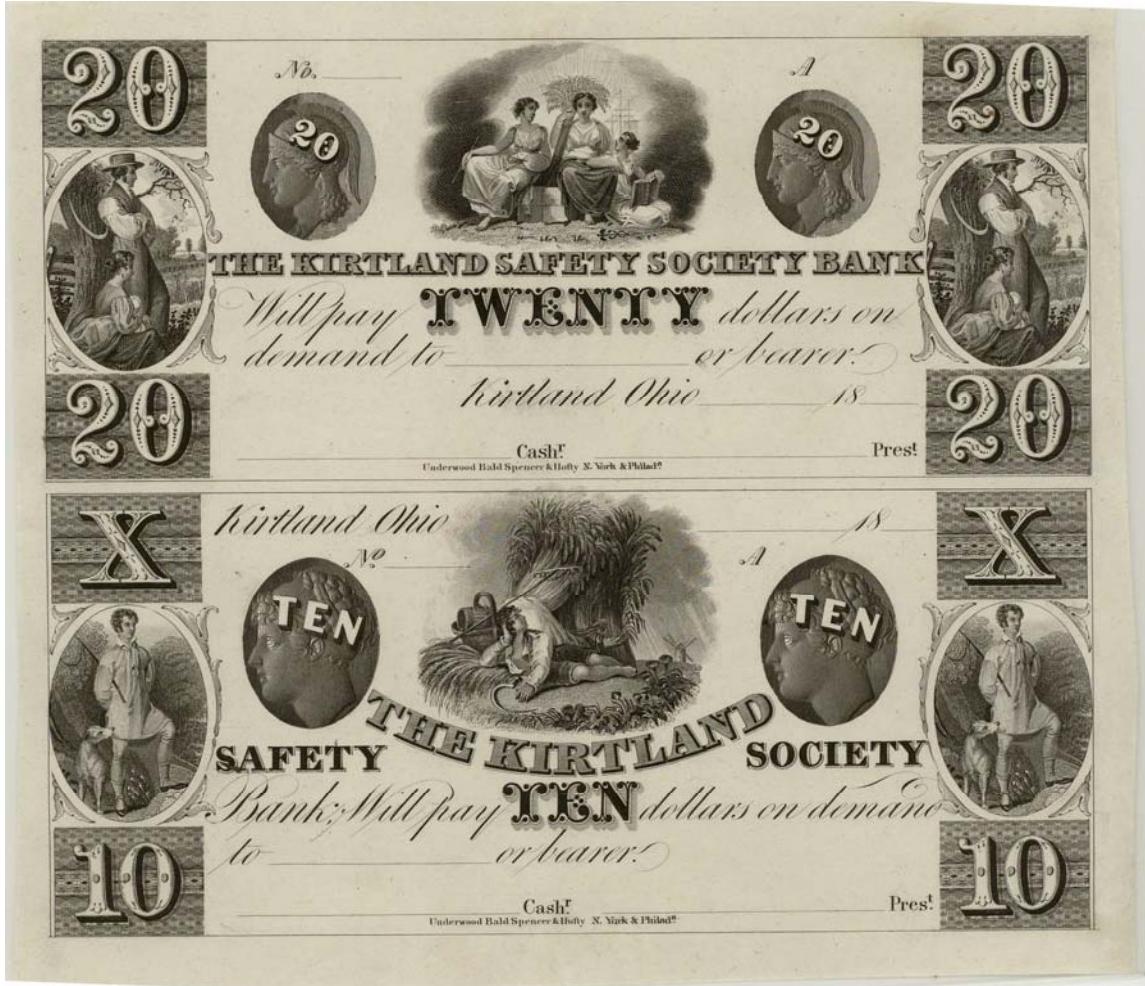


Fig. #16 Above is possibly a unique uncut sheet of the Kirtland \$20 & \$10 denominations. As with all known uncut sheets in collector's hands, this sheet is unsigned.

Uncut Sheets of Kirtland Currency

The uncut sheets of currency pictured on the preceding pages show how the Kirtland currency was printed. As can be seen, these sheets consist of several different arrangements, a 5-5-5-10 arrangement and a 1-1-2-3 arrangement and a 20-10. Regarding the \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations, there are two proof sheets known, one with a 20-50 and one with a 50-100 arrangement. In researching known serial numbers and plate positions, additional sheets of Mormon currency most certainly existed.

Arrangements of these sheets by other banks during this time period followed the following patterns:

10-50-50-100

10-20-50-100

50-100 (Two notes only)

There were additional arrangements, but the point I want to emphasize is the manner in which the sheets of notes were printed. Usually the emphasis was on the smaller denominations since there was a greater demand for these smaller values. Serial numbers were added by hand to the notes¹⁹, probably at the same time they were signed. It has also been observed that the date, signatures, and serial numbers were sometimes written in three different colors of ink²⁰. I believe that this indicates that these handwritten features were often applied at different times. Survival of intact sheets of Kirtland currency is very low, with only a few of the unsigned sheets known, and even fewer (like the example shown) that were signed and numbered²¹. The notes were all manually cut, sometimes resulting in different size top and bottom margins. Occasionally a note was cut so as to show a fragment of the note that was above or below it.



Fig. #17 Above is a rare ‘remainder’ Kirtland \$10 Note. Remainders are notes which were never signed or issued. They are rare but since they were not signed, this is the factor that significantly raises the value of Kirtland banknotes they are subsequently valued at a far lower value than the signed notes.

Kirtland remainders are quite scarce. They do exist for several denominations but it is not known if they exist for all denominations. The \$5 and \$10 remainders are the most likely ones to be found. Occasionally these have been offered as ‘Proofs’ but they should not be considered as such. True ‘Proofs’ for Kirtland banknotes are unknown.



Frederick G. Williams

J. Smith Jr.



Frederick G. Williams

N. K. Whitney



W. Parrish

Fredrick G. Williams

Thomas Bullock Initial



S. Rigdon

J. Smith Jr.



Frederick G. Williams

J. Kingsbury



J Smith Jr.

S. Rigdon



S. Rigdon

N. K. Whitney



P.P. Miller

A. Nichols

Fig. #18 Shown above are various signature combinations appearing on Kirtland notes.

Signatures appearing on Kirtland banknotes are as follows:

Joseph Smith, Jr. -First Prophet and founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Sidney Rigdon – Counselor to the Prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr.

N. K. Whitney – Early Convert and Bishop

Brigham Young – Leader of the Church after the death of Joseph Smith, Jr.

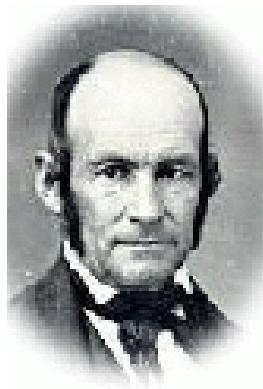
TB (Thomas Bullock) – Served as clerk to Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.

Joseph Kingsbury – Became cashier of the bank after Smith and Rigdon severed ties.

Fredrick G. Williams – Counselor to the Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr.

W. Parrish – Became President of the bank after Smith and Rigdon severed ties.

Heber C. Kimball – Counselor in the First Presidency



Kimball, Heber Chase (1801-1868), blacksmith, potter; born at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. Married Vilate Murray, 1822. Converted to Mormonism, 1832, at Mendon, New York. Participant in the march of Zion's Camp, 1834. Member of the Council of the Twelve, 1835-1847. Missionary to England, 1837-1838, 1839-1841. Elected to Nauvoo City Council, 1841. Arrived in Salt Lake Valley with Mormon pioneers, 1847. Counselor to Brigham Young in the First Presidency, 1847-1868. Died at Salt Lake City.



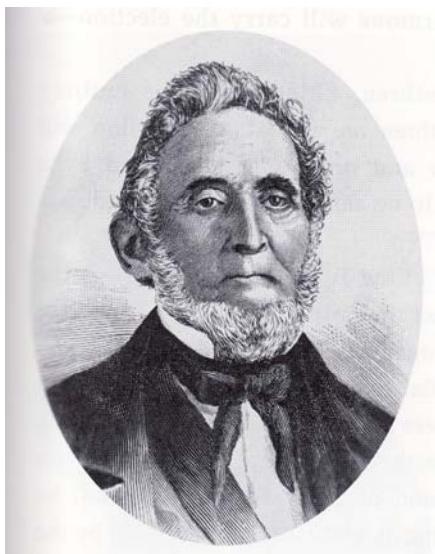
Whitney, Newel Kimball (1795-1850), merchant; born at Marlborough, Windham County, Vermont. Partner with Sidney Gilbert in a mercantile firm at Painesville and, later, Kirtland, Ohio. Married Elizabeth Ann Smith, 1822. Appointed bishop at Kirtland, 1831; Nauvoo Middle Ward, 1839; Salt Lake City 18th Ward, 1849. Traveled with Joseph Smith to Missouri and New York, 1832. Elected alderman at Nauvoo, 1841. Crossed the plains to Utah in 1848. Died at Salt Lake City.



Thomas Bullock was born Dec. 23, 1816 in England. He and his wife joined the Church in 1838 and two years later emigrated to Nauvoo. It was there that he became a clerk to Joseph Smith. He acted as a scribe and recorded several of Joseph's Smith's sermons. Later Thomas Bullock journeyed to Salt Lake City where he was Chief Clerk for the House of Representatives and Secretary to the First Presidency. He died in Coalville on Feb. 10, 1885.

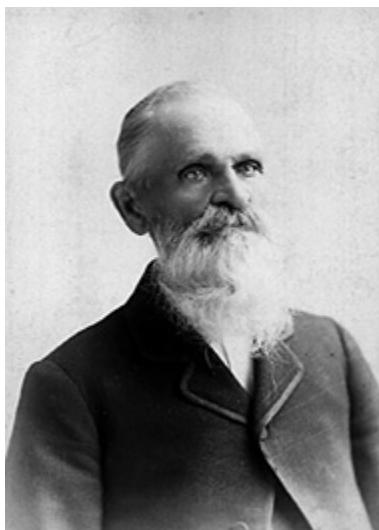


Williams, Frederick Granger (1787-1842), physician. Born at Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut. Married Rebecca Swain, 1815. Converted by Mormon missionaries who came through Kirtland, Ohio, in November 1830. Appointed clerk to Joseph Smith in July 1832. Counselor in the First Presidency, 1833-1837. Participated in march of Zion's Camp, 1834. Disaffected from the Church, 1837; restored to fellowship, 1839. Died at Quincy, Illinois.



Rigdon, Sidney (1793-1876), tanner, farmer, Campbellite minister; born at St. Clair, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Married Phoebe Brook, 1820. Converted by Mormon missionaries at Mentor, Ohio in November 1830. Scribe for Joseph Smith. Accompanied the Prophet to Upper Canada on proselyting mission and helped keep his dairy during the trip, 1833.

Counselor in Church presidency, 1833-1844. With Joseph Smith in jail at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, 1838-1839. Accompanied Joseph to Washington, D.C., to seek redress of Missouri grievances, 1839. Member of Nauvoo city council; postmaster of Nauvoo. Claimed right to lead the Church after death of the Prophet; excommunicated, 1844. Moved to Pittsburgh, where he became the leader of a schismatic group opposed to the practice of plural marriage, 1844. Moved to Antrim, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and in 1847 to Friendship, Allegany County, New York where he died.



Kingsbury, Joseph (1812-1898), born at Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut. Converted to Mormonism in Kirtland, Ohio, 1832. Married Caroline Whitney, daughter of Newell K. Whitney, 1836. Clerk in Newel K. Whitney store at Kirtland, appointed to the Kirtland high council, 1835, and Iowa high council, 1841. Among Saints expelled from Missouri, 1838. Clerk in Joseph Smith's Nauvoo store. Arrived in Salt Lake Valley, 1847. Bishop of Salt Lake city 2nd Ward, 1851-1852. Appointed superintendent of the Church Tithing Office, 1867. Was ordained a patriarch, 1883. Died at Salt Lake City.

Warren Parish – Clerk and scribe for Joseph Smith in the 1830's. Warren Parish has been identified as one who very likely was used as a scribe for Kirtland banknotes. Became cashier in the Kirtland Bank Society. Accused of embezzling \$25-25K. Led an attempt to overthrow Joseph Smith as president of the Church and replace him with David Whitmer. Excommunicated from the Church.

Scribes

To determine who signed for Joseph Smith as a scribe on Kirtland notes is virtually impossible to ascertain²². However, we can guess at the select group that would have possibly signed for him. First, Thomas Bullock, Willard Richards, and William Clayton are the most likely scribes to have signed Kirtland Banknotes; they are known to have worked as personal scribes for Joseph. In addition to this group, there were a group of men who helped write the manuscript of the History of Joseph Smith. These additional men were: James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, W.W. Phelps, Leo Hawkins, Robert L. Campbell, and Jonathan Grimshaw. In addition to the ones that we know who wrote for Joseph, there is a possibility that a few other known clerks or scribes in Nauvoo could have also signed for him. The Nauvoo High Council regularly had clerks for the taking of their minutes. This position had a revolving door as different people took the minutes. The men that worked as clerks for the High council (excluding the duplicates above) and therefore may have signed for Joseph are: Hosea Stout, Alanson Ripley, H.G. Sherwood, Joseph M. Cole, Howard Corey, Moses Martin, and Calvin C. Pendleton. There were also a few men that helped Joseph write the History of the Church, and a few of them have already been mentioned. However, some who were not mentioned earlier are: George W. Robinson and Robert Foster. Foster actually did not do anything to contribute to the History and was later let go and replaced by Robert B. Thompson.

The Times and Seasons would publish the Conference minutes²³ from all over the Church and at the end of every Conference the clerk who took the minutes is recorded. By going through the clerks who attended Conferences a few more names are mentioned. These names are: Elias Smith, Gustavus Hills, and James Sloan. As you can see, the list of scribes is long and virtually undocumented as to who acted in any capacity.

The Nauvoo High Council Minute Books of “The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints”

- Hosea Stout—Pro tem from March 8, 1840 until December 12, 1840 when his name was just listed at the end of the entries until the unbound minutes start on August 31, 1844
- Alanson Ripley—Pro tem in 1840 March 16
- H.G. Sherwood—Pro tem on January 28, 1843 and September 10, 1844 and June 1, 1845 (Special Meeting)
- Joseph M. Cole—Pro tem on Nov 18, 1843 as well as Dec 9, 1843, Dec. 16, 1843,
- Howard Corey—pro tem on Dec 30, 1843
- Moses Martin August 31, 1844
- William Clayton September 7, 1844
- Calvin C. Pendleton (though more often signed C.C.) September 21, 1844 until end—October 18, 1845

“Surely It Has Fallen” The Thomas Bullock Nauvoo Journal, 1845-1846

- Worked as a personal scribe to Joseph Smith along with Willard Richards and William Clayton
- In the appendix he had a list of “Scribes writing the manuscript history of Joseph Smith” from Howard Searle’s “Authorship of the History of Joseph Smith: A Review Essay”—these men may or may not have signed for Joseph –
 - James Mulholland
 - Robert B. Thompson
 - W.W. Phelps
 - Willard Richards
 - Thomas Bullock
 - Leo Hawkins
 - Robert L. Campbell
 - Jonathan Grimshaw

An additional item regarding countersigned notes and their signatures is shown on the next page. The top example shows a Heber C. Kimball signature placed directly over that of Sidney Rigdon almost making it impossible to read the underlying signature. On the lower example he signed below the name of J. Smith Jr. making it easy to read all previous

signatures on the note. It has been speculated that this was done purposely by Heber C. Kimball to obliterate Rigdon's name, possibly due to his personal feelings regarding the Church's ex-communication of Sidney Rigdon. It should be noted that Sidney Rigdon later returned to the Church, and died as a member in good standing.



Fig. #19 Comparative signature placement of Heber C. Kimball on two different counter-signed Kirtland Banknotes.



**Actual authenticated
signature of
Joseph Smith Jr.**

Eight Known Signature combinations

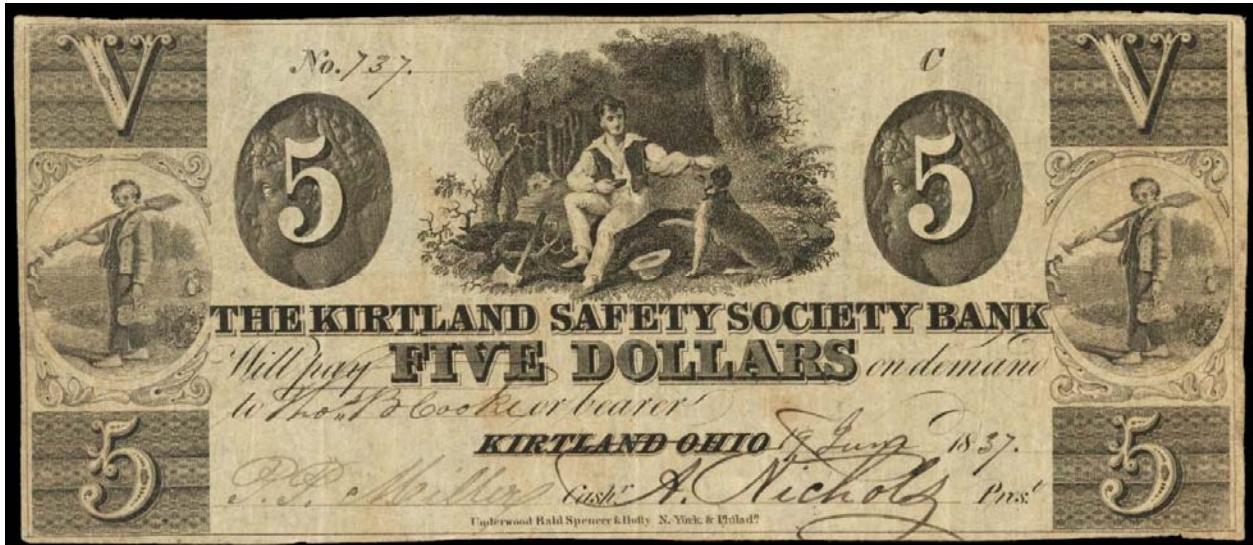
CASHIER / (Secretary*)	PRESIDENT / (Treasurer*)
W. Parish	F.G. Williams
Fredrick G. Williams	J. Smith Jr.
Fredrick G. Williams	N.K. Whitney
J. Smith Jr.	S. Rigdon
S. Rigdon	J. Smith Jr.
F.G. Williams	J. Kingsbury
S. Rigdon	N.K. Whitney
J. Smith Jr.	G. Williams
P.P. Miller ++	A. Nichols ++

* - Titles on the banknotes were modified to these titles on the Anti-Banking modified notes.

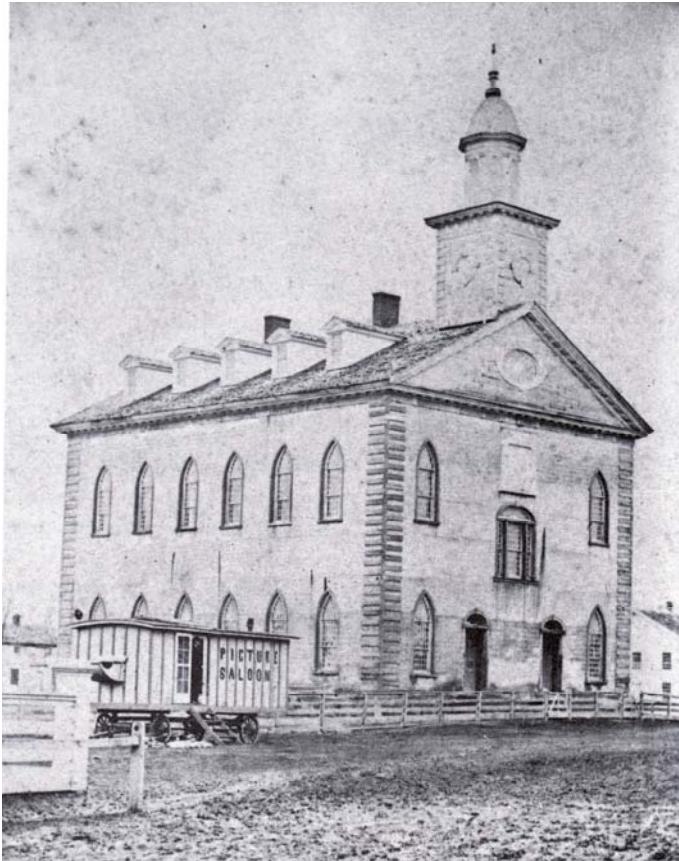
++ - This signature combination was recently discovered and research has not been complete on this note.

Table #1 Kirtland Banknote signature combinations

From Kirtland the Saints moved to Far West, Missouri.²⁴ No additional endeavors to print currency were attempted until the Saints moved on to Nauvoo, Illinois.



Above is the recent “P.P. Miller/A. Nichols” signature combination discovery note.



Kirtland Temple

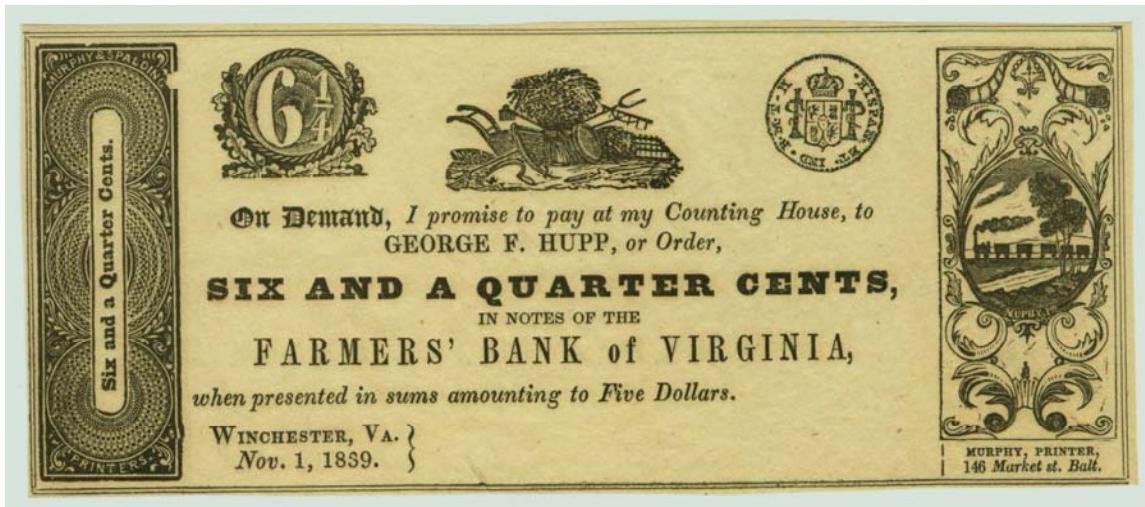


Fig. #20 Above is a example of a “Shinplaster.” These circulated widely during 1837-1844, and most were worthless or soon became worthless.

Denominations were sometimes related to the Spanish monetary system. You have probably heard even today the term ‘2 bits.’ This refers to a

quarter or 25c denomination. Thus 1 bit would be 12 ½ cents making a half bit equal to 6 ¼ cent. Conversely 8 bits would equal a dollar.

Other Ohio notes of the era



Fig. #21 Above an Ohio obsolete note issued by the Bank of Gallipolis.
Below, a Loan Office note issued in Cincinnati.

Notes of this era often had features resembling other notes. There were several banknote printing companies whose salesmen traveled with books of sample engravings. The bank could then pick and choose essentially designing their own individual banknotes. Due to the limited engravings in these salesman's portfolios banknotes of this era often contain similar engravings, in different combinations or locations on the banknotes.



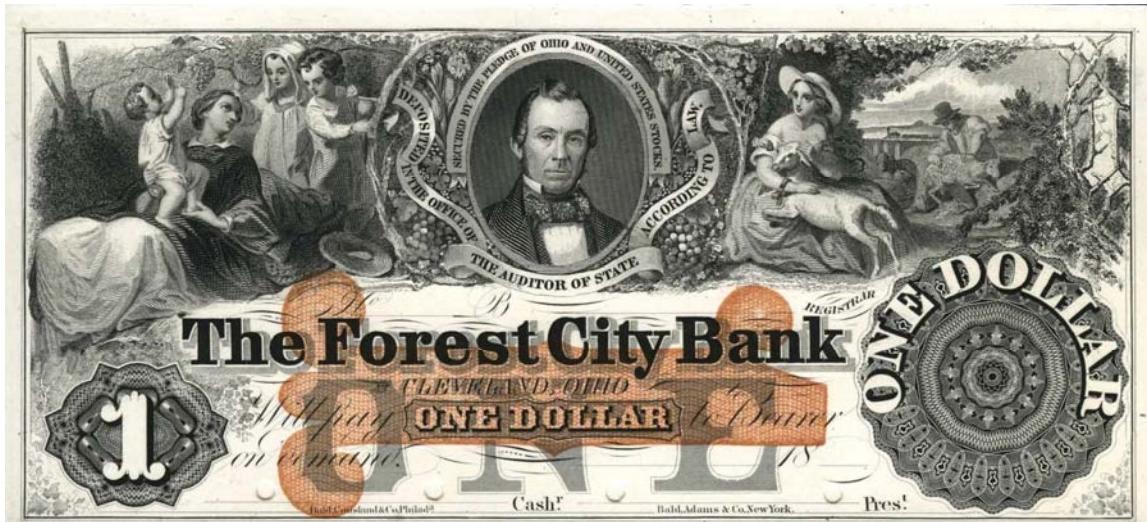


Fig. #22 Ohio obsolete notes issued by organizations in Cincinnati and Forest City.



Fig. #23 Many obsolete notes circulated in Ohio. Some, as shown above utilized unusual denominations. Again, this again probably relates back to the Spanish units of bits.



Fig. #24 A \$5 note from the Bank of Massillon.



Fig. #25 Virtually all banknotes of this era were printed uniface. Above is an example of a note from the Manhattan Bank. Five Spanish milled dollars in coins are shown on this piece.

The previous figures depict a few Ohio banks and organizations. All were not called banks²⁵. As shown in this section, two are titled “Loan Office.” These banks and associated notes were issued in virtually every state and territory of the period.

The issuers of obsolete notes²⁶ were much more prolific in the eastern U.S., especially in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio just to name a few. They are much scarcer in western states and territories.

Collecting Kirtland Currency

The Kirtland notes are all scarce and some issues are quite rare. Today collectors will pay thousands of dollars to acquire even a well worn specimen. Although most notes bear the signatures of Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon, some notes do exist with the signatures of other Church officials. As discussed, both Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sidney Rigdon utilized scribes to sign the majority of the Kirtland notes. The collectibility of these notes is not dependent upon specific signatures, and their value is usually determined solely upon the condition of the note and its face value. Only a 10% additional value may be placed on a note bearing the Joseph Smith Jr. signature versus one without. Some advanced collectors do attempt to collect as many different signature combinations as possible. An additional factor in determining value is whether or not the note was stamped with the “anti-banking” modification. This stamp was only utilized on the \$1, \$2, & \$3 denominations and those notes with this counter-stamp are much scarcer than those without. It is estimated that fewer than 50 examples of “Anti-Banking” notes exist for all denominations (\$1, \$2, & \$3) combined. Until recently all ‘Anti-Banking’ modified notes were dated January 4th 1837. Recently a unique \$1 note was discovered with the date of Jan. 4, 1837 without the ‘Anti-Banking’ modification. Denomination also plays a significant role in rarity. The \$2 denomination is the rarest followed closely by the \$20 and \$50 notes. Although there are more \$50 notes than \$2 notes in my census²⁷ the \$50 appears less often for sale or auction than does the \$2. Both these denominations are seldom offered for sale. Next in scarcity is the \$100 note, which is only slightly more common than the \$2 note. Of the lower denominations the \$5 and \$10 are the most common, followed by the \$1, and \$3 notes.

Denomination	# Surviving
\$1.00	85
\$2.00	75
\$3.00	80
\$5.00	220
\$10.00	120
\$20.00	40
\$50.00	35
\$100.00	35

Table #2
Approximate surviving quantities by denomination of Kirtland banknotes.

There are 19 distinct types of Kirtland notes as shown in the table below. There are numerous additional sub-types but if one desires a complete set of Kirtland notes, those listed below would be considered complete.

Kirtland Banknote Types

Denomination	Description	Issue Dates
\$1	Anti-Banking Modification	January 4, 1837
\$2	Anti-Banking Modification	January 4, 1837
\$3	Anti-Banking Modification	January 4, 1837
\$1	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$2	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$3	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$5	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$10	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$20	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$50	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$100	Regular Issue / No Modifications	January to July 1837
\$1	Counter-Signed in Salt Lake City	January 1849
\$2	Counter-Signed in Salt Lake City	January 1849
\$3	Counter-Signed in Salt Lake City	January 1849
\$5	Counter-Signed in Salt Lake City	January 1849
\$10	Counter-Signed in Salt Lake City	January 1849
\$1	Counter-Signed / Anti-Bank Notes	January 1849
\$2	Counter-Signed / Anti-Bank Notes	January 1849
\$3	Counter-Signed / Anti-Bank Notes	January 1849

Table #3 Kirtland Banknote Types

Kirtland banknotes are probably the single most collected type of obsolete currency. They have definitely been in the limelight since Stack's²⁸ 2004 auction of the John J. Ford²⁹ notes and more recently, the Smythe³⁰ auction of Herb and Martha Shingothe's³¹ collection. A significant number of notes have survived and many collectors are adding one or more to their collections, even though prices continue to escalate. I believe the increase in prices is due in part to the historical signatures of the leaders of the Mormon Church.

Collecting Kirtland banknotes can be accomplished many different ways. One does not need to have one of everything, or a complete denomination set, or even a complete set by types to have a collection of Kirtland banknotes. Collecting Kirtland notes should not be compared with

collecting coins by sets. For instance, if you collect Lincoln Cents you need them all in order to have a complete set. If you don't have that 1909-S VDB hole filled, your set will always be incomplete. Kirtland banknotes stand by themselves whether you have one note or any group of notes. If you have a grouping of notes and remove a single note, it does not diminish the remaining collection. A complete set of all basic types of Kirtland notes is nearly impossible to acquire.

In my discussions with collectors of Kirtland notes, they might choose any of the following combinations for their collection:

- A single example.
- A denomination set.
- Each major type. (Regular, Anti-banking, and Countersigned)
- A Countersigned denomination set. (\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10)
- An Anti-bank modified set. (\$1, \$2, \$3)
- An Anti-bank plus Countersigned set. (Not impossible but close to it.)
- A collection of different signature combinations.
- A collection or combination of any, or all of the above.

For those who want to collect more than a single note, the most likely collection would be the eight note denomination set. This is no easy task and significant resources and patience will be required. A second and less costly collection would consist of three notes as follows:

- Regular individual note
- Countersigned note
- Anti-Banking modified note

By collecting in this manner you have an example of all the major types. If you choose the path of putting together a denomination set there are several denominations that are quite elusive. Whatever route you choose, the hunt will be enjoyable and you will surely meet people along the way who are very knowledgeable as well as passionate about collecting Kirtland notes.

Before you begin, a few suggestions regarding rarity, availability, and condition should be taken into consideration. If you group all existing Kirtland notes together, I would estimate that there are between 550 and 650 notes available for collectors. I have personally catalogued by serial number, over 430 notes. (see appendix A) This may seem like a lot, or

depending upon your perspective, not very many, but again, it is a number sufficient to allow most collectors who desire to own a Kirtland banknote, an opportunity to do so. A well worn example of the most common note will likely exceed \$2,000 retail, and at that price level, the note will have some circulation problems beyond just wear, but definitely be above a tattered rag. Attractive notes will begin at the \$3,000 level.

The table below shows estimated populations but they are by no means a complete census.



Denom.	Est. #	Census #
\$1.00	85	76
\$2.00	75	62
\$3.00	80	70
\$5.00	220	129
\$10.00	120	102
\$20.00	40	30
\$50.00	35	19
\$100.00	35	23



Table #4

Approximate surviving quantities by denomination of Kirtland banknotes. This table shows both the estimated number of survivors and the actual number presently in the census.

As you can see, the \$5.00 is by far the most common and the \$2 is the rarest, followed closely by the \$100. It has long been thought that the \$2 denomination was the scarcest Kirtland banknote, and it is very scarce, of the low denomination notes (\$1 thru \$10) but the \$20, \$50 and \$100 are all less frequently encountered. Generally these are the notes most collected and they certainly circulated more than the higher value notes but it has become evident that the \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes are quite rare and seldom appear for sale.

KIRTLAND COUNTERSIGNED NOTES

These notes will be discussed in the ‘Countersigned Kirtland’s section.

ANTI-BANKING CO. NOTES

The next major category of Kirtland notes includes those notes which have been modified with the anti-banking stamp. There are presently 45 of this type of note in the census. As far as the issuing timeline is concerned these were the first of the Kirtland notes to be issued.³² This was an attempt by the Church to issue notes for which no legal state banking charter existed. The Kirtland Bank was one of only a small handful of banks known to have issued currency without a legal charter. As previously stated, the Church leadership evidently assumed that if the “Kirtland Safety Society Bank” wasn’t called a bank, the notes would be legal or at least not covered under current banking laws. Thus, with the modification, the title now reads, “The Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co.” Very few modified notes were issued; presumably due to the time and labor involved to modify every note by hand. These modifications were only done to the \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations. It is not known why the higher denominations were not modified. Estimates are that no more than 50 notes survive with this modification encompassing all three denominations. The \$3 note was the easiest to modify and the \$2 the most difficult, which probably accounts for the survival by denomination. It is most likely that more \$3’s were originally modified because of this. A very liberal approximation of surviving notes of the three denominations with this modification is shown on the following pages. All but one recently discovered note dated Jan. 4, 1837 has been modified with the anti-banking stamps³³.

\$1.00	35-40
\$2.00	15-20
\$3.00	30-35

Estimated surviving number of Anti-Banking modified Kirtland banknotes.



\$1 Modification

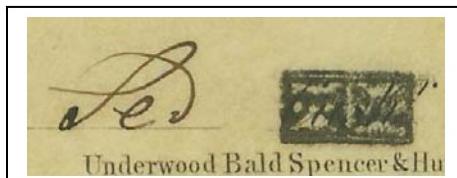


\$2 Modification

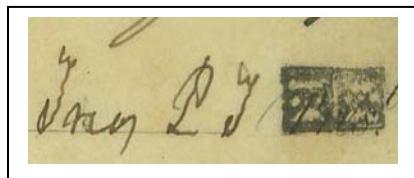


\$3 Modification

The other modification made was to the “titles” after the signatures. Originally the notes read “Cashier” and “President,” but these were changed to read “Secretary” and “Treasurer.” This was done by placing two small stamps to “X” out the printed title. Then the titles of Secretary and Treasurer were handwritten to the left in abbreviated format.



Cashier modified to read Sec.
(On the left side)



President modified to read Trsr.
PT = Pro Term
(On the right side)

COUNTERSIGNED / ANTI-BANKING NOTES

See 'Countersigned Kirtland's' section

The final type of Kirtland notes (other than what I consider sub-types and signature combinations) are the “Holy Grail” of collectible Kirtland banknotes. These rare notes consist of only 13 presently in the census covering all three denominations. These are the notes which are not only counter-signed but also modified with the anti-banking stamps - in other words, these notes have it all. These definitely are the rarest of the rare and I have seen only two or three examples for sale in over 20 years. When available, these notes usually trade privately. Most are tightly held in private collections and may only appear when the owner dies or decides to sell after holding them for decades. Total estimate of surviving “Anti/Counter” Kirtland notes is 13-18. Estimates per denomination are in the following table. Very few of these notes have survived in top condition with no uncirculated examples known.



\$1.00	6
\$2.00	4
\$3.00	3

Table #5
Estimated surviving
number of Counter-signed
Anti-Banking Kirtland
Banknotes.

The pictured notes in figures 26-29 exhibit remnants of the embossed Seal of The Twelve Apostles. It is rare to see this seal which was applied to countersigned notes because the paper used was extremely thin and the seal was quickly pressed out by wear.



Fig. #26 Shown above to the left is a back view of an embossed seal on a Kirtland countersigned note. For comparison a picture of the seal is shown to the right.



Fig. #27 Pictured above is a very unusual Kirtland note with multiple impressions of the Seal of The Twelve Apostles.

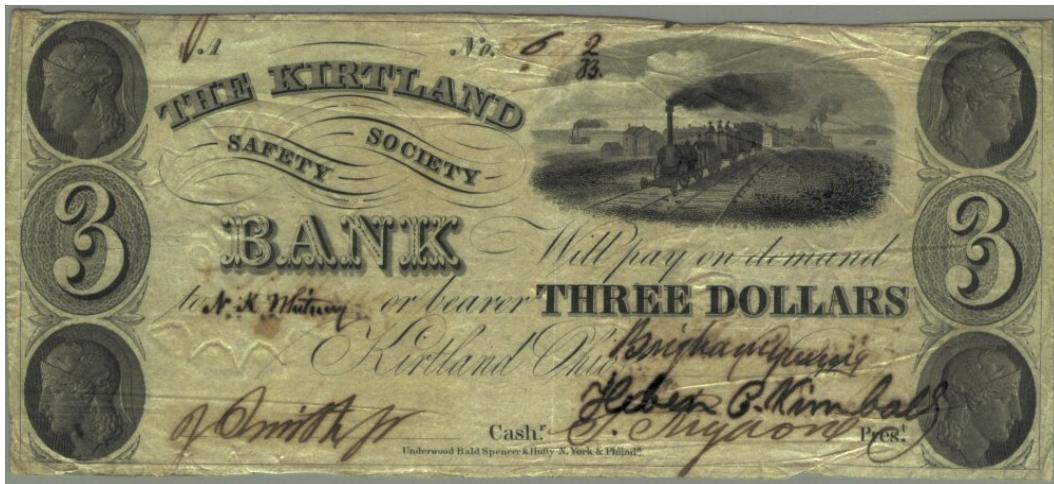


Fig. #28 Above is the entire note with the double seal. This seal is normally seen on the left side of Kirtland banknotes.



Fig. #29 An enlargement of the Seal Of The Twelve Apostles impressed upon a Kirtland Banknote.

Questions have been raised as to the possibility of Mark Hoffman tampering with or counterfeiting Kirtland banknotes. He did have access to the seal of the Twelve Apostles but in regard to modifying counter-signed notes there is a very accurate accounting of serial numbers in the Church archives. Any countersigned-note not on this list should be considered suspect.

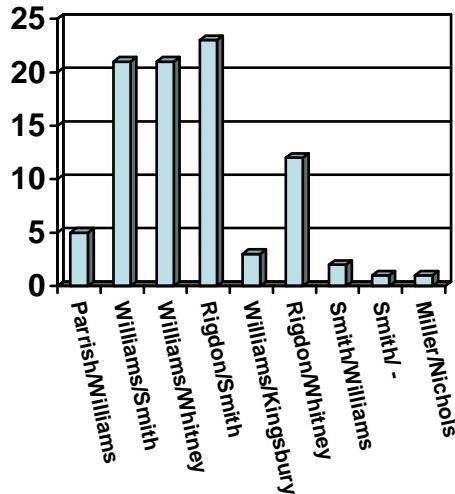


Table #6

A personal census of over 430 tracked Kirtland notes gives the following breakdown as to the rarity of signature combinations. For graphical reasons the common Smith/Rigdon combination has been omitted from the chart. There are more than 400 Smith/Rigdon notes known.

The first name is on the left of the note the second on the right.

The preceding chart shows known signature combinations, however, others may exist. Several signatures are found in both places, Cashier/Secretary and President/Treasurer.

Signature combinations generally do not add value to the note. In fact Joseph Smith's signature while being the most common, (was also probably that of a scribe) may actually add a small premium simply due to his notoriety.

When signatures are compared there are significant differences. Scribes in Kirtland were widely used and authentication of actual signatures may be impossible. In contrast, the countersigned notes issued in Salt Lake City bearing additional signatures and some with initials, added are accepted as actual signatures and not those of scribes.³⁴

Dates of Issue

In addition to tracking Kirtland banknotes the date of issue has also been noted. As mentioned, all “Anti-Banking” notes were issued with the date of Jan. 4, 1837. The majority of notes were issued between Jan. 4th and the end of March 1837. There are less than 10 notes known with issue dates after March 24th. This information can be useful in determining emission information. One item of interest regarding the issuance of Kirtland banknotes is that the three handwritten portions of the notes were usually done with two different inks, sometimes three. I believe this means that the date of issue, the signatures, and the serial numbers were often applied at different times. It is likely that the serial numbers were applied first in many cases then the date/and or signatures were added when demand for notes was needed. Therefore, it is virtually impossible to determine actual emission data.

Date Issued	#
Jan. 3, 1837	1
Jan. 4, 1837	88
Jan. 5, 1837	5
Jan. 8, 1837	24
Jan. 9, 1837	1
Feb. 1, 1837	3
Feb. 4, 1837	2
Feb. 5, 1837	2
Feb. 7, 1837	40
Feb. 8, 1837	3
Feb. 9, 1837	2
Feb. 10, 1837	62
Feb. 11, 1837	1
Feb. 17, 1837	1

Date Issued	#
Feb. 20, 1837	14
Mar. 1, 1837	26
Mar. 4, 1837	17
Mar. 7, 1837	2
Mar. 8, 1837	62
Mar. 9, 1837	110
Mar. 10, 1837	1
Mar. 24, 1837	1
Apr. 16, 1837	1
May 8, 1837	1
May 9, 1837	2
June 8, 1837	2
June 19, 1837	1
July 4, 1837	3
July 20, 1837	1

Table #7

This table shows the issue dates as recorded in the census. This may or may not apply to the emission of the actual notes but is probably close. The majority of notes were issued from January thru March of 1837.

Other Notes

There are several uncut sheets of Kirtland currency in collectors' hands and all are extremely rare. There are no known signed sheets in collectors' possession. The signed example pictured belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Existing uncut sheets are known in the following configurations.

5-5-5-10	Plate Letters	5A 5B 5C 10B
1-1-2-3	Plate Letters	1A 1B 2A 3A
20-10 (Proof)	Plate Letters	20A 10A
20-50 (Proof)*	Plate Letters	20? 50?
50-100 (Proof)*	Plate Letters	50? 100A

* Not seen by the author

In researching serial numbers and plate positions,³⁵ there are notes existing which had to have come from an additional configuration(s). For example there are several \$100 notes with the plate position of "B". This would indicate that a sheet with a configuration different from any listed above probably existed.

There is a unique note in the possession of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints dated January 3, 1837 with the word BANK blotted out with large X's. (see figure #7) Other notes show different attempts to circumvent the "Bank" problem also exist. Apparently these were an attempt to devise a way to issue notes without a legal charter. There are several notes which have been "Cancelled" in various manners and a note from the John J. Ford, Jr. collection bearing the date and notation of a marriage date for Brigham Young. However, for the most part, these "unique" notes are very limited in number and are uncollectible.



Fig. #30 Above is a Kirtland \$1 with two instances of the word “Cancelled” hand written on the note. There were also other formats for cancelling Kirtland banknotes.

Pricing of Kirtland banknotes

Pricing of Kirtland banknotes is based upon the following criteria –

- Condition
- Denomination
- Type

All three factors play a significant role in determining the value of an individual Kirtland note. The only factor which really doesn't affect the value, is desirability. Virtually all Kirtland notes are immediately saleable as there are more collectors wanting to own a Kirtland note than there are Kirtland notes. Condition is paramount but eye appeal of the specific note really matters. Joseph Smith, Jr. is known to have signed some of the notes personally but it may be impossible to determine which were signed by him and which by scribes. The appearance of his signature is always desirable, but signature combinations lacking Joseph Smith's signature are sometimes collected just because of this. Non-Joseph Smith signatures are scarcer.

Company	Date	Sale	Lot	Descp	Cond	Realized
Stacks	Oct	JJFord 20	3191	\$5 Countersigned	F-VF	\$27,600.00
Stacks	Oct	JJFord 20	3192	\$5 Countersigned	Abt Fine	14,950.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1425	\$1 Anti-Bank	XF	18,400.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1426	\$1	AU	10,350.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1427	\$2	VF	9,775.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1428	\$5	Unc	5,290.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1429	\$5 Countersigned	VF	12,650.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1430	\$10	AU	4,830.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1431	\$10 Countersigned	AU	48,300.00
Stacks	Oct	Cap City	1432	\$100	VG	7,475.00
Heritage	Sept	LB	12184	\$3 Anti-Bank	VF	21,850.00
Heritage	Sept	LB	12185	\$10	CU	4,715.00
Heritage	Sept	LB	12186	\$20	VF	7,187.50
Heritage	Sept	LB	12187	\$100	F-VF	10,925.00
See Stacks						
Private	Dec	Private	Above PMG65	Conseq S/N's	F/VF	55,000.00
Kagins	Nov	Private	\$10	\$5 & Standard notes sold as pair	PMG65	40,000.00
Heritage	Jan 08	FUN	13151	\$10	PMG63	4887.50
Heritage	Jan 08	FUN	13150	\$5 Countersigned	F/VF	11,500.00
Smythe	Apr 08	Schin14	1971	\$3 Countersigned	VF+	55,000.00
Smythe	Jul 08	Schin15		\$2 Countersigned	VF+	38,000.00

Table #8 2007/08 Auction results for selected Kirtland Banknotes sold.

The table below indicates approximate values of various Kirtland banknotes.
Jan. 2008

Denomination	Type	Good	VG	Fine	VF	XF	AU	Unc
\$1	Regular	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,500	6,000	7,000
\$1 *	Counter-signed	8,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	15,000	18,000	---
\$1	Anti-Bank	4,500	4,750	5,250	6,000	6,500	7,000	10,000
\$1 *	Counter / Anti	15,000	18,000	25,000	35,000	40,000	---	---
\$2	Regular	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	10,500	12,000
\$2 *	Counter-signed	12,000	14,000	15,000	20,000	23,000	28,000	---
\$2	Anti-Bank	7,000	7,500	8,500	9,500	15,000	18,000	20,000
\$2 *	Counter / Anti	---	---	27,000	34,000	---	---	---
\$3	Regular	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	6,000	7,500	9,000
\$3 *	Counter-signed	10,000	12,000	18,000	25,000	27,000	30,000	---
\$3	Anti-Bank	4,500	5,000	6,000	8,000	9,500	12,000	14,000
\$3 *	Counter / Anti	15,000	20,000	25,000	35,000	---	---	---
\$5	Regular	2,500	2,600	2,800	3,500	3,900	4,200	5,000
\$5 *	Counter-signed	7,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000	35,000	---
\$10	Regular	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,600	4,000	4,500	5,500
\$10 *	Counter-signed	7,500	8,000	15,500	18,000	22,000	35,000	---
\$20	Regular	5,500	6,000	7,500	9,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
\$50	Regular	6,000	6,500	7,800	8,900	10,000	13,000	16,000
\$100	Regular	6,000	6,500	8,000	9,000	13,000	18,000	22,000

* - An additional premium may be placed on notes which still show a partial or complete "Seal of The Twelve Apostles."

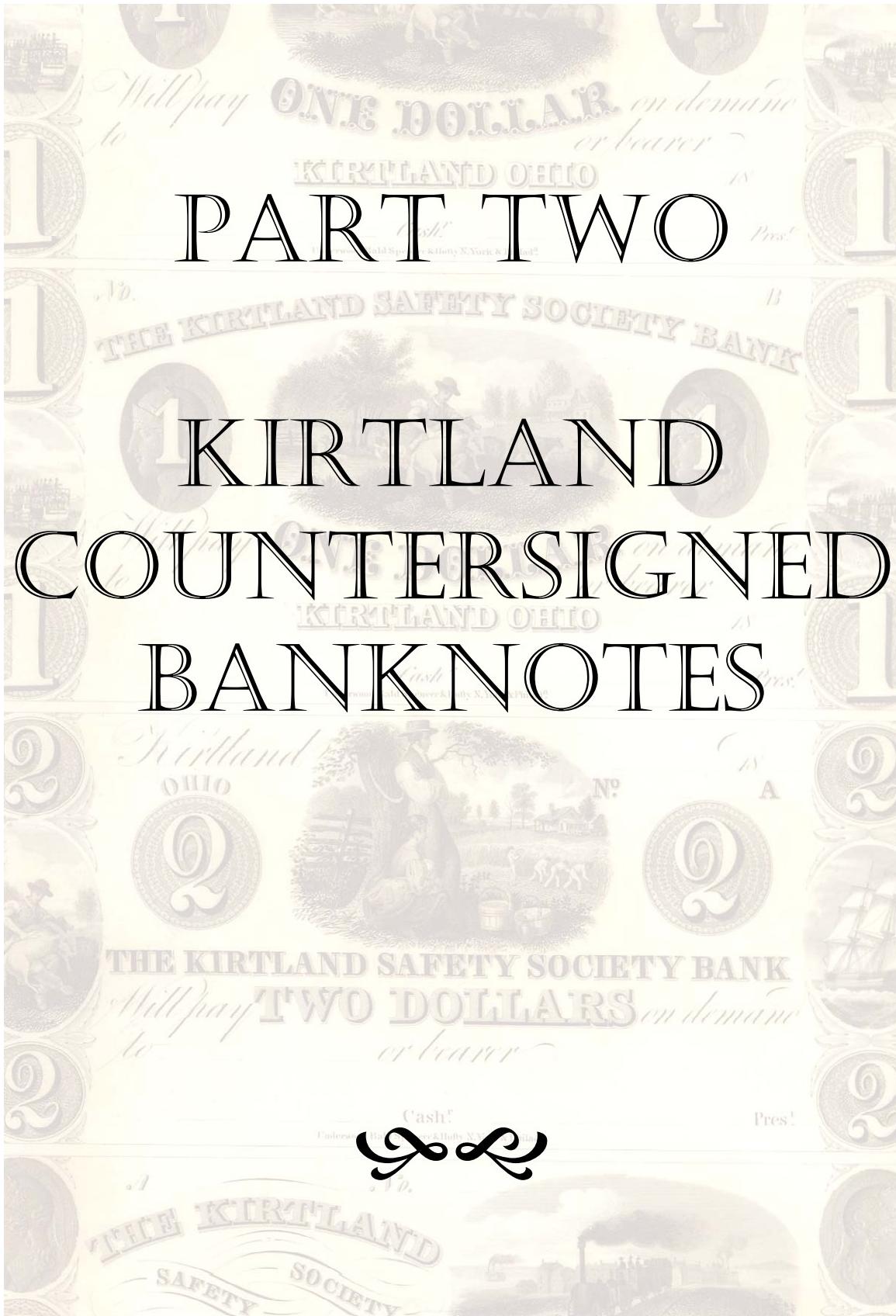
The values above are only an approximation for average notes within the grade. Some notes have not traded recently and rare notes do not exist in all grades. In many cases, demand and desirability may push the value significantly higher. This chart should be used as a general guide and starting point only.

Table #9 The table above shows the 19 distinct types and four categories of Kirtland Banknotes.

The table below is a compilation of the condition of notes surviving according to the census.

Condition	No.
Fair / Poor / About Good	13
Good / Good +	20
Very Good / Very Good +	45
Fine / Fine +	84
Very Fine / Very Fine +	140
Extra Fine / Extra Fine +	66
About Unc / AU +	54
Crisp Uncirculated	65

Table #10
Condition of Kirtland
notes recorded in the
census.



The Kirtland Safety Society Bank

Countersigned Notes

Re-issued or Counter-signed Kirtland Notes

On January 6, 1849 Church officials decided to countersign and re-issue these notes at par, because this could be done quickly and inexpensively. The notes were backed 80 percent by the gold dust in the treasury, as were the valley notes.³⁶ This action fulfilled the prophecy by Joseph Smith, Jr., “... *that one day the Kirtland Safety Society notes would be as good as gold!*”

The first countersigned and re-issued Kirtland Safety Society notes were put into circulation January 10, 1849.³⁷ The remaining notes were put into circulation intermittently in the following days. These notes were countersigned by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball,³⁸ and Newel K. Whitney.³⁹ Thomas Bullock⁴⁰ placed his private mark (a small two-letter connected monogram “TB”) in various places on the face of the notes as additional authentication. Each note was embossed with the official seal of the Twelve Apostles. However, this seal is not easily visible on existing notes because it has been pressed out over the years with wear. The Kirtland Safety Society notes were printed on very thin paper, and the impression of the seal was only faint to begin with. These countersigned and reissued Kirtland Safety Society notes were issued primarily for circulation in the Salt Lake Valley, and were not accepted elsewhere. One additional reason for their issue was the critical shortage of circulating specie in Salt Lake City. As soon as gold coin became available, the notes were redeemed. The non-Mormon traders in the valley accepted these notes for their goods, but usually deposited them in the bank to await redemption in gold coin.

There were 135 countersigned and reissued \$5.00 notes put into circulation by Brigham Young. It is not known how many are still in existence today, but it is estimated that there are less than fifty surviving. Most have circulation problems such as small tears or deep creases. The paper was like tissue paper and was printed on only one side. The \$5 was the most common denomination issued, but \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$10 notes were also issued. The higher denominations of \$20, \$50, and \$100⁴¹ were not re-issued in Salt Lake City.

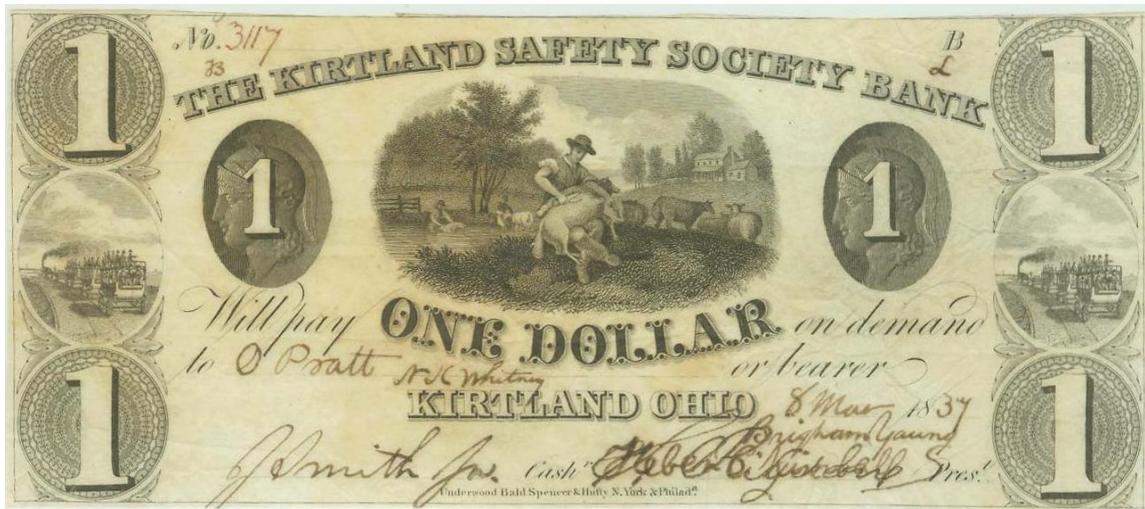


Fig. #31 Examples of \$1, \$2, and \$3 countersigned Kirtland notes re-issued for use in Salt Lake City.



Fig. #32 The above two counter-signed notes are the highest denominations modified in this way. They are also the most common denominations with the \$5 being the most frequently seen Kirtland note counter-signed or otherwise.

Fig. #33 Shown at left is a picture of the back of a Kirtland counter-signed banknote showing remnants of the embossed Seal of The Twelve Apostles. This seal rapidly disappeared with wear and a note is seldom found which shows this seal.

Denom.	# Issued	Known	Comments
\$1	38	15-20	Both original and “Anti-Banking Co” issued.
\$2	22	10-15	“ “
\$3	23	8-12	“ “
\$5	135	45-50	No \$5 notes were stamped “Anti-Banking Co.”
\$10	56	15-20	No \$10 notes were stamped “Anti-Banking Co.”

Table #11 Quantities of re-issued Kirtland Notes in Salt Lake City.

The notes countersigned and re-issued in Salt Lake City were not differentiated from those which had been modified with the “Anti” and “ing Co.” stamps in Kirtland Ohio. Some surviving \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes which have the stamps on them, and were subsequently re-issued in Salt Lake City, are extremely rare.

The countersigned Kirtland notes are probably the most desirable of all Mormon paper currency. This is due to the fact that the following signatures appear on each note:

- Joseph Smith*
- Sidney Rigdon*
- Brigham Young
- Newell K. Whitney
- Thomas Bullock (monogram only)
- Heber C. Kimball

* Signatures may vary due to the use of multiple scribes.

Countersigned and Anti-Banking Kirtland Notes

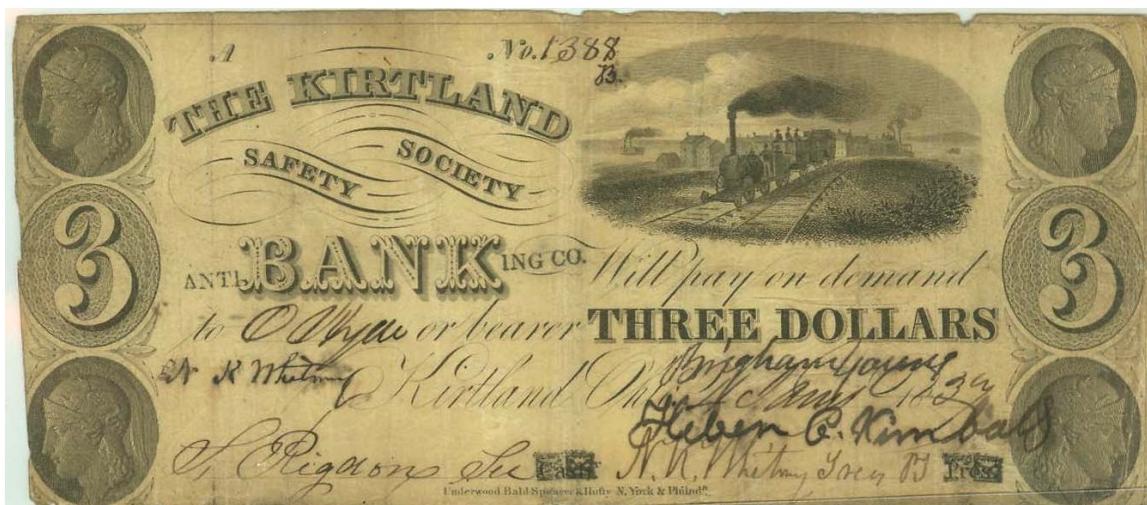
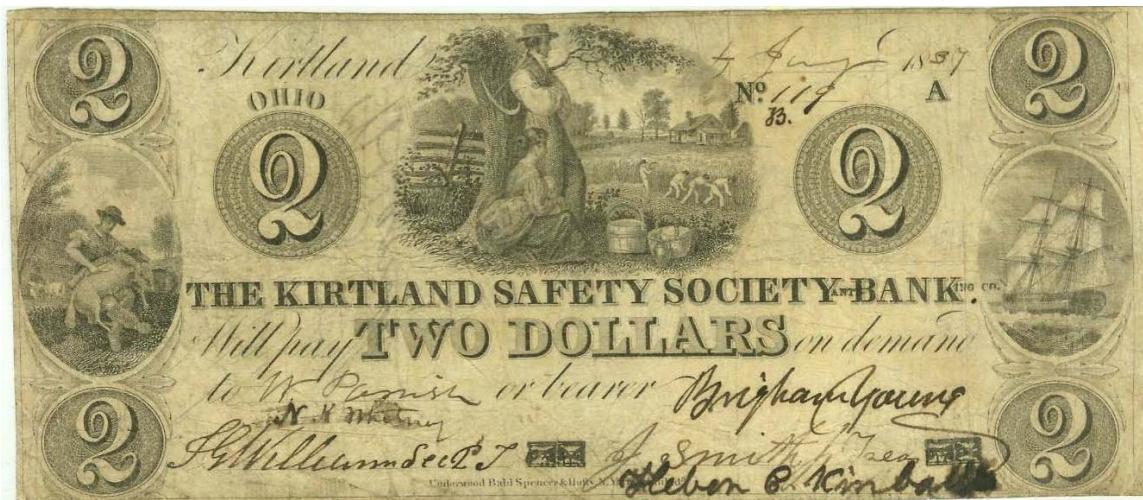


Fig. #34 Above is a complete collection of Kirtland "Anti-Counter" Banknotes. These are seldom seen and are extremely rare.

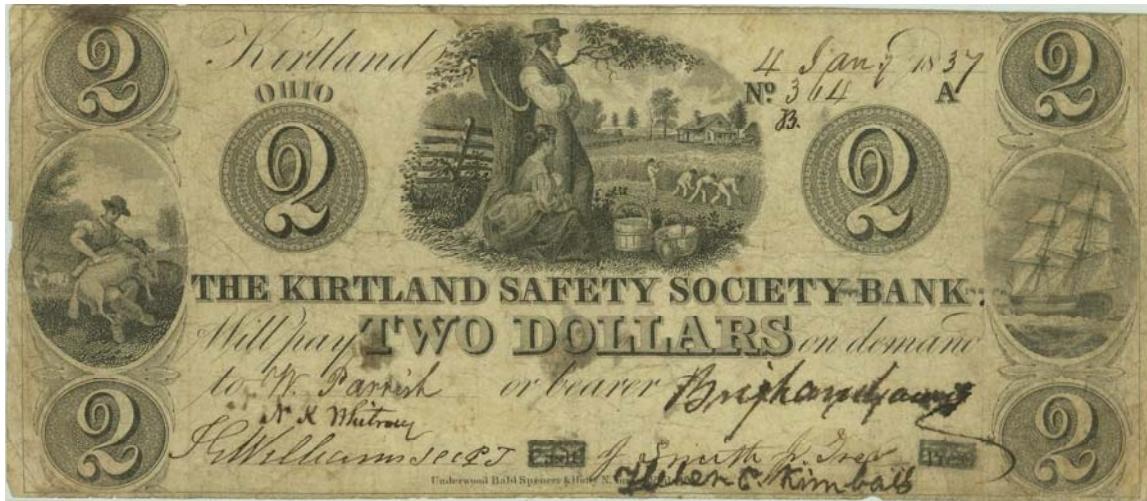


Fig. #35 The note shown here is a second example of the Kirtland \$2 which has been countersigned and modified with the Anti-Banking stamps. A third example came to light in 2005 which is significant because it means that even today undiscovered rarities can still be found.

“Anti-Counter” Kirtland Notes

Collecting countersigned notes is a significant challenge as they are hard to locate, and ‘deep pockets’ are required to purchase one. By far the most common of these extreme rarities is the \$5 note. 2 or 3 of these may appear at auction in any given year. Condition is also extremely important in determining value. Prices for nice examples begin at \$10,000 and escalate from there. This value is for the common \$5 denomination, and the price is even higher for the scarcer denominations. It may still be possible to find a worn \$5 note for \$7,500. At this price, the note will definitely have some circulation problems. The rarity of all denominations is in line with table number 4. The \$50 note is the rarest.

The other consideration in determining value is whether a note is stamped with the “anti-banking” modification. This stamp was only used on some of the \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations. Value for any note bearing this counter-stamp escalates significantly. These notes are in the extreme rarity scale with only a handful in existence. If one could be located, it is unlikely that it could be acquired for less than \$20,000 (unless it was literally in pieces). The signatures and initials of Brigham Young, Newell K. Whitney, Heber C. Kimball and Thomas Bullock are accepted as actual signatures, rather than those of scribes.

The “Anti-Counter” Kirtland notes are the “Holy Grail” of Kirtland banknotes. Of the notes that have both the Anti-Banking modification and having been countersigned for use in Salt Lake City, only a handful of all denominations survive. They are rarely offered for sale, and most are tightly held in private collections. The total number of specimens encompassing all three denominations (\$1, \$2, and \$3) is 13-18, and most have been well circulated. Presently there are no known uncirculated examples, and even an “XF/AU” specimen may not exist.

The following table will show the scarcity and collectability of the Kirtland counter-signed notes. As of this writing there are over 60 countersigned notes in the census. This is a popular method for collecting Kirtland notes however it is much more difficult and also very expensive. Most desirable countersigned notes will exceed \$10,000, these notes are also probably the most desirable of the Kirtland notes due to the number of significant signatures on each note. In addition to the two original signatures on the note, four additional people signed the note for re-issuance in Salt Lake City:

- Brigham Young
- Heber C. Kimball
- N. K. Whitney
- Thomas Bullock (Initials TB only)

The fact that they circulated in Kirtland Ohio from a bank without a charter and made their way to Salt Lake City where they were re-signed and re-issued, is, in itself, against all odds of survival. Additionally, the countersigned notes were backed by gold from California, fulfilling Joseph Smith’s prophecy that the “Kirtland banknotes would someday be as good as gold.”

\$1.00	15-20
\$2.00	10-15
\$3.00	8-12
\$5.00	40-45
\$10.00	15-20

Table #12
Estimated numbers of surviving Kirtland counter-signed banknotes.

As you can see, the population of countersigned notes drops significantly. The \$5.00 note is the most common and most easily located. The \$10.00 is far less common and the other denominations are rarely seen. These countersigned notes which were re-issued in Salt Lake City, were also embossed with the Seal of The Twelve Apostles. On high grade notes it may be possible to see this seal or remnants of it. The seal was placed on the left side of the notes.



\$1.00	6
\$2.00	4
\$3.00	3

Table #13
Estimated surviving number
of Counter-signed and Anti-
Banking Kirtland
Banknotes.

The above-pictured note exhibits remnants of the embossed Seal of The Twelve Apostles. It is very rare to see remnants of this seal which was applied to countersigned notes because the paper used was extremely thin and the seal was quickly pressed out by wear.



Above is pictured (without a figure number) a last minute addition which just recently came to my attention. I have no idea if it is a fabrication of some sort or an actual note. If the latter, it would appear to be a test layout used in the design of Kirtland banknotes by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Holly. I include it simply for speculation purposes.

PART THREE

THE BANK OF MONROE MICHIGAN

Cash^r

Pres^r



THE BANK OF MONROE, MICHIGAN

Banking in Monroe, Michigan



Fig. # 36 The \$1 Bank of Monroe note shown above is the first type issued well before any Mormon involvement. This note is dated Aug. 1, 1828 and is part of a complete collection of banknotes shown in this section about the Bank of Monroe.

Interest in collecting banknotes from the “Bank of Monroe” involves the bank’s connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the “Mormons.” The Mormons developed an extensive monetary system ranging from obsolete currency, gold coins, tokens, scrip, and even having their President’s signature appear on several issues of National Currency. These endeavors began in 1836 and continued well into the 20th century. The following is what is known regarding their connection with the Bank of Monroe and the banknotes issued by that bank.

Monroe Michigan is located south of Detroit on the Raisin River. Monroe was originally known as Frenchtown, but in 1817 its name changed to honor President James Monroe. Monroe’s portrait is displayed on several denominations of banknotes from the Bank of Monroe. Monroe incorporated as a city on March 22, 1837, prior to that it was simply referred to as the Village of Monroe. At the time, Monroe was the second largest population center in the area; only Detroit was larger.

The Bank of Monroe's beginnings can be traced back to its charter date of March 29th, 1829. During its existence banknotes were issued in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. They were printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson in New York. The Mormon connection centers around Oliver Cowdery (Oliver Cowdery was an assistant to the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr.) His signature, which appears only on the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 - issued by the Bank of Monroe in 1837.

In 1831, Lucy Mack Smith, the mother of Joseph Smith, Jr., visited family members in Detroit. Missionary work was underway and soon people began joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In May of 1834 additional Mormons visited the area; most notably Hyrum Smith (Brother of Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormon Prophet), who converted others to the Church. Certain Bank of Monroe notes bear the signature of H. Smith, which was believed by some to be Hyrum Smith. This was found not to be the case however; the H. Smith signature was that of Captain Henry Smith, who had no connection to the Mormon Church whatsoever. The Mormon connection with the Bank of Monroe is also linked to the Kirtland Safety Society Bank in Kirtland, Ohio - formed late in 1836. As stated previously, currency was issued by the Kirtland bank beginning in January of 1837.

According to documented history, Oliver Cowdery's involvement with the Bank of Monroe began in February, 1837 when he moved from Kirtland Ohio to Monroe, Michigan. The Mormons in Kirtland, Ohio were growing in number and their Prophet, Joseph Smith, Jr., was inspired by a revelation from God to form and organize a bank for the convenience of the members, and to promote their prosperity. Plates for printing the currency were obtained and banknotes were made ready. However, Ohio denied a bank charter due to lack of tangible assets. There was now a dilemma for Joseph Smith, Jr., and the newly formed Kirtland Safety Society Bank. That of how to proceed and what to do with the printed currency. Banking laws and their enforcement in the 1830's had left much to be desired. The Kirtland Bank and dozens of other banks during this time had little or no assets to back their currency, even if they had a legal charter. The Church decided to go ahead and issue the currency without a bank charter. One modification was decided upon, which was to modify the notes by hand-stamping the title

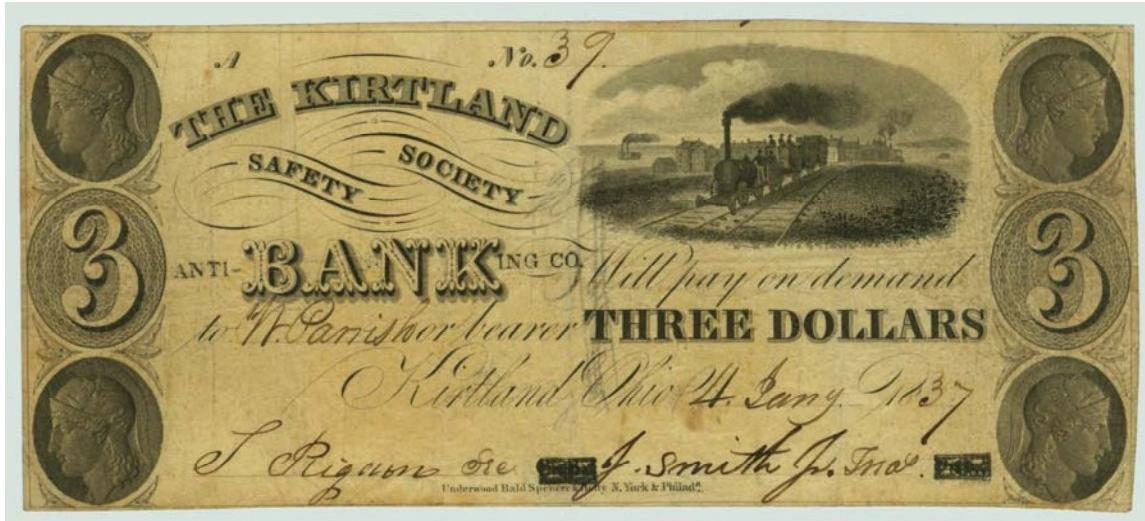


Fig. #37 A \$3 Kirtland Ohio note modified with the “Anti-Banking Co.” stamps. This was done on only a few of the released notes after Ohio denied the bank a charter.

with the words “Anti” and “ing Co.” in order to make the title read, “The Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co.” However this modification was only carried out on a small quantity of the notes released for circulation. Much of the circulating paper of this time period, including the Kirtland banknotes was obviously worthless, and to accept any of it usually meant a risk of taking a total loss on a transaction.

On January 31st 1837 the First Presidency announced that the Church had purchased the charter of a bank in Monroe, Michigan. The published purchase price was \$100,000. Some accounts report that there was a planned merger between the legally non-existent Kirtland bank and the Bank of Monroe. This apparently never took place as the Bank of Monroe was, at this time virtually broke and would soon be sold by the Mormons, whose migration west would begin shortly. Thereafter many of the problems with the Bank of Monroe, and many other banks at this time were due in part to the “Panic of 1837.” Thousands of banks and businesses went bankrupt during this time. This was just another attempt to gain a legal bank charter after the denial of the Kirtland application.

Information is sketchy regarding the change at the Bank of Monroe and specifically the circumstances for Cowdery’s move to Michigan. Notes have surfaced with Cowdery’s signature dated from September 1836 to July 1837. However, all research indicates that the Church was only active with the

bank beginning in January 1837. It is possible that Cowdery was active at the bank prior to the Mormon Church purchasing the charter, but this is also questionable, as records indicate that Cowdery was still in Kirtland Ohio on January 1st, 1837. One source states that Cowdery signed \$22,000 as Vice President of the bank in February 1837. There were also accounts at this time that the bank was openly failing. The bank was sold by the Mormons in late 1837. There are banknotes from the Bank of Monroe dated 1838, but none are known subsequent to that. For clarity, there are two different types of \$1 notes issued by the bank. The first was issued in 1828, surprisingly prior to the bank's charter date of March 29th, 1829. This is just one of the many mysteries involving this bank and many others of the time. We will probably never know with complete accuracy many of the incidents that occurred, which only adds to the romance of the era. The majority of \$1 notes, signed by both Cowdery, and other bank officials, are the second type pictured in this article. By 1840 the Bank of Monroe had completely ceased to exist. Many of the Mormons in the area left during 1839-40 due to a general move westward (to Nauvoo Illinois) by them.



Oliver Cowdery's signature

On March 24th a preliminary hearing was set based upon charges that the Church obtained the Bank of Monroe charter illegally. In September, 1837 Oliver Cowdery had gone to Missouri and, Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon were found guilty of violating Ohio banking statutes, and each fined \$1,000.

They appealed, but during the pending appeal everyone moved West to Missouri.

Most obsolete bank notes from this era (the 1830's) are routinely traded from several dollars to several hundred dollars. This is true for banknotes from the "Bank of Monroe," with the exception of those notes signed by Oliver Cowdery, who was a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These notes routinely sell for \$2,000, and escalate up to \$3000-\$4000 for high grade specimens. I have never seen or heard of the existence of an uncirculated Cowdery signed note. Even extremely fine notes may not exist. There was an instance several years ago of an advertised XF note that was to be sold at auction which technically did grade XF. However, there was a small jagged hole (1/8" approx.) in the center of the note which I believe would preclude the note being called extremely

fine. These high prices are due to the collectability of historic signatures of Mormon Church figures. There is high demand due to a large number of collectors of this memorabilia, both L.D.S. and non-L.D.S. Appearances of banknotes with Cowdery's signature come to light only rarely, sometimes over a year may pass in between opportunities to purchase one.



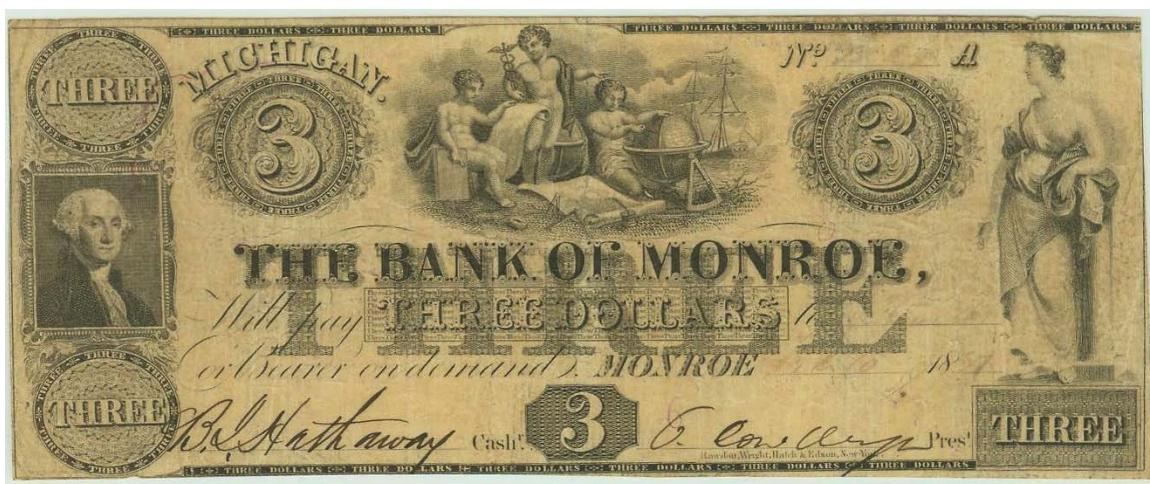
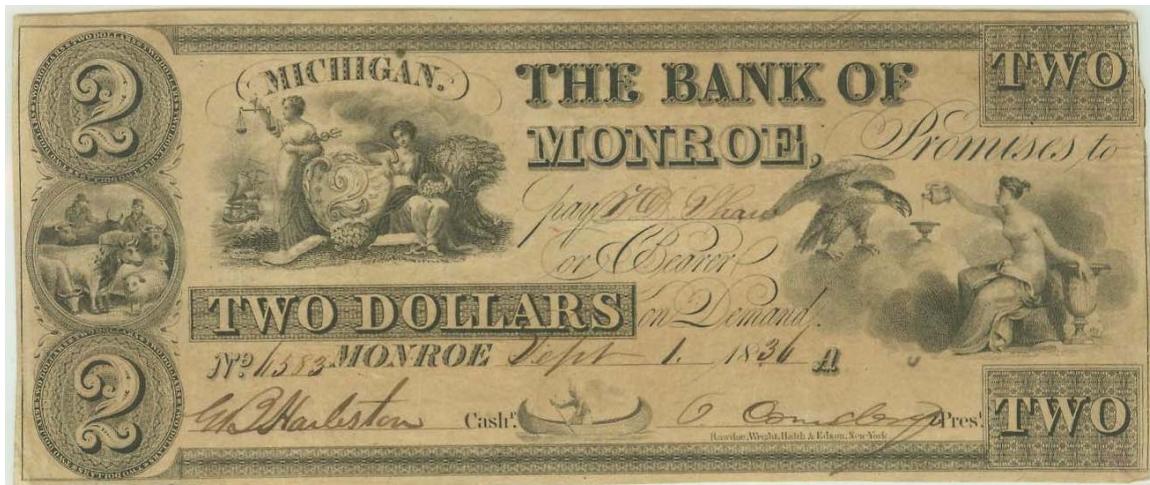
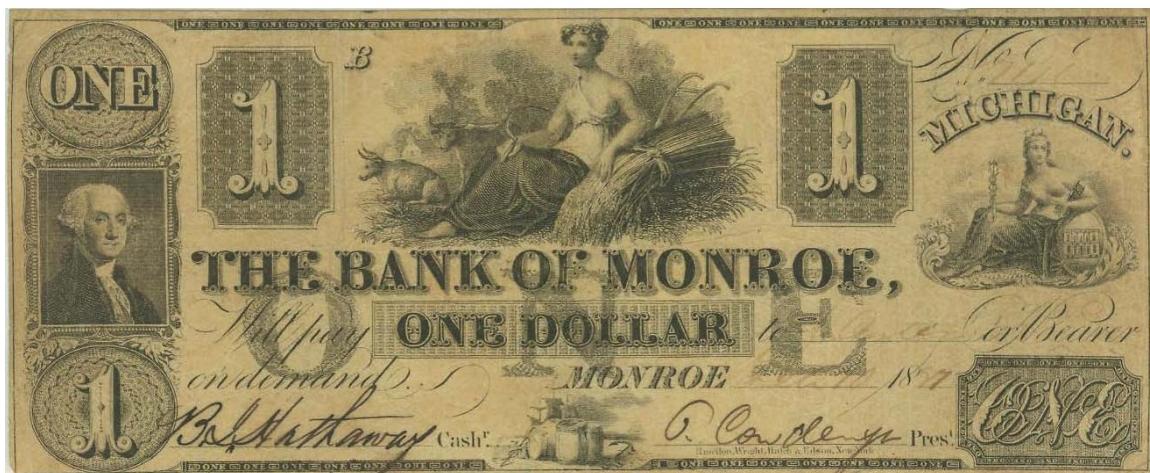


Fig. #38 Shown above the three collectable notes which bear the signature of Oliver Cowdery.

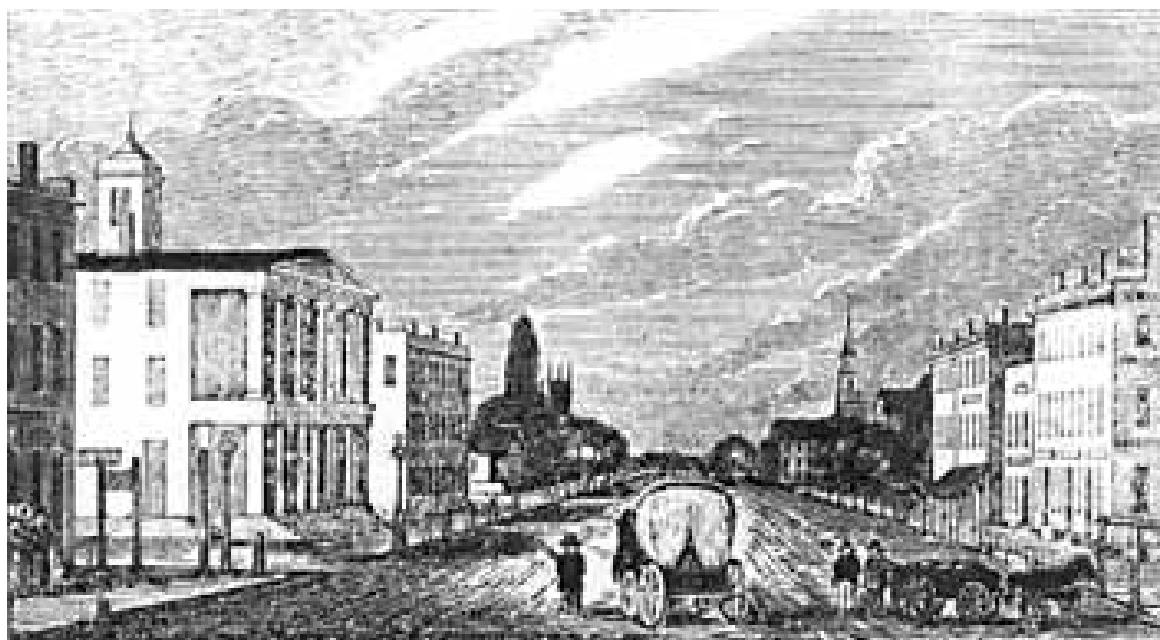




Fig. #39 Copper printing plate used to produce ‘Bank of Monroe’ banknotes.



Fig. #40 Bank of Monroe \$1, \$2, & \$3 denominations. (Non-Church issues)

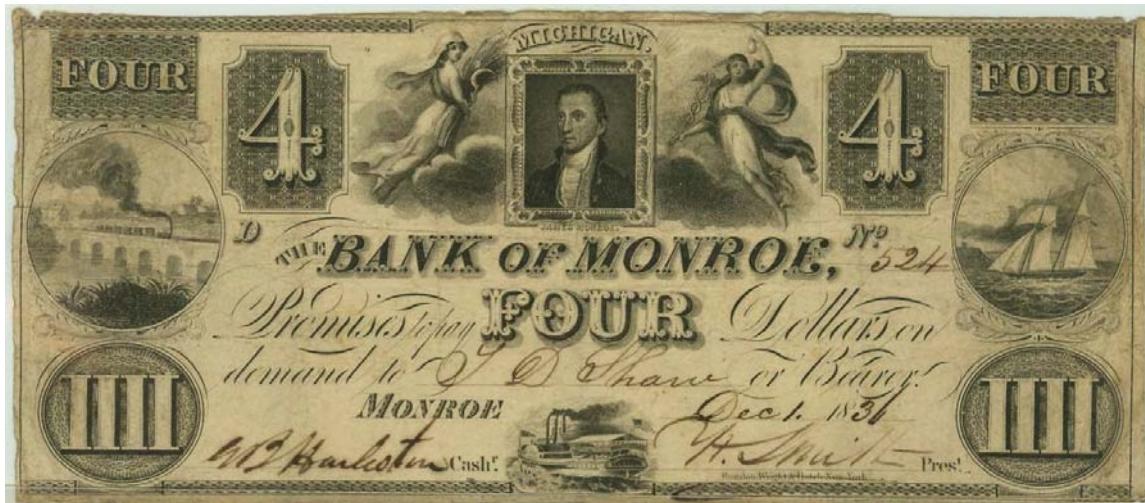


Fig. #41 Additional Bank of Monroe denominations. The unusual \$4 denomination is noticeably larger than all other Monroe issues. (Non-Church issues)

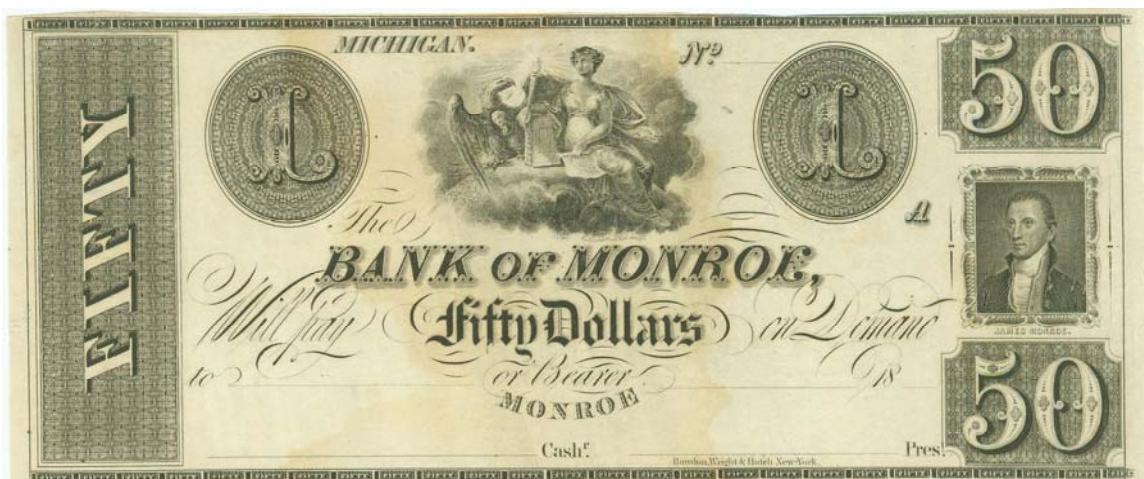


Fig. #42 Above are the high denomination notes issued by the Bank of Monroe. The \$50 note remains unsigned and none of the \$50 Monroe notes were signed. (Non-Church issues)



Fig. #43 Bank of Monroe \$5 overstamped “reissued.” It is unclear the exact reason for this overstamp. It is the only example recorded and pre-dates the involvement of the Church with this bank.

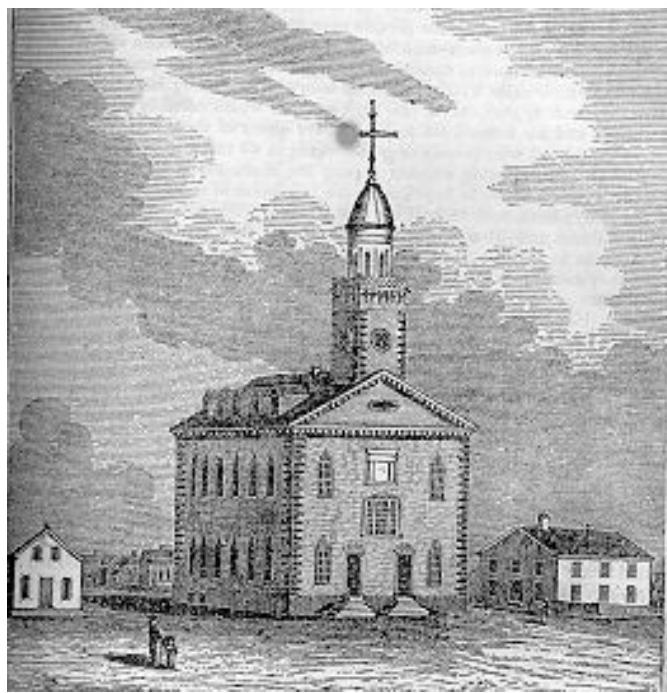


Fig. #44 Bank of Monroe \$5 Courtesy of Al Rust

The \$5 Bank of Monroe note with Oliver Cowdery’s signature is presently unique and in the collection of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints collection.

Collector notes:

The Bank of Monroe notes are relatively common and actually show up on EBAY™ several times annually. The more desirable notes signed by Oliver Cowdery are a different matter. The Cowdery signed notes very rare. Sometimes a year may pass with none offered for sale. The quality of Cowdery signed notes can vary widely, with good signatures on high quality notes appearing far less often. Remember, Oliver Cowdery's signature appears only on the \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 denominations, with the \$5 note being unique. Also the signature is actually that of Oliver Cowdery, unlike the scribe signatures on most of the Kirtland notes. Present day values for Bank of Monroe notes vary widely. One might be able to acquire a worn non-Cowdery signed note for less than \$100; however a nice note signed by Oliver Cowdery may easily sell in the \$3,000-\$4,000 range.



The Kirtland Temple

PART FOUR

NAUVOO
ILLINOIS



Cash^r

Pres^r

Underwood Bald Spencer & Huldy N.York & Philad^a

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

The city name of Commerce was changed to Nauvoo in April 1840.
In December, 1840 the Nauvoo charter was granted by the state of Illinois.

Nauvoo Charter

The saints settled not only Nauvoo but multiple surrounding places on both sides of the river. Communities were established in Carthage, La Harpe and Fountain Green. Small settlements of their own included Ramus, Lima and Yelrome. It is interesting to note Yelrome is Isaac Morley's last name spelled backwards with an 'e' added at the end. Nauvoo however, was the focal point and economic center.

John C. Bennett arrived in June 1840. He quickly gained acceptance as he was involved with military, medicine and politics. Governor Thomas Carlin named Bennett the state militia's Quartermaster General. He didn't care for Mormon critics and was soon baptized. The Nauvoo charter became law on Dec. 16, 1840 which granted Nauvoo the rights to establish a local militia, municipal court and a university. The Mormon leadership was ecstatic about this because they felt they could finally begin to govern themselves with the approval of the state. The political powers comprised of a mayor, 4 aldermen and 9 counselors. The mayor and aldermen also served as judges. Bennett was elected as Nauvoo's first mayor on Feb. 1, 1841. The aldermen were, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Hyrum Smith in addition to John C. Bennett. Bennett was excommunicated from the Church and later authored anti-Mormon writings; one entitled, "The History of the Saints; or, an Expose of Joe Smith and Mormonism" which was published in the Sangamo Journal, a newspaper in Springfield, Ill.

Nauvoo flourished in stark contrast to the rest of the state which was enduring severe economic strife. There were at least 18 associations formed in Nauvoo in addition to the Nauvoo House. These included the Botanic Association, Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Assoc., The Tailors, Potters, Bricklayers and also the Nauvoo Agriculture and Manufacturing Assoc.

There was little specie available for the residents of Nauvoo. Land deals were very common.

Education was very important and almost 100 people in Nauvoo made their living in the field of education. Cost of attending school ranged from \$1.50-\$3.00 per term. Often tuition was paid in produce or barter.

There were two newspapers published in Nauvoo. The ‘Times and Seasons’ was the first followed by the ‘Wasp’ in 1842. The ‘Wasp’ changed its name to the ‘Nauvoo Neighbor’ and both were printed on the same press.

Disease was common in Nauvoo ranging from malaria, diarrhea, canker, measles, mumps, whooping cough, consumption and diphtheria. Half of the deaths in Nauvoo were children under the age of 10.

Commerce in Nauvoo, Illinois

The next attempt by the Church to print currency occurred in Nauvoo, Illinois.⁴² The city of Nauvoo was originally named Commerce until renamed by the Mormons in 1840. Nauvoo means “Beautiful Place.” Interestingly, in the 1840’s it was the largest city in the state of Illinois, with a population of over 20,000. Currency or scrip issued in Nauvoo was on a much smaller scale than earlier attempts but there were many different issues. Both stock and scrip notes were issued in Nauvoo. The Nauvoo House stock certificates pictured were issued in order to sponsor a hotel⁴³ that was to be constructed in Nauvoo. The first stock to be issued as shown was signed by George Miller and John Snider.⁴⁴ The second, was not signed, and apparently never issued. Both were printed at the Times & Seasons office in Nauvoo.

The cornerstone of the Nauvoo House hotel was laid on Oct. 2, 1841 and the original Book of Mormon manuscript was deposited in it. This hotel, according to Joseph Smith was almost as important as the building of the temple. But in March 1844 Joseph Smith postponed further work on the hotel to concentrate on the temple.

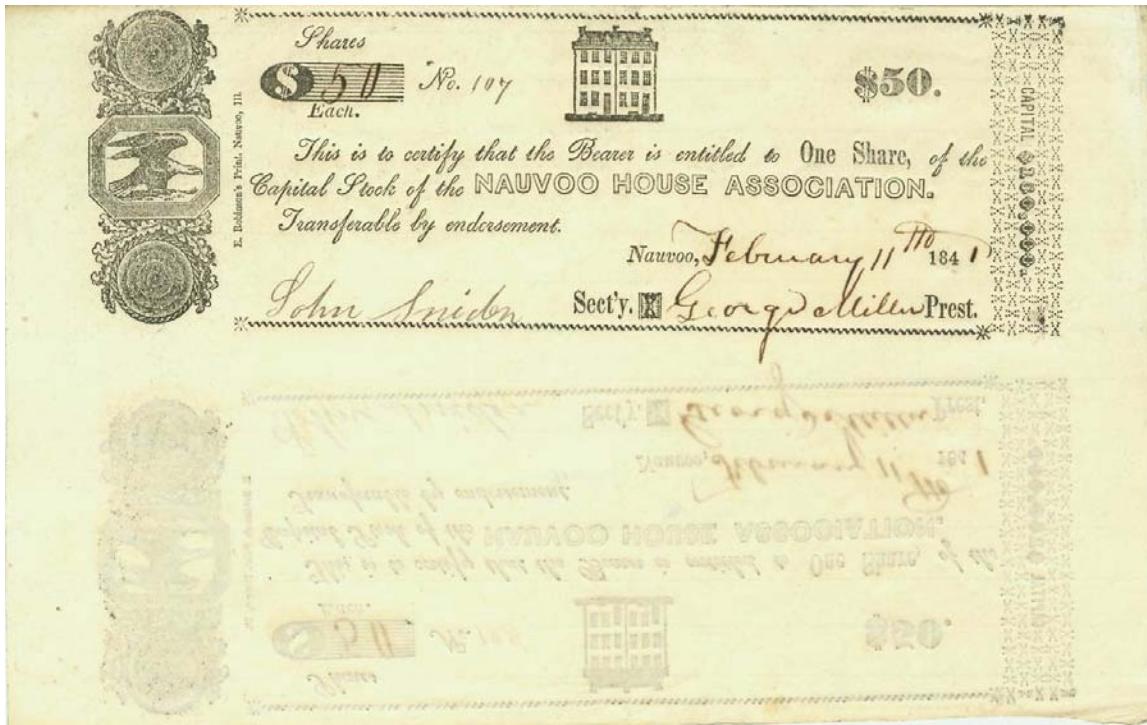


Fig. #45 Above is the first stock issued for the Nauvoo House Association. It was printed at the Times & Seasons Office and intended to raise capital for a Church sponsored hotel. This first stock was signed by John Snyder and George Miller and actually issued. They were also intended to be a medium of exchange if transferred by endorsement.

- **Snyder, John (1800-1875)**, mason; born at Pleasant Valley, Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Married Mary Herron, 1822. Converted to Mormonism in Canada in 1836. Missionary to England in 1837. Located in Missouri and Illinois. Appointed by committee to build the Nauvoo House in Nauvoo, Illinois. Member of the Nauvoo Legion. Mission to England, 1842-1843. In 1850 migrated to Utah where he died.

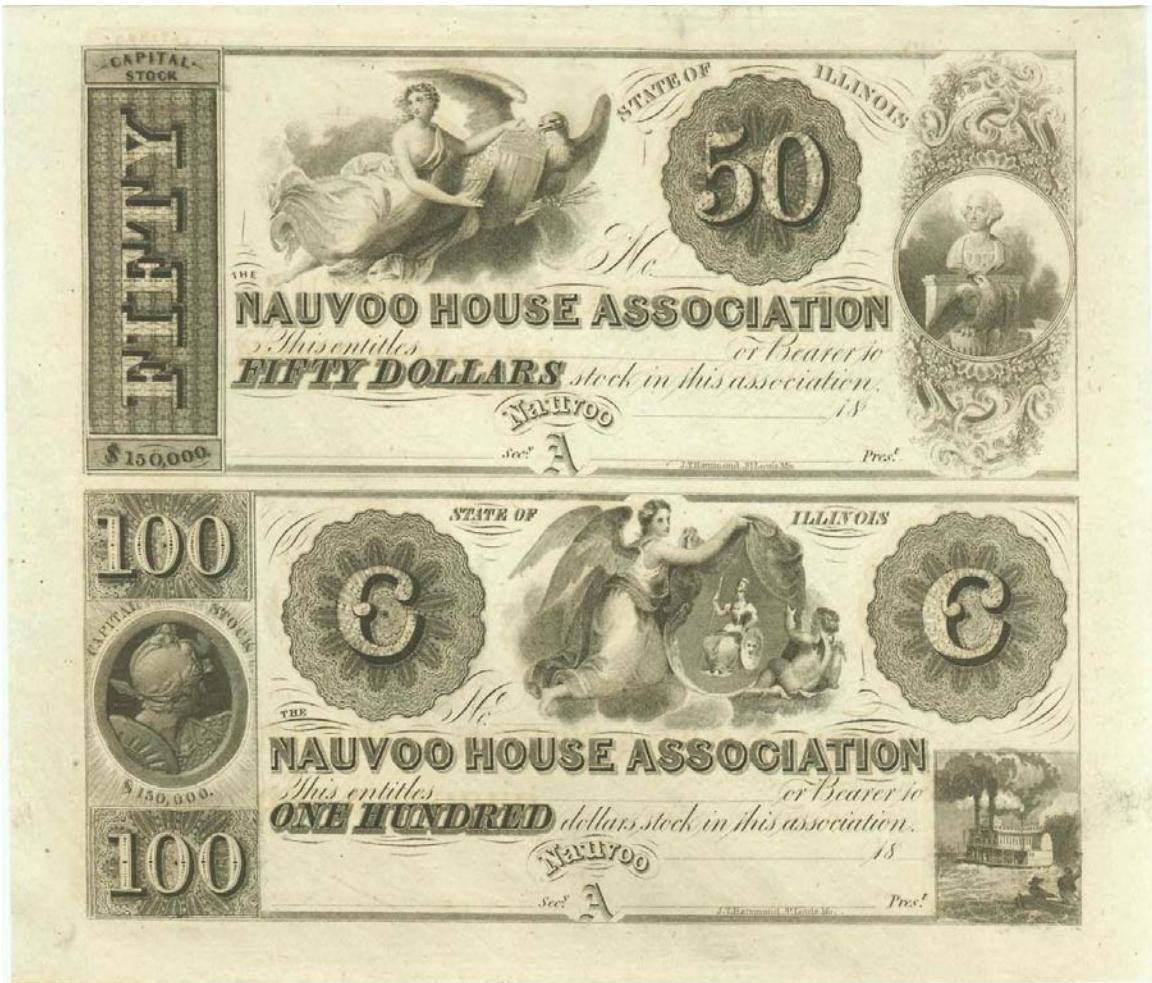


Fig. #46 Above is the second issue of stock certificates intended to raise capital for the Church Hotel. Unlike the first these were never issued or signed. Both issues have had many examples cut into separate notes.



Fig. #47 Construction of the 'Nauvoo House'



Fig. #48 Possibly unique example of signed and cancelled Type II Nauvoo house \$100.

In addition to the two different “Nauvoo House Association” stock certificates, many other types of stock and scrip were issued in Nauvoo. Most was burned as of March 4th, 1843 and its use outlawed - only gold and silver coin could be used as legal tender.⁴⁵

The revelation for the Saints to build a Temple called for seven men with means to buy stock in a hotel. They were:

- Vinson Knight
- Hyrum Smith
- Isaac Galland
- William Marks
- Henry G. Sherwood
- Wilson Law
- Amos Davis
- **Law, Wilson (1807-1877)**, farmer; born in Ireland. Brother of William Law. Elected member of the Nauvoo City Council, 1841. Elected Brigadier General in the Nauvoo Legion in 1841, and Major General the following year. Married Elizabeth Sikes, 1842. Joined dissenters against Joseph Smith and was excommunicated in 1844. Counselor in his brother's opposition church. Living in Delaware, Mercer County, Pennsylvania in 1850.
- **Knight, Vinson (1804-1842)**, born at Chester, Washington County, New York. Married Martha McBride, 1826. Owned a farm at Perrysburg, New York, when converted, in 1834. Appointed counselor to Bishop Newel K. Whitney in Kirtland, Ohio, 1836. Church land agent, 1839. Appointed bishop of Nauvoo Lower Ward, 1839, and Presiding Bishop of the Church, 1841. Elected to Nauvoo City Council, 1841. Died at Nauvoo.

The Nauvoo House Association, according to John Taylor, appointed Miller, Lyman Wright, Snider, and Peter Haws to raise money for the construction. Stock was used to pay the forest crews that supplied the lumber for the construction of the house. This lumber was obtained from the Black River area in Wisconsin. The architects for the Nauvoo House were Lucien Woodworth and William Weeks.

Major problems with the construction were –

- It was not fully supported by everyone
- Management problems
- Competition with the Temple

Dr. John Bernhisel became President of the Nauvoo House Association initially. George Miller also served as President. The stock of \$150,000 was divided into shares of \$50 each. It was also stipulated that no individual could hold more than 300 shares. Share #'s 176 – 366 were stolen from Lyman Wright and the Saints were notified and instructed to report any certificates offered within this serial number range.

The original name of the Nauvoo House was “The Nauvoo Boarding House” which was mentioned during the LDS General Conference on April 7, 1841. The original charter of the house gave permission to utilize the house for entertainment.

The house was so important as stated by Elder James Brown, that work on it should not be sacrificed for work on the temple. Work was stopped on Dec. 20, 1845 noting that the completion would be impossible. Joseph Smith’s home served as the inn periodically for visitors.

After the Saints left Nauvoo Emma, who owned the house, allowed her second husband, Lewis C. Bidamon to tear it down and use the bricks to construct a smaller hotel known as the Bidamon House and the Riverside Mansion.

OTHER NAUVOO STOCK AND SCRIP

In addition to the two types of Nauvoo House stock there were other stock certificates and also scrip issued in Nauvoo. Little is known regarding the quantities issued, or the events which initiated their printing. All of the following items from Nauvoo are exceedingly rare with sometimes a decade transpiring between public offerings for these items. One fact which plays a significant role in their rarity is that, from all accounts, they were not backed by any specie, real estate, or other tangible source of value. Because of this, the notes essentially had no intrinsic value other than a temporary convenient medium of exchange between Church members. It is unlikely that any of these notes circulated outside Nauvoo, and in addition to Joseph

Smith, Jr. destroying much of the scrip, it was discarded as worthless paper when the Saints left Nauvoo.

In the History of the Church (Volume 5, page 297) Joseph Smith, Jr. stated, "I burned twenty-three dollars of city scrip," and while it was burning, said, "So may all unsound and uncurrent money go down!" Additionally, Joseph Smith, Jr. passed a law in March of 1843 outlawing all specie and scrip, allowing only gold and silver to be accepted as legal tender. The law included a provision that no additional scrip would be issued but current outstanding scrip in circulation would be honored. This most likely refers only to the Nauvoo City Scrip since the other four types listed in the following table were issued after March, 1843, and some as late as 1845. It is believed that at least some of these later stock certificates changed hands in similar fashion to scrip.



Fig. #49

Actual printing press used in Nauvoo at the "Times And Seasons" newspaper printing office. It is very likely that much of the scrip and stock printed in Nauvoo came off this actual press.

A list of items known from Nauvoo are listed in the following table.

Item	Denomination	Known
1841 Nauvoo House Assoc \$50 Stock Certificate *	\$50	300+
1841 Nauvoo House Assoc. \$50/100 Stock Certificate *	\$50 / \$100	300+
1841 Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association.+	\$50	3-4
1842 Nauvoo City Scrip (Type 1)	\$1.00	10-15
1842 Nauvoo City Scrip (Type 2)	\$1.00	10-15
1843 Nauvoo Legion Scrip	\$1.00	5-10
1844/5 Nauvoo Legion Assoc. (Arsenal) Scrip +	\$5.00	3-4
1844 Nauvoo Seventies Hall Stock Certificate +	\$5.00	3-4
1845 Nauvoo Music Association First Issue +	\$2.50	3-4
1845 Nauvoo Music Association Second Issue +	\$2.50	3-4
1845 Nauvoo Seventies Library & Institute Association Stock Certificate +	\$5.00	5-10
184- Nauvoo Manufacturing Co. (Remainder)	\$100	Unique

* The Nauvoo House Stock certificates are relatively common and can be found both as “uncut” and cut notes.

+ Hofmann forgeries of these items do exist.

Table #14 Nauvoo Stock and Scrip (Type and Rarity)

Many of the Nauvoo notes bear signatures of early Church officials, however as with the Kirtland notes, scribes were used to sign the majority, if not all of the notes. The signatures on the few surviving notes cannot be positively authenticated. This factor does not play a significant role in determining their value however, Nauvoo issued scrip are some of the rarest items of all Mormon currency.

The pictures on the following pages are those of scrip and currency issued in Nauvoo which are seldom available today. Most collectors rarely, if ever, have an opportunity to see them.

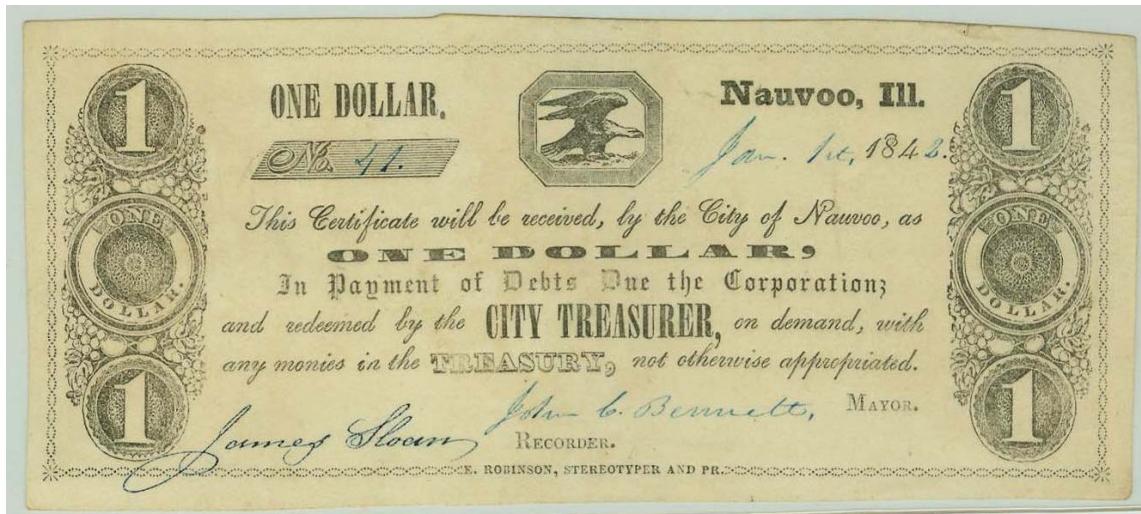


Fig. #50 Above pictured is the first variety of "Nauvoo City" scrip. This was signed by the first mayor, John C. Bennett.

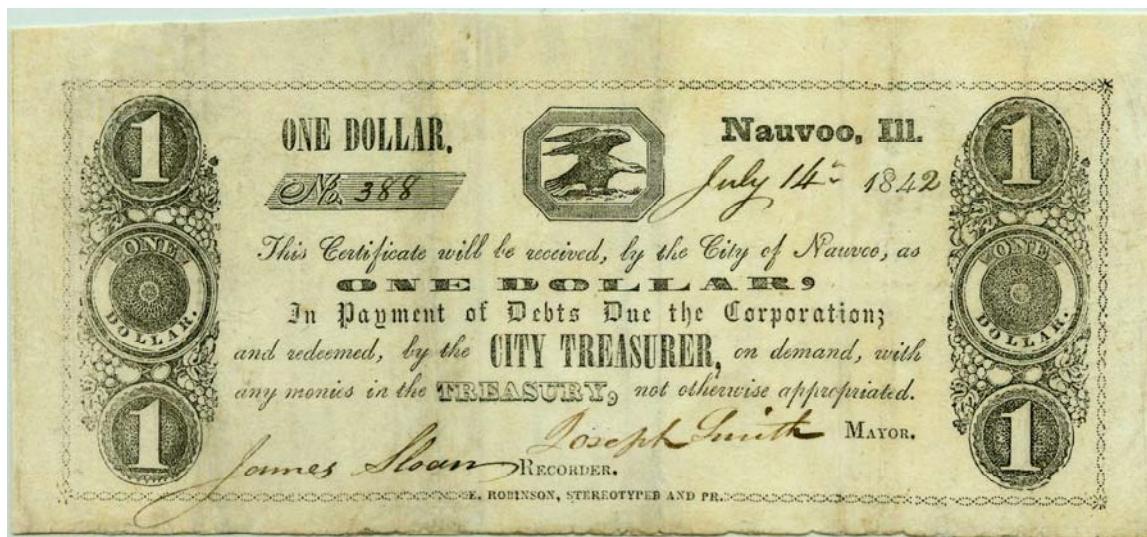


Fig. #51 Note bearing the signature of Joseph Smith.



Fig #52 Nauvoo City Scrip -Issued in two varieties, both \$1 denomination. Printed uniface with signatures of John C. Bennett, Joseph Smith Jr. and James Sloan. Date of issue was 1842.
Above is the second variety.

The two types of Nauvoo City scrip are both very scarce. Both varieties were issued in \$1 denominations and, like all other Nauvoo issues, neither were backed by specie, or any other monetary backing. Survival of Nauvoo issues, other than the Nauvoo House certificates, is only by chance, as the majority was burned by the Church prior to the Saints moving West. Signatures known on city scrip are those of Joseph Smith, Jr. and John C. Bennett, both of whom acted as Mayors of Nauvoo. Bennett was succeeded by Joseph Smith, Jr. as Mayor. Bennett's signature is more common on the few surviving notes. James Sloan signed all notes as recorder.

City scrip was accepted as payment for subscriptions to the "Nauvoo Neighbor" newspaper for a short time. Due to the extreme shortage of currency and specie in Nauvoo the city scrip along with the other various forms of scrip in this chapter substituted for a circulating medium and was used for various transactions in Nauvoo.



John C. Bennett

Bennett, John Cook (1804-1867), physician; born at Fairhaven, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Living in Ohio when he married Mary Barker, they later separated. Studied medicine and assisted in founding the medical college at Willoughby, 1834. Moved to Illinois, 1838, and practiced medicine. Appointed Brigadier General in the Illinois Militia, 1839, and shortly after, Quartermaster General of the state. Moved to Nauvoo and joined the Latter-day Saints in 1840. Instrumental in obtaining the Nauvoo charter. Elected the town's first Mayor, Chancellor of the university, Major-General of the Nauvoo Legion, and Assistant President to Joseph Smith. Appointed Master in Chancery for Hancock County, Illinois. Excommunicated for immorality in 1842. Published and lectured against the Church. Engaged in poultry raising in Massachusetts; developed the Plymouth Rock chicken. Moved to Iowa and practiced medicine until his death in Polk City.

Additional Information about John C. Bennett

Born in Fairhaven Massachusetts Aug. 3, 1804, moved to Ohio in 1808 and had a good education including classical languages, mathematics, and medicine. He received his medical license in 1825. He preached as a Methodist minister until meeting Sidney Rigdon in 1830 and converted later that year. After coming to Nauvoo, Bennett gained respect rapidly and became the first Mayor of Nauvoo. By February 4, 1841 he attained three of the highest positions in Nauvoo, i.e. Mayor, Chancellor of the University and General of the Nauvoo Legion. Later that year (April) he was also

called as an additional Counselor to Joseph Smith. By June he was confronted as an adulterer and he attempted suicide. In June of 1842 Bennett was excommunicated from the Church and rapidly thereafter became a critic and a strong anti-Mormon. He died in 1867.

Nauvoo Legion

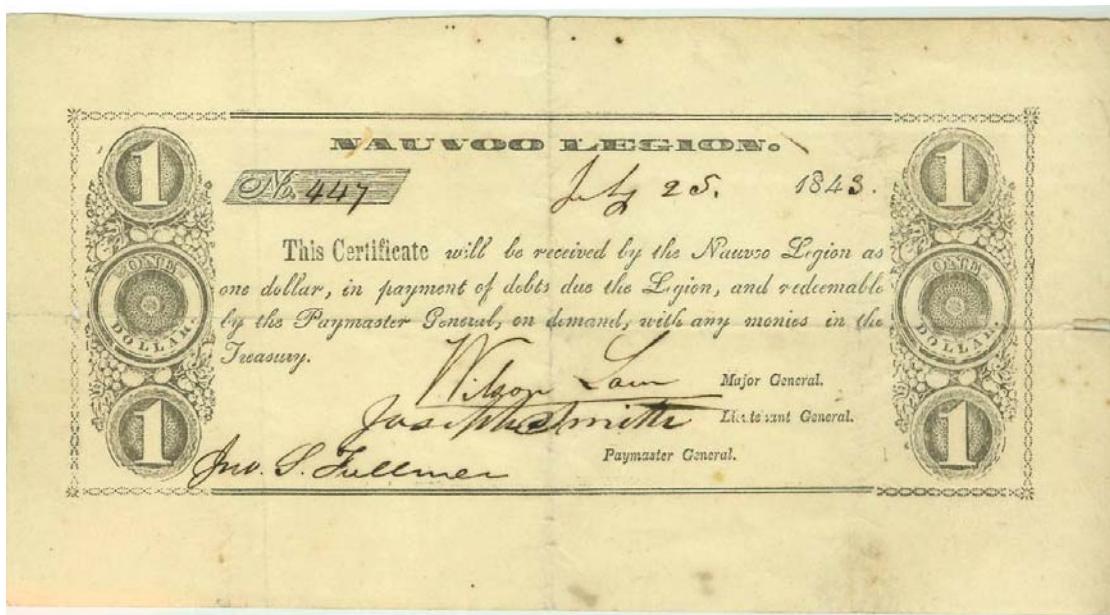


Fig. #53 Nauvoo Legion Scrip – Issued as a single type \$1 denomination scrip in 1843.
Signatures of Wilson Law, Joseph Smith, Jr., and G. Fullmer.

Section 25 of the Nauvoo Charter gave authority to establish the Nauvoo Legion. Anyone in Hancock County could join; the Legion was not exclusively comprised of Mormons.

Nauvoo Legion scrip was issued to facilitate payment to the Legion members and for payment of supplies. It was also used for payroll for the people associated with the Legion. The Legion was formed on Feb. 4, 1841 to protect Church members from violence and to respond in case of emergency. All scrip is dated July 24, 1843, and all are very rare.

The Paymaster General was tasked with the collection of money the people paid to the Legion. He was also responsible to purchase items and pay bills.

The Legion was divided into two billets, horse troops and foot troops. Every 18-45 year old male was expected to serve in the Legion and they were fined for not showing up to the Legion's parades. All members were exempt from any other military service. To outfit the troops and horses was also quite an expensive burden. It required about \$200 for each individual and another \$185 for each horse.

The Legions Mandate was stated by the following recorded comments:

- Bennett's inaugural address – Organize quickly to preserve order and supremacy of the laws.
- The Legion was to be all powerful, panopled with justice and equity.
- The Legion was to maintain the constitution and the law.

Organization –

- Joseph Smith Jr. – Lieutenant General
- John C. Bennett – Major General
- Wilson Law – Brigadier General (1st Cohort – Horse Troops)
- Don Carlos Smith – Brigadier General (2nd Cohort – Foot Troops)

There is documentation relating to the fact that Joseph Smith's name was signed on these notes in proxy by W. W. Phelps.

The Nauvoo Legion was under the control of Joseph Smith but technically it was part of the states militia. It did not take long for the non-Mormons to begin to rumble and question the powerful Mormon leadership which had grown significantly in a short time; however things would remain calm on the surface for some time to come.

The Nauvoo Legion was considered of great importance. Even though the Legion was technically part of the state militia, it enacted its own regulations and managed its affairs quite separately from the state. Members were between the ages of 18-45 and it consisted of two cohorts or brigades. One infantry, one cavalry. The entire body was under the command of Lieutenant General Joseph Smith. The legion numbered at its maximum, 3,000 troops.

Miller, George (1794-1856), farmer, carpenter; born near Stanardville, Orange County, Virginia. Married Mary Catherine Fry about 1826. Lived in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia before moving to McDonough County, Illinois in the early 1830s. Converted to Mormonism in 1839. Ordained a bishop at Nauvoo in 1840; captain and colonel in the Nauvoo Legion, 1841, and brigadier general in 1842. President of the high priests at Nauvoo, 1841. Headed expedition to Wisconsin to cut wood for Nauvoo construction, 1842-1844. Appointed to the Council of Fifty, 1844. Elected to Nauvoo City Council in 1845. Started West with Mormon pioneers in 1846. Rejected Brigham Young's leadership; excommunicated 1848. Associated with Lyman Wight in Texas and James Strang in Michigan, 1847-1856. Died in Illinois.

Sloan, James (1792-1886), lawyer, farmer; born in Donaghmore, County Tyrone, North Ireland. Appointed first City Recorder of Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840; general Church Clerk and Recorder, 1841-1843, and Secretary of the Nauvoo Legion. Clerk to Patriarch Hyrum Smith, 1841. Missionary to Ireland in 1843. County Clerk, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, 1850; elected Sixth Judicial District, 1851. Migrated to California, where he joined the RLDS Church. Farmed in Sacramento, where he died.



Clayton, William (1814-1879), born at Penwortham, Lancashire, England. Among the first Mormon converts in England after missionaries arrived in 1837. A year later he became Second Counselor in the British Mission Presidency. Emigrated to America in 1840 and by 1842 was settled in Nauvoo, Illinois. Between 1841 and 1844 served as Clerk of the Iowa High Council, Clerk and Recorder of the Nauvoo Temple, Secretary to the

Prophet Joseph Smith, and Treasurer of the City of Nauvoo. One of the official clerks of the pioneer company during the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake Valley. In Utah he was Treasurer of ZCMI, Territorial Recorder, auditor of public accounts, and recorder of marks and brands. He died at Salt Lake City.

Nauvoo Arsenal

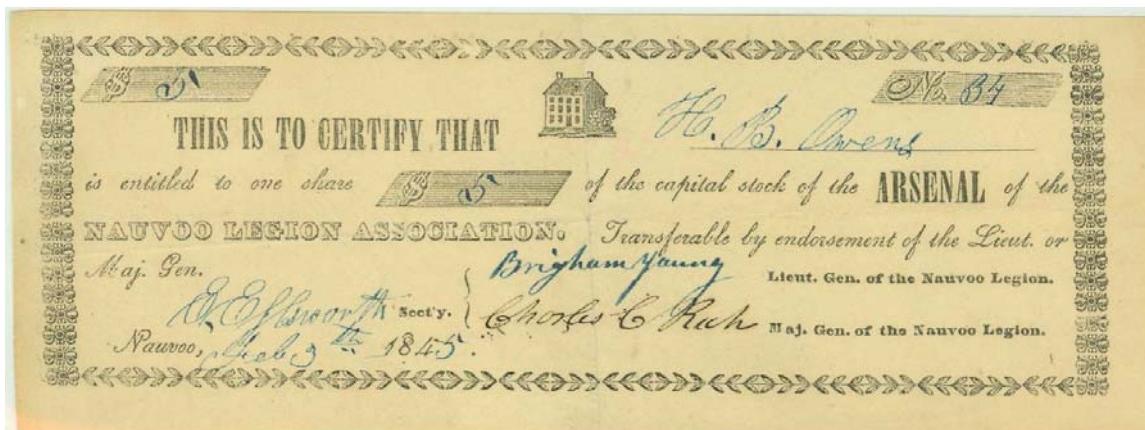


Fig. #54 Nauvoo Legion Association (Arsenal) Scrip – Issued in 1844 in a single, uniface style. Issued in a \$5.00 denomination. Brigham Young's signature appears on these notes, which is authentic. Charles Rich and Edmund Ellsworth's signatures also appear. All known notes were issued in the denomination of \$5.

The decision to construct the Nauvoo Arsenal was made on June 10, 1843. The purpose was to allow for the security of public arms. Cornel Jonathan Dunham was appointed to oversee the project. The arsenal scrip was to be used for the purchase of weapons, ammunition and other arsenal equipment. It is clear by this statement that its intended use was for it only to become a circulating medium within the city of Nauvoo as it would have no value to outsiders. The scrip was issued in 1844 and the arsenal unofficially acted as a sort of bank for a time. There were no banks in Nauvoo so this, along with various types of scrip in Nauvoo probably circulated together as a medium of exchange. Also, none of the Nauvoo stock and scrip had any real or imaginary backing, so essentially it was worthless other than any local acceptance it experienced.

Officers within the Arsenal included the following names –

- Brigham Young – Lieutenant General
- Charles Rich – Major General
- Edmund Ellsworth – Secretary

The arsenal consisted of volunteers and was not associated with any other state militia. It was initially organized with six companies and grew to 1,490 men by the summer of 1841. It continued to grow, and a year later was reported to have 2,000 men. Finally by the time Joseph Smith, Jr. was martyred, the arsenal was 5,000 men strong. The arsenal continued to exist, if only on paper, until February, 1888 when it was officially dismantled and ceased to exist.



Fig. #55 Seventies Hall, Restored.

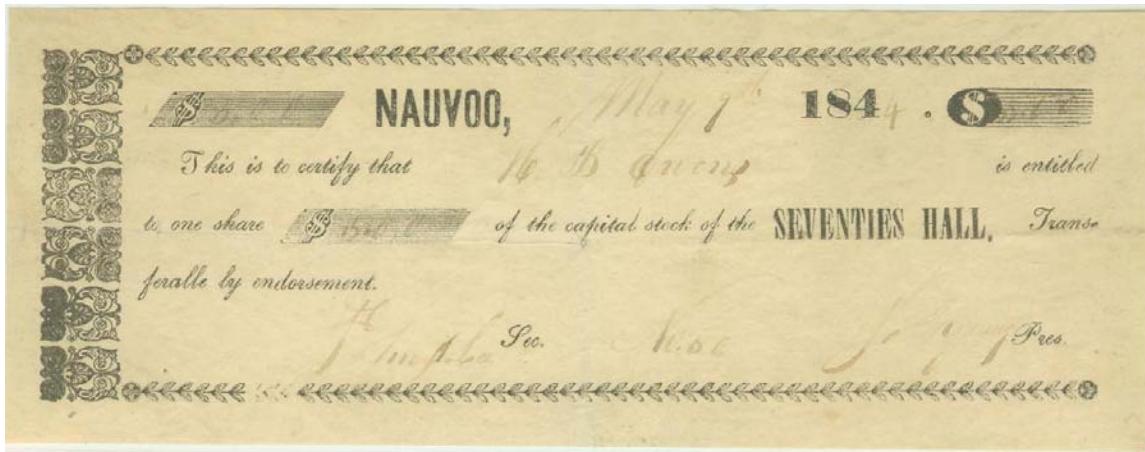


Fig. #56 Nauvoo Seventies Hall – These were actually stock certificates but they resembled scrip. They were issued in the amount of \$5.00 in 1844 with the signatures of Joseph L. Young and John D. Lee. They possibly circulated in the same manner as the preceding scrip. All are dated either May 4th or 19th 1844. The hall was completed in December 1844.

The Seventies Hall was begun in the fall of 1843 and ready for dedication a year later. This building was a place where the Seventies could meet and be trained. The first floor was filled with pews and a pulpit; the second floor contained an office, a small museum, and a library of 675 volumes.

Seventies' Library and Institute Association

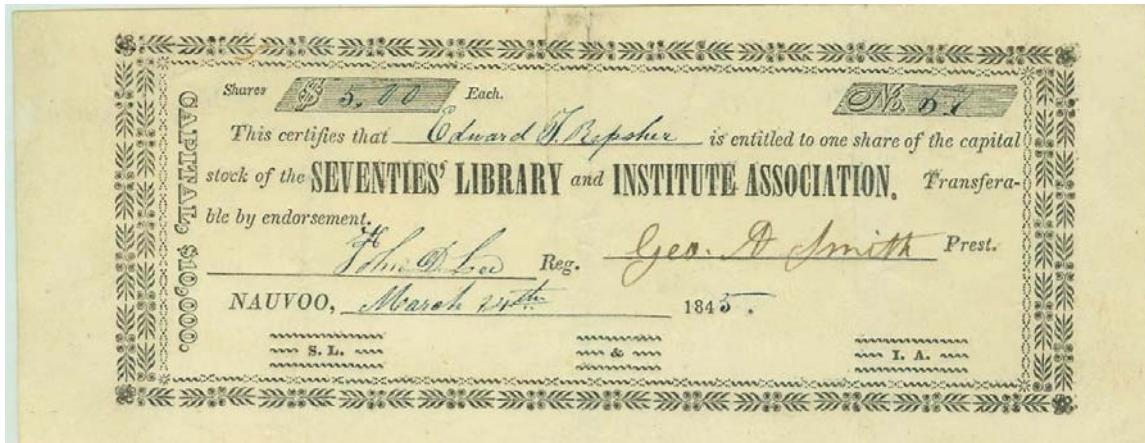


Fig. #57 Nauvoo Seventies Library and Institute Association – Issued in 1845 and was the last of the scrip/stock produced in Nauvoo. The Mormons had created one of the finest libraries in the world and these stock certificates (again resembling scrip) were probably issued to raise funds for this library. Capital of \$10,000 is annotated on the certificate but it is doubtful that an amount even nearing this total was ever issued. Signatures on these were George A. Smith and John D. Lee. It is noteworthy that the city of St. George Utah is named after George A. Smith.

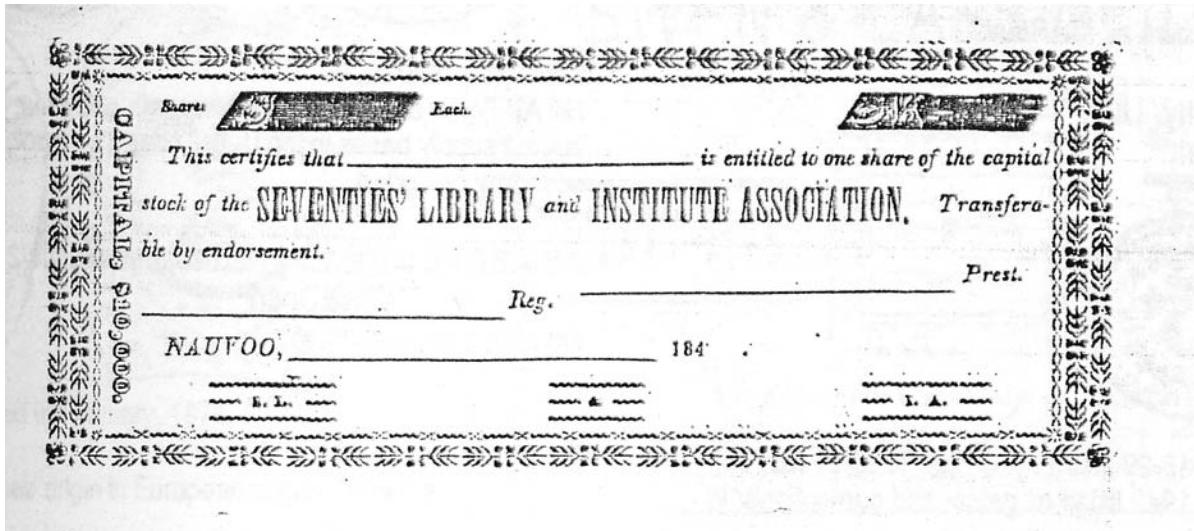


Fig. #58 Very rare unsigned remainder of the Seventies Library and Institute Assoc.

The Seventies Library and Institute Association was formed to benefit the members by building one of the best libraries in the world.

SEVENTIES

A priesthood body known since antiquity. In modern times members are charged with the responsibility to be special witnesses of Jesus Christ unto the Gentiles throughout the world. This ministry is responsible for preaching the gospel to all peoples and was inaugurated by Joseph Smith on February 28th, 1835

Benjamin Winchester was the Chairman and Charles A. Foster the Secretary. There were seven elected trustees.

The Seventies were urged to acquire items for the library during their world travels. However the main cache of books was donated by John Gray. Donations of books were rewarded with stock as shown above. Members were charged a 50c annual due as well as an unknown quarterly amount. These notes apparently circulated in Nauvoo by endorsement. As stated earlier this was due to the ongoing acute shortage of circulating specie in Nauvoo. The last recorded minutes of the association were dated March 1844.

Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association

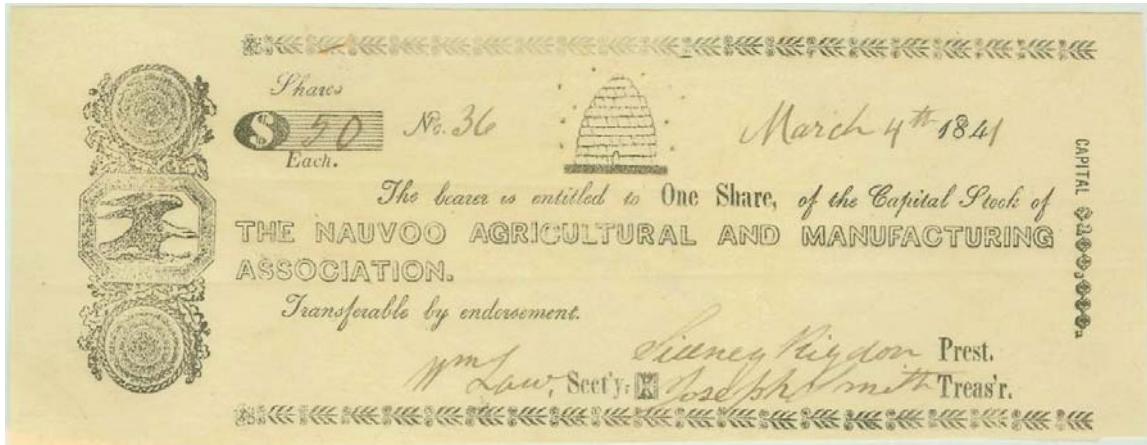


Fig. #59 Little is known regarding the issue pictured above. The governor of Illinois, Thomas Carlin, signed into law an act to incorporate the Nauvoo Agriculture & Manufacturing Association. This issue is signed by Sidney Rigdon as President and Joseph Smith, Jr. as Treasurer.

On Feb. 27, 1841 Governor Thomas Carlin signed into law an act incorporating the Nauvoo Agricultural & Manufacturing Association (NA & MA) in Hancock County. The association was capitalized with \$100,000. Stock price was set at \$50 per share. Initially there were 34 members and 20 trustees who managed the association. They were elected annually by the votes of stock holders equal to the amount of stock they held up to a maximum of 20 votes. The stock was distributed for one year, after which it was planned to turn all remaining shares to the trustees for distribution.

There was also a proposal to increase the capitalization to \$300,000 but this never came about. The 'First Presidency' was comprised of Joseph Smith, Jr., Sidney Rigdon, and William Law.

Additional plans and accomplishments of the association were:

- Develop flour mills and a lumber industry in Nauvoo. (Most residents were going outside of Nauvoo for these items)
- Set up a tool factory by Edward Hunter. Hunter also sold his steam engine to William and Wilson Law to power the flour mill.
- A steam sawmill was added by the end of 1842 as well as an iron foundry.

The first meeting of the association was held in Joseph's store. J.M. Cole was the Chairman with J. Hatch Jr. acting as the Secretary. Joseph Smith's economic policy emphasized the importance of manufacturing and the necessity of raw material production. Plans were also drawn up to build a railroad and construct a dam to generate power.

The initial planned goals for the NA&MA were:

- Establish steam sawmills
- Establish a steam flour mill
- Construct a tool factory
- Construct a foundry
- Build a china and pottery factory
- Operate a steamboat (which was owned by the association)

The association moved forward very slowly. The china and pottery factories were never finished.

Nauvoo Music Association

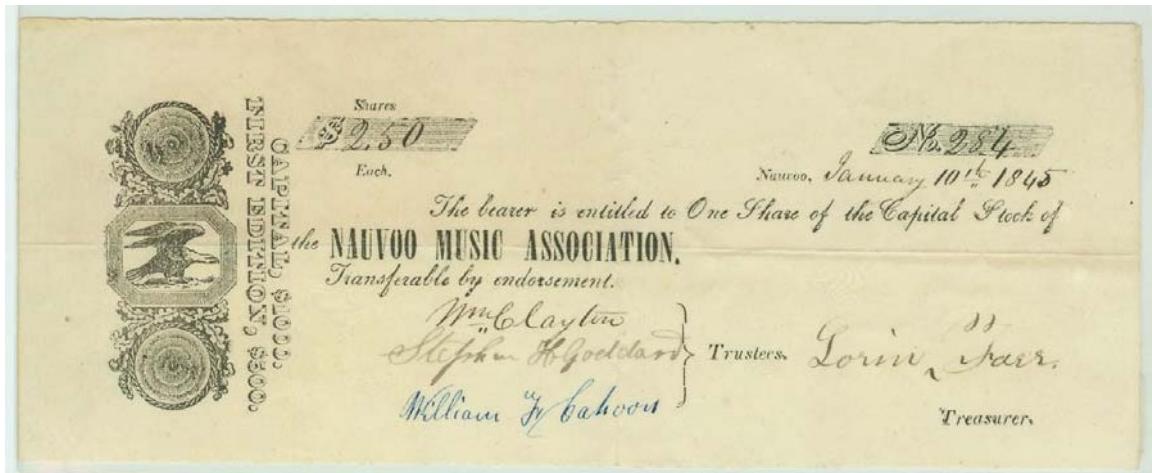


Fig #60 The item pictured above with serial number 234 is also pictured in Al Rust's book "Mormon and Utah Coin and Currency" in Figure #37. In Rust's addendum to his book defining Hoffmann forgeries it is incorrectly labeled as a counterfeit. The above note is actually an authentic note from Nauvoo. Hoffmann forgeries of this note do exist.

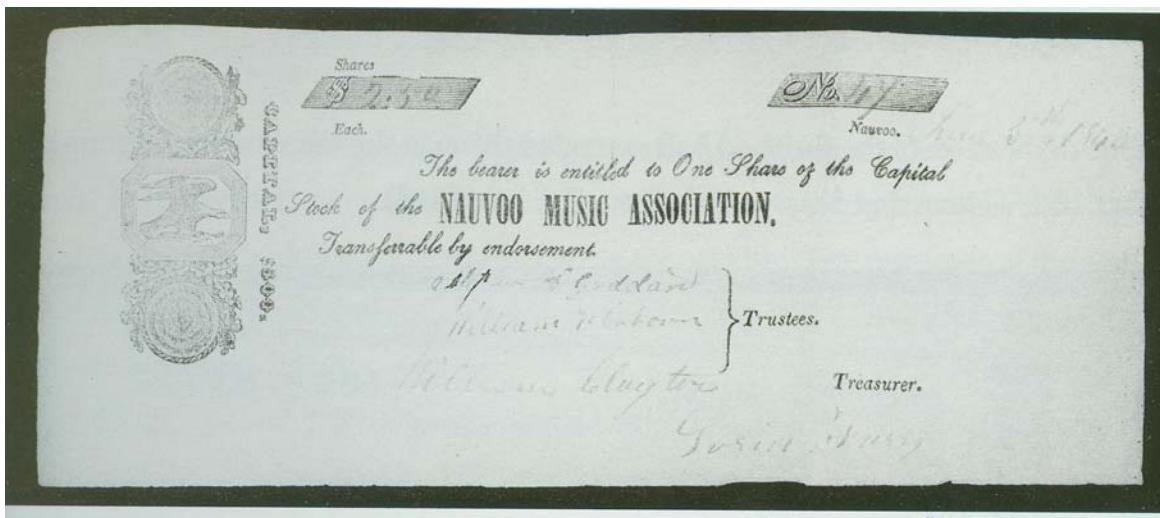


Fig. #61 Very rare Type 2 Music Association scrip.

The Nauvoo Manufacturing Co.



Fig. #62 Possibly unique remainder note for the 'Nauvoo Manufacturing Co.'

The above piece recently surfaced and is currently unique. Although specifically not identifiable as being of Mormon origin its appearance certainly is similar with other Mormon items of the Nauvoo era.

Joseph Smith, candidate for President



Modern Token

In 1844 Joseph Smith, Jr. entered the presidential race. This was based in part upon the refusal of President Van Buren to act on Mormon petitions

regarding the Missouri persecutions. The token shown is a contemporary counterfeit of a token that probably never existed. All accounts show it to be a fantasy piece.

1844 was an election year and the Church wrote letters to all the presidential candidates asking them the question of redress for property lost when the Saints were forced to leave Missouri. Only 3 of the 5 frontline presidential candidates responded and none to the satisfaction of Joseph Smith. Who were the Saints to endorse was the question. Therefore there was a meeting of the Twelve on Jan. 29, 1844 and they sustained a motion to propose their own ticket with Joseph Smith as their presidential candidate. A pamphlet was printed with the platform but there is no substantiation that tokens as shown were ever made. These appear to be a modern creation. Joseph Smith's platform consisted of:

- Revoking imprisonment for debt
- Turning prisons into seminaries of learning
- Abolishing slavery by 1850
- Reimbursing slaveholders out of revenue from the sale of public lands
- Establishing a national bank with branches in each state
- Annexing Texas and Oregon

His initial running mate was prominent N.Y. journalist and friend, James Arlington Bennett. Bennett declined and Joseph then decided on Sidney Rigdon.

Do Your Duty Token



Fig. #63 This token was struck in Nauvoo in 1846. It is the only token of the era confirmed to have been manufactured by the Mormons. There are many copies and deceptive counterfeits available. Genuine tokens are very rare.

There are several tokens linked to the Mormon's during the Nauvoo period of the early 1840's. To date only the above pictured type has been authenticated as an actual token struck during that period. There are numerous contemporary struck copies, some of fairly good quality, that are currently available. It is advisable to have an expert check the piece if you are offered one for sale. Additionally, authentic tokens will usually exceed \$1,000.00 at auction, even though catalogue values today are significantly less than that.



[“Crossing The Mississippi on Ice” – Courtesy BYU Museum of Art](#)

Joseph Smith, Jr. and his brother Hyrum were assassinated by a mob in a jail in Carthage, Illinois in 1844.⁴⁶ By February 1846 the Saints were driven out of Nauvoo, the city evacuated, and the Temple burned.⁴⁷ This began the long trek across the plains to the Salt Lake Valley. The first advance party of Mormons reached the Salt Lake Valley in the summer of 1847.

Counterfeiting

The Mormons were often accused of counterfeiting money. The accusations came from producing coins from California gold—lightweight and of low fineness. It started early at the end of the Nauvoo period because of the unrest in the country at the time. Rumors began to spread about church leaders. People wondered how they were able to have nice homes and if was a great amount of bogus money afloat at that time and place, which, in some cases, was traced back to the Mormons". No lawsuit was ever brought to court or accusations substantiated. Brigham Young and eleven others were indicted for counterfeiting, namely: William Richards, John Taylor, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Hyde, Theodore Turley, Augustus Barton, Gilbert Eaton, Peter Hawes, Joseph H. Jackson, Carlos Gove, and Edward Bonney. Only one was ever arrested, Edward Bonney, and he was later acquitted due to lack of evidence.

As the Saints were leaving Nauvoo, many people saw a press that was believed to be the one that made the counterfeit money. The group that used this press was the "Danites" led by Porter Rockwell. The author quotes Mary Ette Smith in a conversation with Brigham Young's brother, Joseph Young, about the use of bogus money in Missouri. She also states that the press was taken west by Peter Hawes and went to Kanesville once they arrived in Utah.

Another case of counterfeiting was in Heber C. Kimball's journal. In his entry dated June 4, 1845 Heber talks about two men Warren Snow and Deminecus Carter, who were in jail in Quincy for selling and passing, but not manufacturing counterfeit money. He also mentions that their guilt was confirmed by Bishop Haywood.

"...Counterfeiting was to be punished by a fine up to \$5,000 and/or fourteen years imprisonment at hard labor. The latter may have been instigated because of rumors of counterfeiting in Nauvoo. The Gentile inhabitants of Illinois had more than once made this charge against their Mormon neighbors, and the Saints themselves, on a number of occasions, had given de facto recognition of it. One of the old charges against Oliver Cowdery in Missouri had been that of counterfeiting, and the issue had come up more than once following that time."

COLLECTOR NOTES:

There are few examples of scrip or notes printed in Nauvoo with the exception of the Nauvoo House certificates. The most common are two types of Nauvoo House Association stock certificates. Originally, these were printed two to a sheet. The first series was printed with one image on each side of the paper, so that when cut, it would create 2 uniface certificates. This type was signed and subsequently issued. The second type was printed in two denominations (\$50 & \$100). They were also uniface, but, unlike the aforementioned type, they were printed on one side. Apparently these were never issued, as there are no known examples bearing signatures. Nevertheless, they are just as collectable. As time has passed since their printing, many sheets of both types have been cut, thus reducing the number of original intact sheets, the latter being considered slightly more collectable. The availability of both types (signed and unsigned) is about equal, a slightly higher availability of the unsigned type. Several examples of each become available annually on the market. Uncut sheets in high grade usually sell for \$1,500-\$2,000, and cut examples around \$750 each. Again, as with all Mormon currency, there is no such terminology as "common"- all are scarce or rare. Examples of the later issues of Nauvoo scrip and stock are very rare and only appear on the market infrequently. Years may pass before one surfaces, and its price will also be quite high. Most likely, if a piece of Nauvoo Scrip did become available, the price would be upwards of \$10,000.

Several of the notes shown here were counterfeited by Mark Hofmann and extreme caution should be exercised if one is offered for sale. Specific examples that are known to have been forged are, both the first and second issues of the Nauvoo Music Association, and The Nauvoo Agricultural And Manufacturing Association.



The Nauvoo Temple

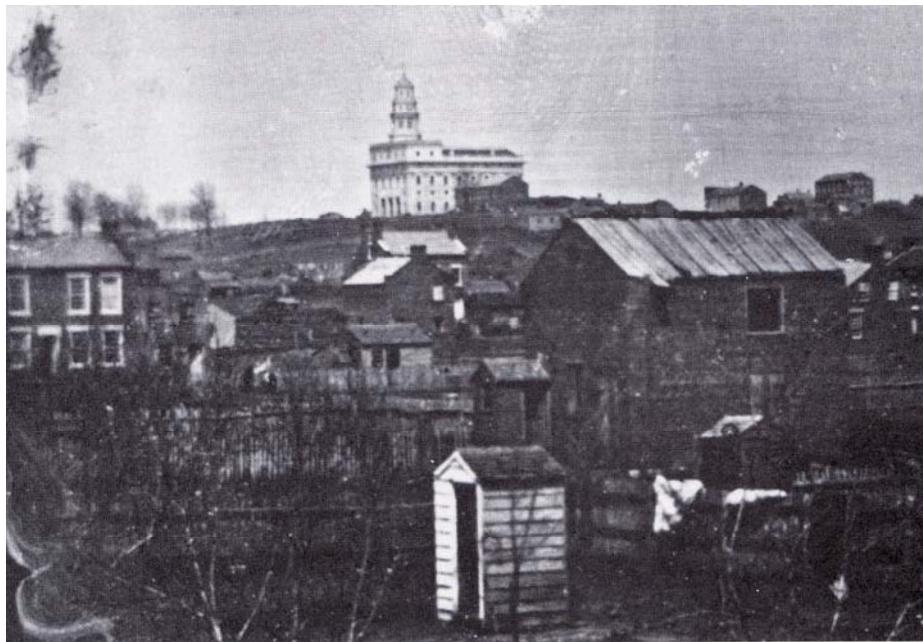
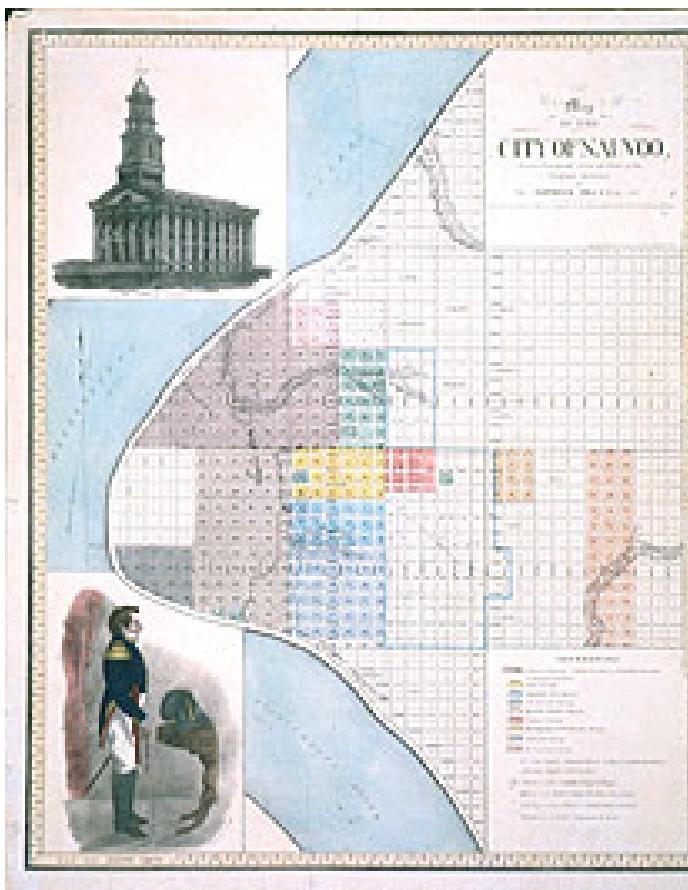


Fig. #64 Possibly the only known daguerreotype known of the Nauvoo Temple.



Newspaper



Map of Nauvoo

PART FIVE

GOLD COINAGE 1849-1850

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH & SALT LAKE CITY GOLD COINS



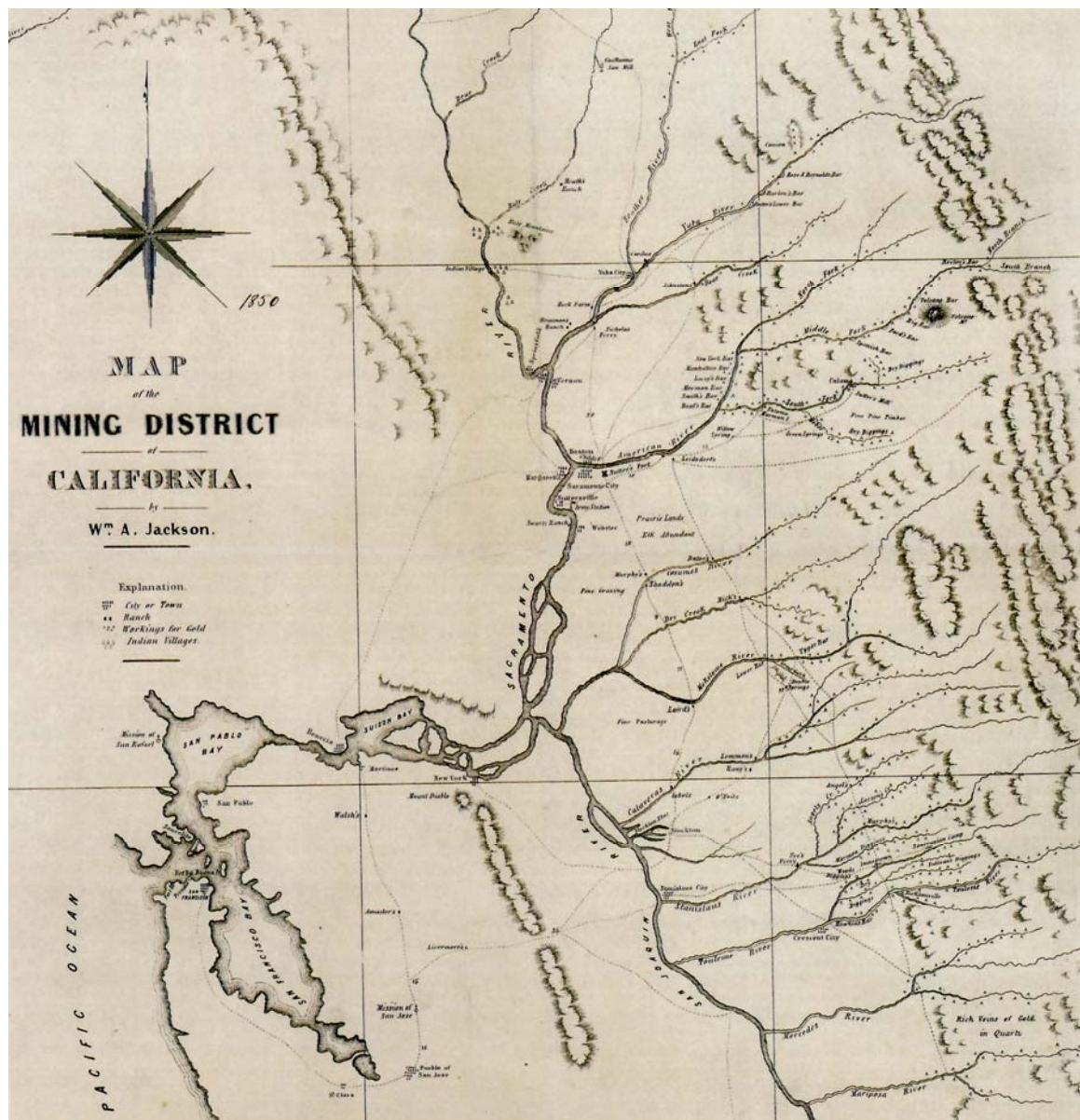
The Discovery of Gold in California

James Marshall, a Mormon, discovered gold at Sutter's Mill on January 24, 1848. As he went for an early walk on a clear January morning his eye was caught by a glint in the stream. The first piece of gold retrieved from the stream was about the size of a pea. He immediately noticed another pellet of gold and collected it as well. To make sure that what he had found was in fact gold, he took one of the pieces and smashed it between two rocks. If it was pyrite it would shatter, but instead it was soft and was smashed. From that moment on, California and the West would never be the same.



James Marshall immediately brought his discovery to the attention of John Sutter, and they attempted to devise a plan by which they could keep the discovery a secret. News in 1848 didn't travel rapidly and the discovery was subdued for some time. However, it was inevitable that news of the discovery of gold would travel. It wasn't until early in May that Sam Brannan⁴⁸ rode thru the streets of San Francisco waving a flask of gold dust shouting "Gold! Gold! Gold from the American River!"

By early summer 1848 the majority of the male population of San Francisco had left for the gold fields. This left many businesses closed and boarded up. Shortly thereafter, the news of gold spread worldwide and people were flocking to California by any means they could find. By the middle of 1849 San Francisco Bay was congested with dozens of ships whose crews had abandoned them to go and find their fortune. This they did, even under the possibility of severe fines and imprisonment if caught and convicted.



Early Mining District Map

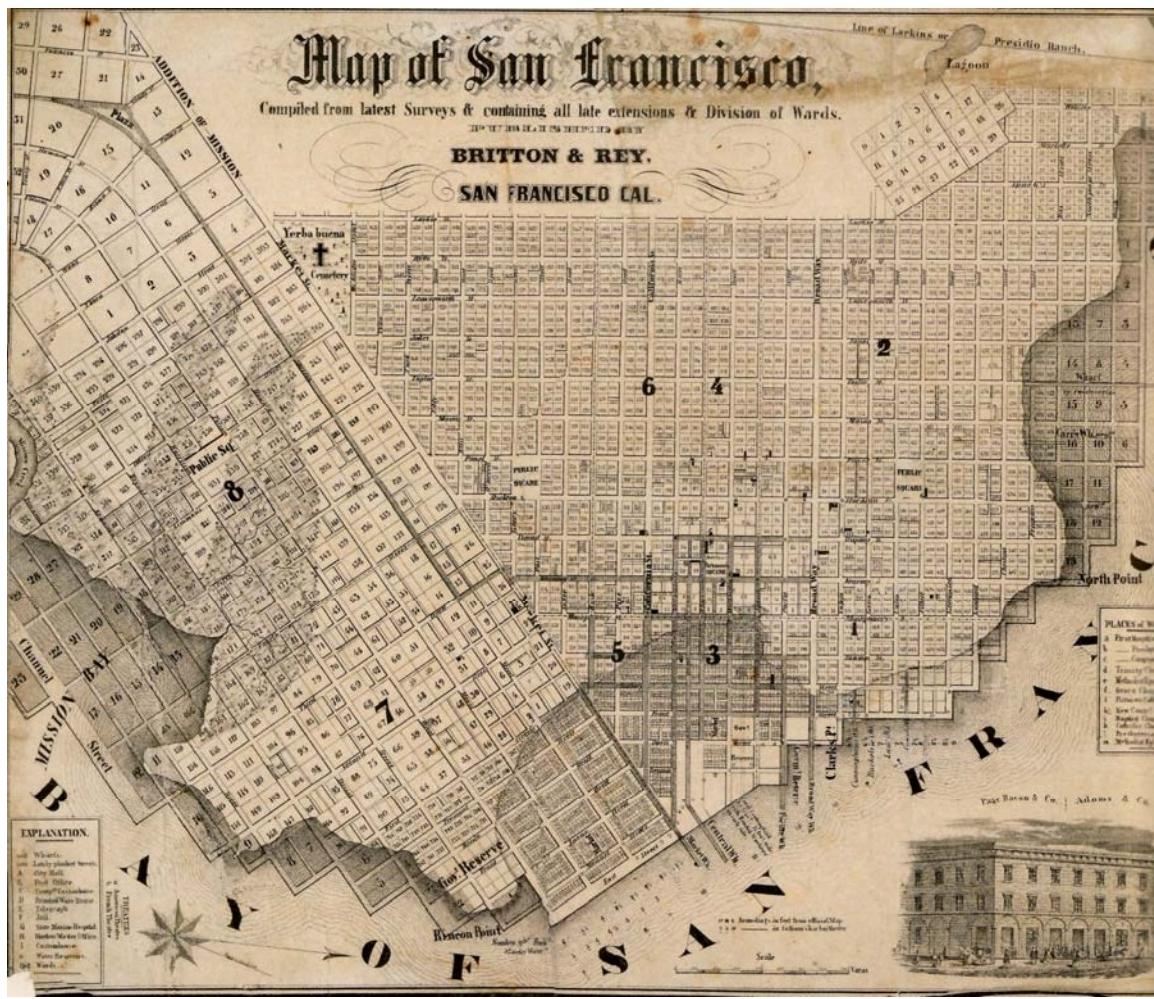
Details of the gold discovery didn't reach the east coast until the autumn of 1848. The first gold from California reached the mint in Philadelphia in December 1848. Many people aware of the discovery of gold wanted souvenirs so the U.S. mint in Philadelphia struck 1,389 gold \$2 ½ dollar "quarter eagles" from this first shipment of California gold. To identify the gold's origin, the letters "CAL" were counter-stamped above the eagle on the reverse.⁴⁹ This was essentially the first U.S. minted commemorative coin. The striking of the Mormon \$10 coin in December of 1848 preceded the creation of this "CAL" coin issued by the U.S. Mint by several days. Thus, the first coinage of California gold was minted by the Mormons.



Fig. #65 1848 "CAL" Quarter Eagle minted at the Philadelphia mint from the first shipment of California gold to be shipped to the east.

Initially, gold was so plentiful that early miners could easily make \$20 a day simply working the stream beds. If they were lucky enough to stake a claim at a lucrative location, it was not unheard of to retrieve \$100 or more in a day. There were substantiated reports of early miners pulling out 20-30 pounds of gold from the streams in as little as a month.

Although gold is still being mined in California, the heyday of individual panning and working the streams ended around 1854-55.⁵⁰ After that, gold mining became the business of companies and corporations. The surface gold had, for the most part, been removed, and now the recovery of gold required huge equipment and operations.



CALIFORNIA 'GOLD DUST' NOTES

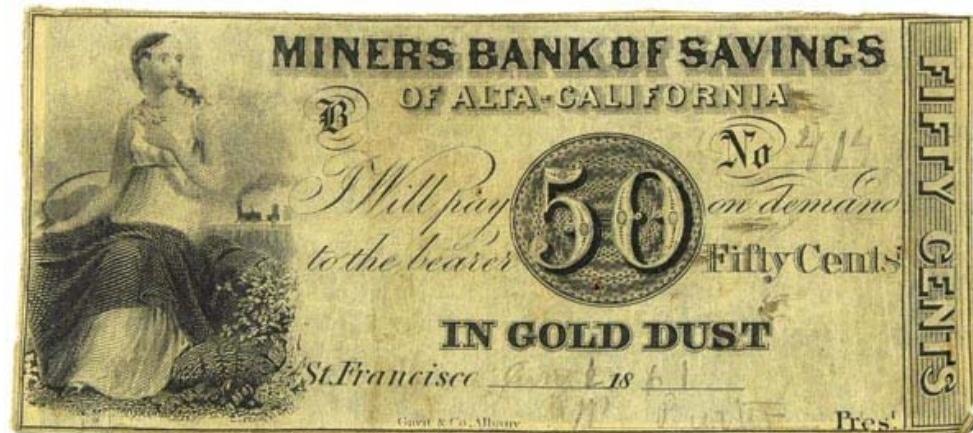
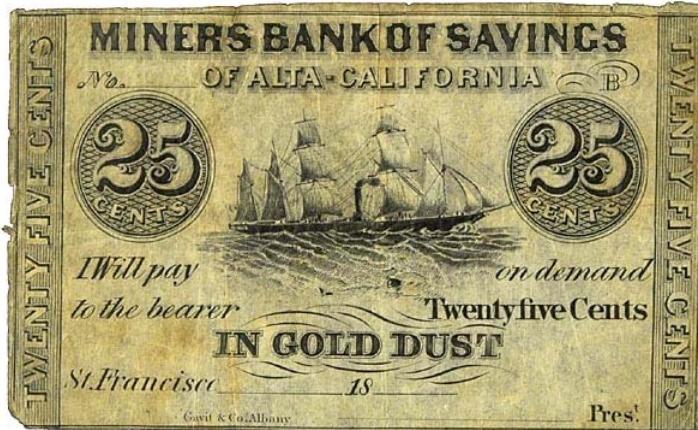


Fig. #66 Although not Mormon in origin, these notes are some of the earliest paper remnants associated with the 1849 California gold rush.



Fig. #67 Additional California paper currency. Paper currency was generally not accepted in California. For a time the California constitution actually outlawed its use.

These preceding six notes were issued in San Francisco in 1849. Like the various issues which came from Salt Lake City they too, were backed by gold. Their circulation was severely inhibited due to the constitution of California which prohibited the issuance of paper as a circulating medium. They are shown here as a reminder of the Gold Rush and the many attempts in the west to deal with the constant shortage of circulating specie.

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS



Fig. #68 California territorial gold coins. The \$50 coins were called 'Slugs' and were a common sight in commerce in San Francisco.

The Mormon Battalion

Closely intertwined with the beginnings of coinage in Deseret⁵¹ is the formation of the Mormon Battalion.⁵² The United States declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. One of the assignments of the Mormon Battalion was to build a wagon road to California for the purpose of transporting supplies to the army stationed in California. On July 7th, 1846 Brigham Young addressed this issue and an initial group of 66 men volunteered.⁵³ In less than a month the quota was filled, and on July 16, 1846 the volunteers enlisted into service for a period of 12 months. There were approximately 500 male volunteers who were joined by 35 women and many children.

The battalion was to be part of the regular army with pay as follows:

*\$7.00 Month (a little less than 25 cents per day)
\$3.50 Month for clothing allowance (or \$42.00 per year)*

The battalion drew its full year clothing allowance at the beginning of the march and sent it back to their destitute families at Council Bluffs, Iowa.⁵⁴ They left with the same clothes and shoes they had worn when they were forced out of Nauvoo. As a group they sent back more than \$20,000. The Mormon Battalion began its march of 2,100 miles from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on August 1, 1846.

The march from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego was perhaps one of the longest infantry marches in history. The paymaster was amazed that the battalion men, unlike most soldiers, could sign their names. In fact, the several detailed journals kept by the Battalion members made this one of the best documented military marches in history.⁵⁵ Excerpts from their original journals relay the following stories:

While marching along the San Pedro River on Dec. 11, 1846 the battalion engaged in its only fight, a battle with wild bulls that gored several mules to death. One journal stated, “The bulls became even more ferocious when wounded. Dr. William Spencer shot one animal five times: twice through the lungs, twice through the heart, and once through the head, yet the culprit would alternately rise and rush upon the doctor until it was shot a sixth time directly between the eyes.”

On Dec. 16, 1846 the Battalion arrived in Tucson, Arizona. They were greatly worried about a confrontation with the Mexicans there. However upon arrival they found that the Mexican soldiers had abandoned the town. There they were finally able to re-supply themselves, which was sorely needed.

On Jan 27, 1847 the Mormon Battalion sighted the Pacific Ocean, and on Jan. 29th the march ended. After being discharged, many of the Battalion men quickly left to travel towards the Salt Lake Valley. A small contingent went to San Francisco late in the summer of 1847.⁵⁶ The Salt Lake Valley was barren, and food very scarce that first winter, so Brigham Young told the Battalion that after reaching the coast they could stay and work there if they wished. However, he also informed them that the new Temple⁵⁷ would be built in the Rocky Mountains, and they would have to travel there to receive their Endowments.⁵⁸ The portion of the Battalion that proceeded on to northern California were some of the original participants in the discovery of gold and the beginning of the gold rush. These Mormon pioneers brought the first gold into the Salt Lake Valley.

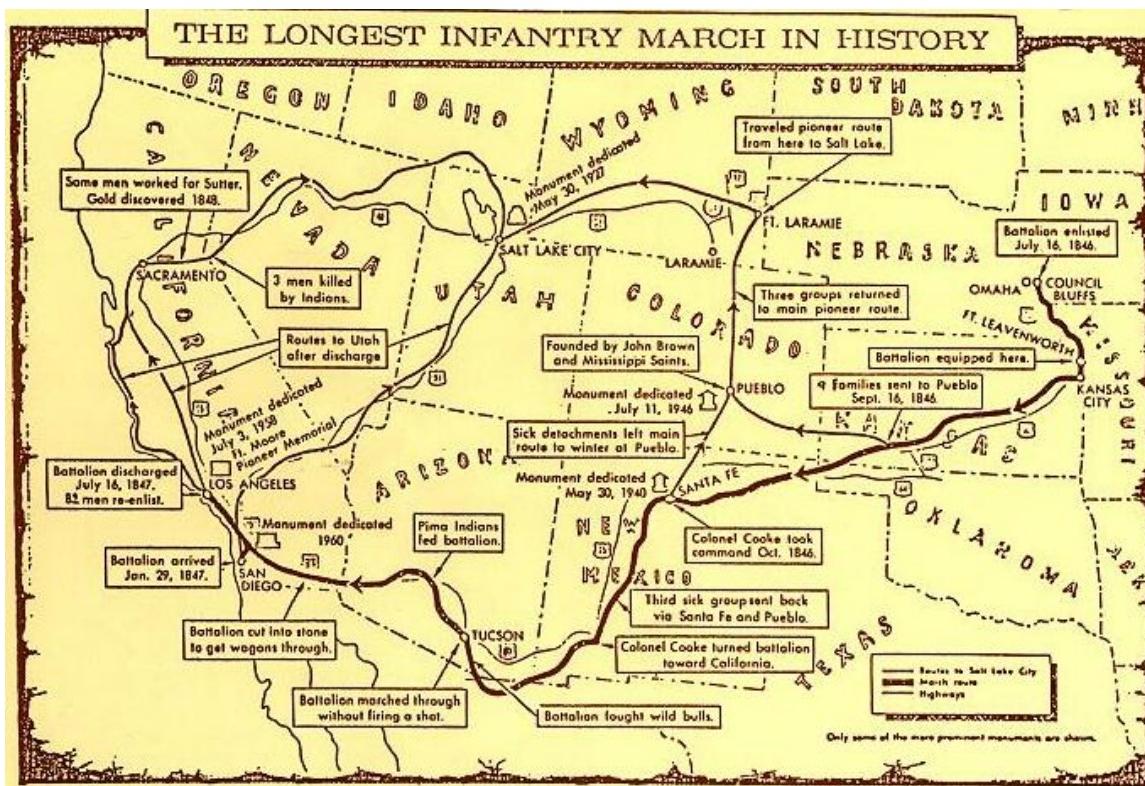


Fig. #69 Map of the “Longest Infantry March in History” of the Mormon Battalion.

Commerce in Deseret⁴¹ circa 1849

Brigham Young led the first group of pioneers, numbering 138, into the Salt Lake Valley in July of 1847. They brought with them approximately \$50 in coin. On a subsequent trip Brigham Young returned with \$80 in coin.⁵⁹ Initially coinage to conduct business was not needed. However, as more Saints began arriving the barter system needed to be augmented by some other means in order to conduct business. The \$130 provided by Brigham Young from the east was the majority of coinage initially utilized in the Salt Lake Valley. At this time, coinage from many foreign countries also circulated in the U.S., including that from Asia, Central America, and European countries. No doubt, some foreign coins were also in daily use.

During the time of the gold rush, commerce in the West was predominately transacted without the benefit of coins or currency. In fact, paper currency was illegal for a time in California.⁶⁰ The only coins in common use were Spanish doubloons, pillar dollars⁶¹ from Mexico, and the occasional U.S. coin that had worked its way to the west by gold seekers and travelers from the east. Gold nuggets, and more commonly, gold dust, were often used to transact business. There were obvious inherent problems with this, as one can imagine. The inability to properly weigh the gold, and the purity or fineness⁶² of the gold (even if properly weighed), could vary. Transactions were often conducted by a pinch or pinches of gold dust. In San Francisco tavern owners often hired large men with big hands in order to be able to pinch more gold dust than someone smaller. Mormons returning to Salt Lake from California often had only pouches of gold dust. They needed a way not only to transact business in Deseret⁶³ (the name commonly used for Utah at the time), but as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they needed to pay their tithing.⁶⁴ Brigham Young immediately understood the problem and the need for a circulating medium. The Salt Lake valley would grow from less than 2,000 inhabitants in 1848 to over 12,000 in 1850. Salt Lake City had also become an important overland stop for travelers from the east to the gold fields of California. There was virtually no circulating coin or hard currency available. The barter system generally worked well for the local Mormons, however, people passing through the valley required something tangible to take with them after doing business in Deseret.

An additional type of coinage not associated with the Mormons, but tied to the gold rush, was the minting and use of fractional gold coins. These were referred to as fractional because they were coined in the denominations of $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar, and 1 dollar. It's hard to imagine today that gold coins valued at 25 cents actually circulated! These small gold coins were minted and circulated in San Francisco from 1852-1857. There were later strikings continuing on to 1882 but these were commonly referred to as tokens. They probably didn't actually circulate, but rather were created as novelties and souvenirs. Many of these fractional gold coins were manufactured by jewelers. The original need for these low denomination gold coins was the acute shortage of small coins available for daily commerce in San Francisco. How widely they were circulated is not known today, but reports of these fractional gold coins turning up as far away as New Orleans are documented. It is most certain that some of them made their way to the Salt Lake Valley and were used in commerce there. Below are several examples enlarged to show their detail. Most were, by today's standards (and even the standards of the time) quite crudely made.



Fig. #70 Shown enlarged is a $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and \$1 denomination of "Fractional California Gold." The above pieces were actually minted in the 1850's and probably saw actual circulation. Many later pieces dated into the 1870's were created only as novelties and souvenirs.

For comparison, shown below the enlargements, are four types pictured in actual size next to a modern quarter.

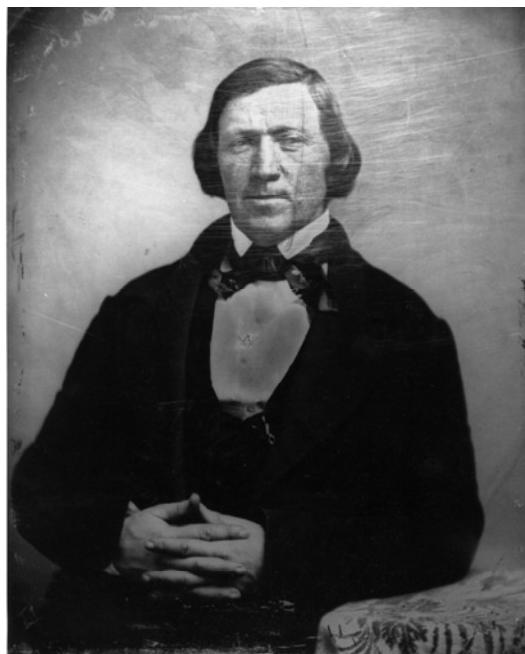
Of the three denominations there are literally hundreds of different designs and varieties available. All denominations were coined round and hexagonal. Some are relatively common, while others are extreme rarities. Copies and variations of these coins are still being made today. In fact, it is

very likely that, if your grandfather had one in his drawer, it would not be an original. The modern tokens are not made of gold, but usually brass or gold plated brass instead.

Dec. 1848	First striking of gold coins.
Dec. 1848	Crucibles for melting gold for coins broke. Coinage stopped
Jan. 1849	Issuance of “White Notes” ⁶⁵ Handwritten & Typeset, and reissuance of counter-signed Kirtland currency as substitute currency until minting of gold could resume.
Sept. 1849	Striking of gold coins resumes.
Sept. 1849	Redemption and destruction of Kirtland currency and White Notes as gold coin once again became available.
March 1850	Striking of 1850 dated \$5 gold coin.
1860	Coinage of 1860 dated \$5 gold coin.
1862	End of Mormon coins as a medium of exchange in general circulation.

Table #15 Mormon Coinage Timeline

The Beginnings of Mormon Coinage



In November, 1848 initial preparations were made by Brigham Young to coin the gold from California. According to church history and Brigham Young's journal entries, the first time the idea of "Mormon" gold coinage was discussed was by Brigham Young and John Taylor⁶⁶ on Nov. 25, 1848.

Brigham Young was very concerned that many of the saints just arriving in Salt Lake would join the gold rush and travel to California. He admonished them to stay and promised that they would be blessed by the Lord.⁶⁷

Brigham Young

As previously noted the first currency available in Salt Lake City was in the form of small packages of gold dust from California. Dr. Willard Richards⁶⁸ of the Church's First Presidency weighed the gold dust from returning Mormon Battalion members and others who had worked the gold fields. He packaged the gold dust in varying amounts, in small sealed packages, with their value noted on the outside. To ensure their value, these packages were sealed and signed by both Brigham Young and Dr. Richards. They were subsequently used for transactions in Salt Lake until coin became available.

Inscriptions and design elements of what was to appear on the coins were decided upon, and work began to prepare the dies from which the coins would be struck. The obverse of the coinage had a "three-pointed Phrygian Crown" above an all-seeing eye. This was the emblem of the "Holy Priesthood." Inscribed around this priesthood emblem were the words, "Holiness To The Lord" (See Exodus 28:36). "And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold and engrave upon it, like the engravings of a signet Holiness To The Lord." On the reverse side, the denomination was inscribed below a pair of clasped hands in the center. Above the hands were the words "Pure Gold." On the other 1849 denominations the words "Pure Gold" were replaced with G.S.L.C.P.G., which is the abbreviation for "Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold."⁶⁹



Fig. #71 Above is an example of a rare Mormon \$10 gold coin.

One interesting note in regard to Mormon gold coinage comes from a letter dated July 17, 1849 written by Ben Carpenter while in Salt Lake City. This letter sold in the 1982 Henry Clifford sale conducted by Bowers & Ruddy. It comments on Mormon Gold as follows:

"Mormons say they have plenty of gold near them, had established a mint of their own. I have seen the coin, vignette, on one side a mountain & and eye, on the other a Sea Gull. They say the Lord sent millions of Sea Gulls last year to destroy the crickets – before they came the valley was filled with them."

This is very interesting as no coin with the description described above exists today. Was it an actual coin, an engravers rendition on paper, or a test pattern contemplated for actual coinage? We will probably never know and once again this story makes for interesting conjecture.



Fig. #72 Above is a photograph of the actual die used to strike the first \$10 Mormon gold Coins.



Fig. #73 Above is a photograph of the reverse side of the original \$10 Gold coin die.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The dies and tools pictured here and on the preceding page are currently owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They are on display at the Church Historical Museum in downtown Salt Lake City. These dies and tools were once privately owned, and the Church took advantage of an opportunity to purchase them in 1909.



Deseret Mint Building, Circa 1849.

It is interesting to note that this was the first time a religious motto, “Holiness To The Lord,” was used on a circulating coin in the United States. It wouldn’t be until 15 years later, at the end of the Civil War, that the United States would authorize the now familiar motto “In God We Trust” on circulating U.S. coins. This was the result of a general public movement toward religion, brought about by sentiments during the Civil War. Pictured below is an example of the U.S. 2-cent coin bearing this motto. This coin was the first coin to incorporate the motto “In God We Trust.” The 2-cent coin was short-lived, and they were minted only during the years 1864-1873. During subsequent years the motto “In God We Trust” was added to all denominations of U.S. coinage, and it is now law that it be part of all U.S. coins. Prior to the adoption of “In God We Trust” several variations were proposed. These included “God Our Trust,” and “God And Our Country.”



Fig. #74 U.S. 2-Cent coin bearing the motto “In God We Trust.”



Fig. #75 Two additional U.S. pattern coins with variations of the motto which became “In God We Trust.”

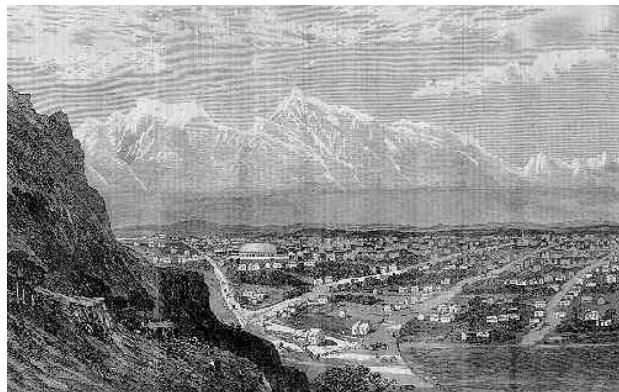
On page 127 are three Mormon \$5 gold coins. Notice the date and the almost unreadable numeral 8 of the date in the top coin. This is not due to wear, but a problem encountered in striking the coin. The tools used to manufacture the Mormon gold coins and the manual labor to physically strike the coins, often resulted in incomplete devices and legends on the coins. The \$2 ½ coins suffered additional problems as the obverse die became bulged or warped. This resulted in many poor quality strikes.



Fig. #76 Example of Mormon \$5 coin issued in late 1849.

In December, 1848 the first gold was deposited in the Church offices, and the dies with which to strike the coins were complete. The building which was used as the mint was located on the northeast corner of Brigham Street,

now South Temple and Main. This is roughly where the parking garage for the old Hotel Utah is located. In 1848 the rate at which gold traded was \$16.00 an ounce. On December 12, 1848 the first 25 \$10 Mormon gold coins were minted.⁶⁹ These were dated 1849, as were all the other denominations which were actually minted later in 1849. A few days later, additional \$10 pieces were minted, bringing the estimated total to 46 pieces. Today the Mormon \$10 gold piece is extremely rare, with only 9-10 pieces known to exist. Two of the known \$10 coins are currently held by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. If you desire to own one of these you can expect to pay over \$350,000. The other denominations were minted the following year. These consist of \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$20.00 denominations. The \$10 coin was unique in that it had “Pure Gold” spelled out, while all subsequent 1849 dated denominations used the abbreviation of “G.S.L.C.P.G.”



1848 \$2 1/2 ‘CAL’



Fig. #77 Above are pictured three different examples of the 1849 \$5 gold coin. You will immediately notice the difference in colors between the coins. This was caused by the differences in the gold used. Purity and differences in alloy generally cause this. Some coins were struck from gold as it was received, others alloyed with silver to make it harder. Various impurities in the gold had additional effects on color of the coin.

Date	Denomination	Est. Mintage	Est. Known	Current Value*
1849	\$2.50	3,560	40-50	\$35,000 +
1849	\$5.00	5,340	80-90	\$22,000 +
1849	\$10.00	46	10-12	\$350,000 +
1849	\$20.00	1,808	25-30	\$200,000 +
1850	\$5.00	3,560	50-60	\$35,000 +
1860	\$5.00	789	35-45	\$75,000 +

* Based upon extra fine or better condition with no problems

Table #16 Estimated mintage figures and current 2008 value of Mormon gold coins.
Most were melted in the mass meltings of territorial gold in 1852.⁷⁰

The interesting “first” concerning the \$20.00 coin (as mentioned previously) is that it preceded the minting by the United States of the regular issue \$20.00 coin or “double eagle,” by several days. Prior to 1849, the largest coin in circulation in the U.S. was the \$10.00 gold coin or “eagle.”⁷¹ Because of the California gold rush, very large quantities of gold were flooding into the vaults and treasuries in the west and the \$20 denomination was seen as a way to absorb these vast quantities of raw gold. Congress saw a need for a large value coin in order to consume this volume of raw gold. Initially only 2 patterns were struck bearing the date 1849. Only one piece can be traced today, which is the specimen located at the Smithsonian Institute. Regular circulation strikes began in 1850 with over a million pieces.⁷² Years later, plans were also discussed regarding the minting of a \$50 gold coin to be known as the “Union” but this never proceeded beyond several patterns being prepared.⁷³ In addition to the Deseret mint which struck the Mormon gold coins, there were dozens of private mints⁷⁴ in California striking gold coins. The other “first” is that Brigham Young and the Deseret mint preceded all of the California mints in producing coins from native California gold.⁷⁵ Some of these mints did later produce circulating \$50 coins which were commonly called “slugs.”⁷⁶ Fifty dollars had enormous purchasing power in 1855. There was hyper-inflation for goods due to the excessive demand by the workers in the gold fields for everything from provisions to mining supplies. There were reports that a barrel of flour sold for \$100, doctors were charging \$50-100 for a visit, and



Fig. #78 This is a picture of the pattern 1849 Double Eagle or \$20 gold coin housed at the Smithsonian Institute.

cooks were making as much as \$25 a day! It is difficult to imagine just how much actual gold was in everyday life in San Francisco, and to a lesser degree, in Salt Lake City, during the middle of the 19th century. Some early miners reported finding a pound of gold a day for weeks!

A story related by Sheridan McGarry, in his 1950 book *Mormon Money* tells of Father Rhoads and his famous 60 pound sack of gold.⁷⁷ In 1848 Father Rhoads arrived in Salt Lake City with several sacks of gold, the largest being 60 pounds. This was the largest amount of gold ever brought into Salt Lake City. Father Rhoads turned the 60 pounds of gold over to Brigham Young, who in return, had a home built for him. This story was talked about for quite some time in the “Valley.” No doubt, this gold was very soon turned into coin.

Other Mormon coin denominations of 1849

The coins dated 1849 all carried essentially the same design on both the obverse and reverse. The only significant variation was the value. This was true for all minted denominations of \$2 1/2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 pieces. In 1850 there were additional \$5 gold coins minted, but they carried a modified design from previous 1849 coins.



Fig. #79 Example of Mormon \$2.50 gold coin issued in late 1849.



The Mormon gold coins, or “Valley Coin”⁷⁸ as they were locally referred to, almost immediately came under scrutiny from outside interests. Brigham Young intended these “Valley Coins” to alleviate the immediate shortage of hard currency in Deseret. However due to their intrinsic gold value, they, like most hard currency, began to circulate outside of the Salt Lake area. Within a year they were seen east of the Mississippi, where they were tested for fineness and value. Immediately they were found to contain much less than their face value of gold. Coinage produced at the U.S. mints in the 19th century was such that the coin contained the same amount of precious metal (gold or silver) as the stated value of the coin.⁷⁹ Word of the undervalued Mormon gold coins spread rapidly, and immediately they were accepted

only at a discount, and in some cases, refused altogether. There were newspaper accounts that labeled the Mormon coins as “vile falsehoods” and worse.⁸⁰ It is doubtful that Brigham Young intended this to be the case, but even if it had been known that this would happen, it probably couldn’t have



Fig. #80 Mormon \$20 Gold Coin.

been avoided. There was no one in Salt Lake who was experienced in the skills of assaying, and the precise equipment to perform exact assaying was unavailable there at the time. These facts most likely account for the extremely low survival rate of Mormon gold coins today. Most territorial gold coins were later melted. But the fact that the Mormon coins were discounted below even their light gold weight (or refused) gave even more reason to melt them and utilize the gold in some other coin or transaction.

Denomination	Date	Minimum Gold Content
\$2.50	1849	\$2.25
\$5	1849 / 1850	\$4.30
\$10	1849	\$7.86
\$20	1849	\$16.90
\$5	1860	\$5.00*

*The 1860 coins were minted from Colorado gold which was higher in purity than California gold. Thus, the 1860 coins were full value.

Table #17 Actual minimum gold content of Mormon gold coins.

To be fair, there were several private mints in California which also had similar problems with underweight gold coins. According to some reports, most of the private mints issued underweight coins. This was due to a built-in profit margin that the private territorial mints incorporated.⁸¹ Normally it was only a few cents (4 or 5 cents) which seemingly didn't matter at the time. However, when the difference became greater, problems arose. Only the largest and best equipped operations, along with the U.S. Assay Office in San Francisco⁸² (which preceded the U.S. Mint),⁸³ were able to avoid the problem of underweight coins.

The 1850 \$5 Mormon Gold Coin



Fig. #81 Modified design used in 1850 for the \$5 gold coin.

It is not completely clear why the design change was made. The design had slight modifications to both the eye and Phrygian cap on the obverse and the clasped hands on the reverse. There is also the addition of 9 stars circling the eye and cap on the obverse. The number 9 signifies judgment, and thus the intended message would translate to the "Judgment of Jehovah."⁸⁴ The design change was also possibly just an attempt to create a coin with an improved design. The 1849 design was simpler, and the \$5 denomination was the most common coin, with over 5,000 being struck. Dies did have a finite life and the 1849 die would definitely have been worn. In any event, this new 1850 dated \$5 coin was created and minted.



Fig. #82 Above are the actual dies used to strike the 1850 gold coin along with some original tools.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The 1850 dated coin was the last coinage struck until the 1860 \$5 coin. Minting of the 1850 coin continued thru June, 1851.⁸⁵ Additional coins of this type were struck in 1852-53, but were immediately redeemed and melted.⁸⁶ They were coined from even poorer gold from Carson City, Nevada,⁸⁷ and were extremely underweight. It is doubtful that any of these coins were ever released for use in commerce. The most obvious reason for the discontinuance of Mormon gold coinage was likely due to the fact that the coins were underweight, and, as stated, discounted or sometimes refused.

“White Notes” and re-issued Kirtland currency⁸⁸ were soon brought forth, which helped fill the need for a circulating medium. The combinations of these were referred to in Salt Lake City as “Valley Notes.” The majority of the currency was redeemed and destroyed by 1853. The U.S. Government had established a mint in San Francisco which began operations in 1854.⁸⁹ Additionally, dozens of territorial mints in California continued to mint gold coin of full value (or much closer to full value than the Deseret Mint). A few private mints operated for a time after the San Francisco mint opened,

but those left in 1862⁹⁰ ceased operation due to the law passed by Congress outlawing the private minting of coin.



Fig. # 83 Territorial Gold minted in San Francisco, California by Baldwin & Company.



Design

Symbolic Message

Eye	Symbolizing the all-seeing eye of Jehovah.
Phrygian Crown or Bishops Mitre Hat	Signifying the Emblem of the Holy Priesthood. Anciently this hat was worn by freed slaves in Rome.
9 Stars (1850)	Indicating Judgment. i.e. – Surrounding the eye would indicate the judgment of God.
Inscription	Holiness to the Lord – Taken from Exodus 28:36.
Beehive (1860)	Symbol of industry, used as a symbol for the State of Deseret, which later became Utah.
Clasped Hands	Friendship / Strength in Unity.
Lion	Lion of Judah.
Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold	This inscription abbreviated G.S.L.C.P.G. Salt Lake City was originally named Great Salt Lake City. The word “Great” was later dropped by a vote taken in 1868.
Three Mountains	The presence of the three mountains on the 1860 original obverse die represents the three members of the Godhead.

Table #18 Symbolic description of design elements on Mormon gold coins.



Fig. #84 Shown above are additional tools used in the manufacture of Mormon gold coins.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



Fig. #85 Several dies and associated tools.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

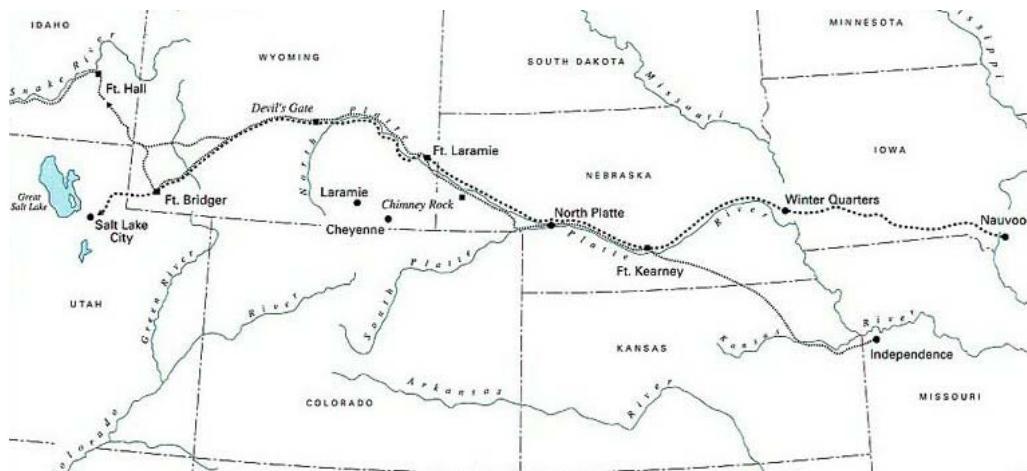
Shown in the previous two photographs are the dies and tools used in the manufacture of Mormon gold coinage. One can see immediately that the operation was definitely on a crude and manual scale of production. Nevertheless the coins struck by the Mormons have endured for over 150 years, and served an important part of everyday commerce in Deseret during the 1850's.





Fig. #86 A complete set of all six Mormon Gold coins.

Shown above is a very rare grouping of all six Mormon gold coins. Nice, brilliant uncirculated examples of any of these coins are extremely rare, with only 2 or 3 examples of the common pieces existing. No uncirculated examples are known of the \$10 and \$20 coins.



Grading Mormon Gold Coinage

Grading of Mormon gold coins can be quite difficult which is evident by the many variances seen in both NCG⁹¹ and PCGS⁹² slabs. One of the reasons is the rarity of Mormon gold. There are not many more than 150 examples known of all 6 issues combined, and many are locked up long term in great collections, thus leaving any single grader very few opportunities with which to build experience.

In addition, the characteristics of Mormon gold, as well as many other territorial issues, differs from the outset when compared to U.S. Federal gold coinage. Many territorial mints including the Deseret Mint in Salt Lake City lacked not only expertise in the minting of coin, but also had sub-standard equipment to mint the actual coins. The resulting coins which fell directly off of the dies, if examined by today's standards would, in many cases be graded less than mint state. Specifically with Mormon gold, the dies for all denominations of the years 1849 and 1850 were engraved with shallow relief which resulted in many coins having a poor appearance to begin with. Additionally, the gold used for the coins varied in the amount of gold and alloy in the metal, both naturally and added during the minting process. This also resulted in differences in the color of the coins.

There are specific characteristics known with the individual dies used to strike Mormon gold. These include re-engraving, bulged dies, and various other problems. These characteristics are listed in the following table.

1849	\$2 ½	Shallow relief die which bulged early in its life of striking coins resulting in most \$2 ½ coins with weak devices on both sides.
1849	\$5	There are seven checkpoints for authentication of this issue as noted herein. Double stamping of the crown in three places (3); doubling of the upper right portion of the eye(4); re-engraving of a portion of the crown(5); and a portion of the crown punch producing a dimple on the right side of the crown.(6) All of this in addition to miss-aligned lettering(7) on shallow relief dies.
1849	\$10	Shallow relief dies.
1849	\$20	Shallow relief dies.
1850	\$5	Shallow relief dies.
1860	\$5	Original die shattered prior to striking gold coins and all 1860 coins were struck from new modified dies.

Table #19 Mormon Gold Coin Characteristics.



Fig. # 87

Pictured here is an example of a Mormon \$2 1/2 coin struck with bulged dies, as you can see much detail is missing.

This coin was graded AU53 by PCGS.

Due to the escalating prices in the current market for Mormon Gold the practice of re-submitting to the major grading services to achieve a higher grade also occurs. If the lucky owner happens to get his coin back with a one or two point boost the potential financial reward is great. This practice directly corresponds with my initial point that the inexperience of professional graders due to the extreme rarity of Mormon gold can easily result in a miss-graded coin. Also in today's market it is most common that a grading error will result in an over-graded coin, rather than an under-graded one. I have seen an XF45 Mormon gold coin slabbed in an AU55 holder, but for the most part even with commercial graders it is very uncommon for a coin to be graded 3 points too high. But 3 points in the current market can translate into thousands of dollars for even the most common Mormon gold coin. For this reason I believe that it is imperative that the buyer beware and is able to grade Mormon gold appropriately regardless of what the slab states in order to avoid a financial loss. Remember, always buy the coin and not the slab. This is especially true when purchasing Mormon gold coins.

The majority of Mormon gold coins have survived in XF40 condition or above. Yes, there are worn examples well below XF40 and care should be taken when considering a purchase of one of these coins. For the majority of people contemplating investing in a Mormon gold coin, anything below XF40 should be examined very closely both for eye appeal and financial consideration.

One final point of examination should not be neglected. Actually, this may be the most important factor involving Mormon gold. This is the originality of the coin. The vast majority of Mormon gold coins have been cleaned, wiped, dipped, or in some manner touched up. This in itself does not mean that all of these coins should be avoided. Quite the contrary, many of these coins are attractive and many of them have actually been slabbed. If one limits his or her selection to absolutely original high grade perfect coins, the

search will be long indeed. Just be careful as to the degree a particular coin has been ‘messed with.’ Coin doctors abound, and when you are fixing a \$20,000.00-\$75,000.00+ coin there is a great deal of incentive for profit.

Next, I will examine the grading of Mormon gold coins. For convenience I will group the 1849 issues together since they all had the same basic design. Little will be said about the \$10 and \$20 denominations since they are very rare and in the case of the \$10 coin, extremely rare. Their wear characteristics are very similar to the \$5 coins of this date. Next will be the 1850 \$5 coin and finally the 1860 \$5 coin.

There are true mint state examples of all Mormon gold coins known except the \$10 coin. However, I have not seen or know the whereabouts of the single MS62 graded \$20. All mint state examples are extremely rare, with a maximum of 2-3 examples each of the remaining types. The MS numbers in the NGC population report below are almost certainly inflated due to re-submissions.

PCGS Population report (January 2009)

Issue+	G-VF	XF40	XF45	AU50	AU53	AU55	AU58	MS60+*
1849 \$2 ½ (32)	8	5	1	7	2	7	0	2 (63)
1849 \$5 (105)	29	26	21	8	6	9	4	1 (61)
1849 \$10 (3)	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
1849 \$20 (12)	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
1850 \$5 (70)	18	8	13	12	3	12	1	1 (61)
1860 \$5 (38)	1	4	3	10	4	12	2	2 (62)

NGC Population report (January 2009)

Issue+	G-VF	XF40	XF45	AU50	AU53	AU55	AU58	MS60+*
1849 \$2 ½ (13)	0	1	1	0	1	3	4	3 (62)
1849 \$5 (39)	4	3	5	3	5	6	8	5 (61)
1849 \$10 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1849 \$20 (5)	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1 (62)
1850 \$5 (28)	3	1	4	1	2	4	9	4 (61)
1860 \$5 (26)	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	16 (63)

* The number in parentheses in the MS60+ column indicates the highest graded coin.

+The numbers in parentheses in the first column are the total graded.

Table #20 Current NGC/PCGS Population numbers.

1849 Information

To begin this section, the grading of the 1849 issues will be discussed. This issue was struck in low relief and the design is relatively plain. It should be noted that even on high grade examples; both the \$2 ½ and \$5 issues of 1849 may have digits in the date, weak or sometimes completely missing. The numeral 8 seems to be affected the most. On many examples it is very weak, especially on the \$5 coin. Additional striking characteristics will be individually defined fingers of the hands and the outline of the fingernail of the thumb on well struck high grade examples. The circle of the iris inside the eye will be clearly defined in a complete circle on well struck high-grade examples. As mentioned in the preceding table, the majority of the \$2 ½ coins were struck after the dies used to strike them had bulged. This resulted in loss of design and lettering to the left on the obverse and right on the reverse. It is common to see a 50% or higher loss in detail in the words "TO THE," the left portion of the Bishop's miter hat, and associated left portion of the eye are weak. On the reverse the word "TWO" is often weak. These problems on the \$2 ½ coin should be separated from the actual grade which is a degree of actual wear. These are not associated with wear, thus a coin from the bulged dies missing detail could theoretically grade MS60 or above. Eye appeal and personal preference need to be taken into account here. The coins struck from perfect dies however is only about 20% and quite scarce by comparison.



Fig. #88

This mint state \$2 ½ coin shows no wear and was struck prior to the dies developing a bulge. It is an outstanding specimen.



Fig. #89 Pictured above is probably one of the finest examples of any Mormon gold coin ever struck. This is also an exceptional example of a \$2 ½ denomination struck prior to the dies bulging. Although not photographically evident this coin also depicts prooflike surfaces.

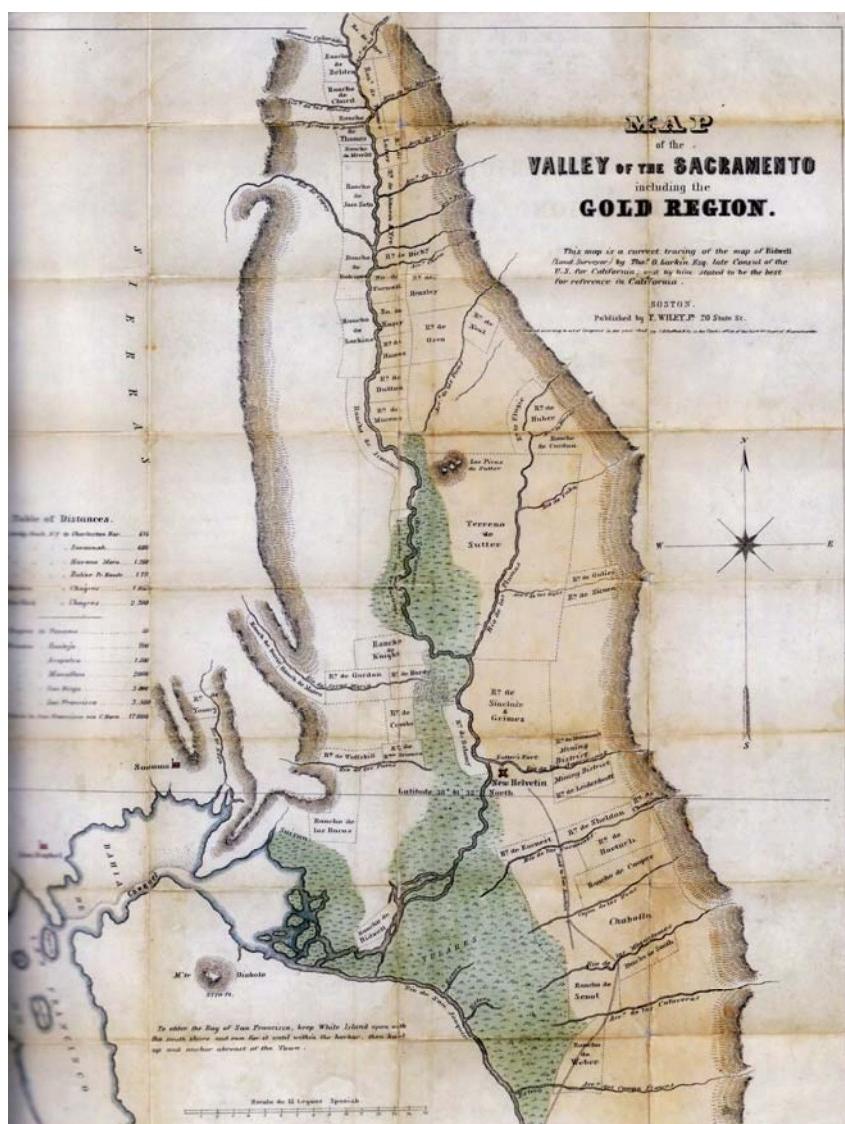
1850 Information

The 1850 issue is unique to the \$5 coin. This was also created in relatively low relief but there was significant additional detail added to the design. The striking elements of this coin are basically poor-good-better-best. Some relatively high grade coins are poorly struck and have little detail while some coins show very good detail but these are definitely in the minority. The cuffs of the arms, if fully struck, should show a series of horizontal indentations. The fingers should be defined, and, as with the 1849, the fingernail on the thumb should show. There are design characteristics on the upper portion of the halo which occasionally do not show on poorly struck coins. The concentric circles of the eyeball should be complete on well struck examples; this striking feature is very uncommon. Finally, the date and lettering all suffer striking difficulties. Full date and lettering are present only on fully struck examples, but may be weak or incomplete on many high-grade examples.

1860 Information

The 1860 \$5 coin was struck on planchets close to the .900 fine standard and from superior dies with respect to the earlier issues. The relief was higher, in addition to the design being vastly improved. Some existing coins exhibit a semi-prooflike surface; however there are only 2-3 known mint state examples. The primary aspect for grading the 1860 coin is basic wear. The initial points of wear are on the lion's front left leg and rear leg. Also the lion's cheek and breast are high points. On the reverse, the first points to wear are the upper portions of each wing. Very few 1860 coins exist below the XF grade level.

The 1860 coin will be further discussed in Part Six.



PART SIX

GOLD COINAGE OF 1860

GOLD COINAGE OF 1860

Details of the 1860 Mormon Gold \$5

The 1860 coin was minted from gold newly discovered in Colorado.⁹³ There were an estimated 785 pieces coined with the 1860 date. Today, only 35-45 are known. Late in 1861 the Governor of the territory prohibited the issue of private gold coinage.⁹⁴ The U.S. mint, which had been operating for several years in San Francisco, was providing an adequate supply of coinage for California and the western United States. In June, 1862 the United States Congress passed a law prohibiting private coinage of gold. This ended a very colorful era in which dozens of beautiful coins had been privately minted from the first gold discovered in the foothills of Northern California.



Fig. #90 Shown here is an example of the 1860 gold coin. Note that there are no mountains behind the lion. The translation of the Deseret alphabet on the obverse is “Holiness To The Lord.”

According to Walter Breen, a noted author of many numismatic books, the 1860 Mormon gold coin was struck beginning in late 1859, continued thru 1860, and was last struck in early 1861.

This coin is unique because it utilized the Deseret Alphabet⁹⁵ for the inscription “Holiness To The Lord”. The Deseret Alphabet was a phonetic alphabet designed by Brigham Young. One reason for the alphabet was due

to the influx of foreign born Saints in the valley. Brigham Young felt it would promote unity among the Saints. He and several associates worked on the design and much of the alphabet was based upon Pitman Shorthand. Its use was limited to a very few number of books utilized by the Mormons, and this coin. It never gained wide acceptance, and was soon discontinued. Notable books written in the Deseret alphabet were “The Book of Mormon” and a two volume primer intended to teach children this alphabet.

The key to the Deseret Alphabet can be found on the following pages. With a little bit of practice it is easy to decipher the inscription on the 1860 gold coin, or the title on the Deseret primer (picture follows).

The Deseret Alphabet was initially used in the 1850’s, and saw limited use through the late 1860’s. As noted, the date of the primer is 1868, which was near the end of the alphabet’s use.

The Title Reads –

**The
Deseret
Second
Book
By The Regents
Of The
Deseret University
1868**

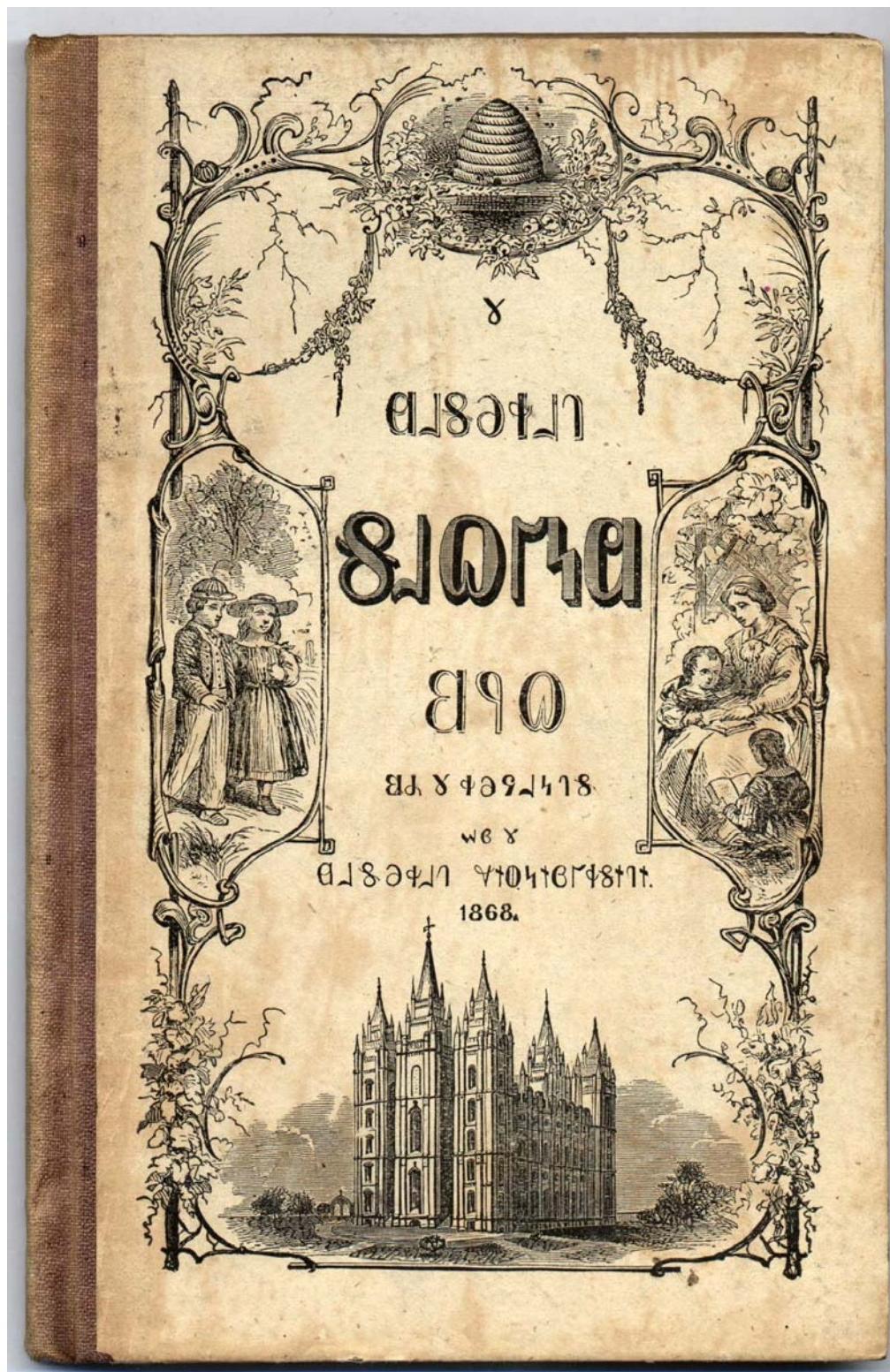


Fig. #91

Pictured above is a copy of one of two primers written in the Deseret Alphabet. They were used for teaching school children this new language.

THE KEY TO THE MORMON ALPHABET.

Long Sounds.

Letter.	Name.	Sound.	Letter.	Name.	Sound.
Ə	e...as in....eat.	eat.	˥	p	
Ɛ	a	" ate.	˧	b	
Ɖ	ah	" art.	˨	t	
Ӫ	aw	" aught.	Ȼ	d	
Ѻ	o	" oat.	Ȼ	che as in cheese.	
Ӫ	oo	" ooze.	Ӯ	g	

Short Sounds of the above.

†	as in.....it.	it.	ߩ	ga...as in...gate.	
ڶ	"	et.	ߩ	f	
ڶ	"	et.	Ȼ	v	
ڶ	"	at.	Լ	eth..as in .thigh.	
ڶ	"	ot.	𝚈	the " thy	
ڶ	"	ut.	Ӯ	s	
ڧ	" book.	book.	Ԇ	z	

Double Sounds.

ڏ	i....as in...ice.	ice.	ڗ	zhe " vision.	
Ӫ	ow	" owl.	ߴ	ur " burn.	
ߴ	ye		ߵ	l	
߻	woo		߶	m	
߸	h		߷	n	
			߹	eng.as in.length.	

Fig. #92 The "Key" for reading the Mormon Alphabet.



Fig. #93 Pictured above is a grouping of 1860 coinage dies. The obverse die pictured at the left is the original obverse die which was used in striking only a few copper coins before it cracked. The die to the right is the second reverse die, and was not paired with the die to the left. This reverse die was used in striking the 1860 gold coins.

Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

There were two different sets of dies prepared for 1860. The first obverse die had three mountains behind the lion, whereas the second was without mountains.⁹⁶ The first die to be used was the one with the mountains. As you can see in the above photo, this die broke very soon after several test coins in brass were struck. Several test pieces struck in brass are known to exist, but none are known in gold. A new die pair was created after the first set failed. The obverse die was slightly modified and did not include the mountains. All known 1860 dated gold coins were struck from this second die pair. There are additional copper uniface coins known from both dies, but these copper strikings were made at a much later date.⁹⁷



Fig. #94 Shown above is a second grouping of 1860 coinage dies. As in the previous figure, these two dies were never mated together for actual coinage. The left-hand die is the second to be used for regular 1860 gold coinage. The right hand die was the reverse die mated with the original obverse die (with the mountains) used for striking copper test tokens.

Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

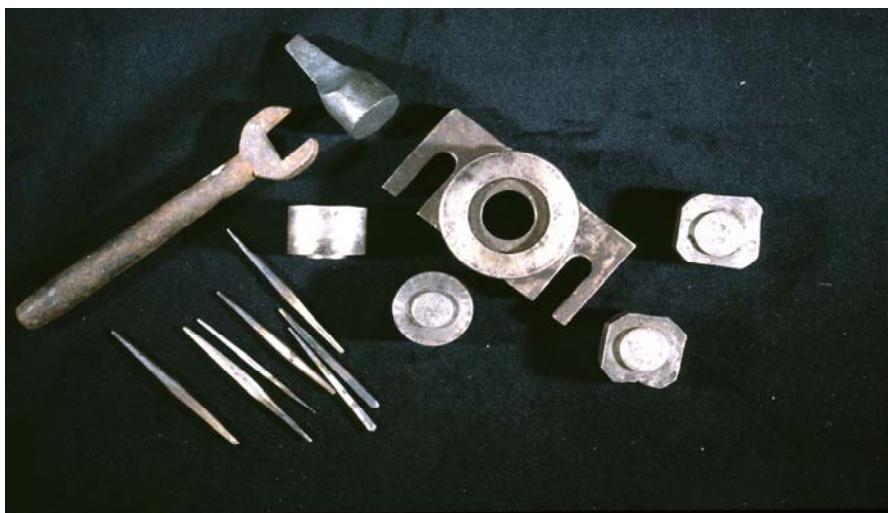


Fig. #95 Dies and tools used for Mormon Gold coinage.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Collector Notes regarding all issues of Mormon Gold:

As previously discussed, Mormon gold consists of six different issues. Rarity and availability follow closely the table on page 130. The 1849 \$5 is by far the most common coin. Often one can be found at major coin conventions and auctions. The 1849 \$2 ½ and 1850 \$5 are next in line in availability. These two coins are seen offered approximately once or twice annually. The 1860 \$5 coin may be available once in any given year - usually less. Finally, the \$10 and \$20 coins exist as extreme rarities, especially the \$10 coin. The \$20 coin is generally only available when great collections are sold. And the \$10 coin is so rare that any offering of this coin may be close to a once in a lifetime occurrence. Of the approximately ten to twelve coins known, at least three are permanently held in museum collections. Values shown in the table on page 130 are average for "Very Fine" To "Extremely Fine" graded coins. The rarer issues or coins graded as uncirculated will set their own prices depending on current demand, which is always very high.



Main Street looking south, circa 1860's

PART SEVEN

“WHITE NOTES”
OR

“VALLEY NOTES”

Cash^r

Pres^t

Underwood Bald Spencer & Holly N.York & Philad^a

GO

Mormon Currency issued in Salt Lake City (White Notes or Valley Notes)

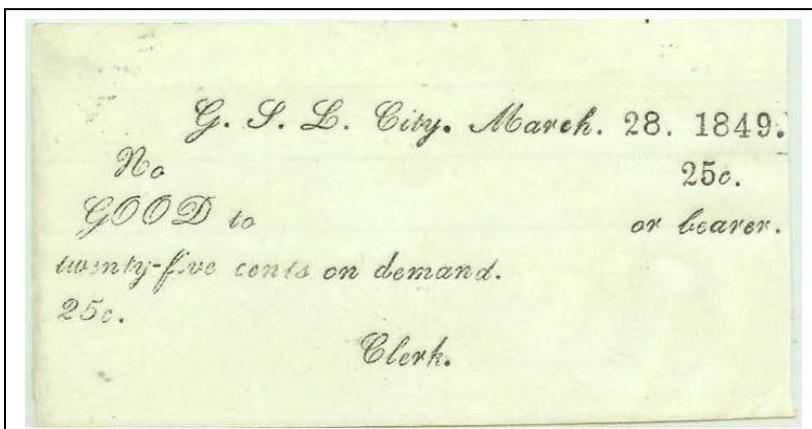


Fig. #96 Above is a 25¢ “White Note” This denomination was never signed or issued.

While the gold coins produced in 1849-1851 helped, they were still far from sufficient to supply the demand for currency in the Salt Lake valley. There came into being many different forms of paper currency during this period. When the Saints moved on to the

Utah Territory there was a great need for currency, and in January, 1849 paper notes were issued. These were called “Valley Notes.” Some were handwritten and some were typeset.⁹⁸ There are no known surviving authenticated examples of the handwritten notes.⁹⁹ The handwritten notes were a prime target for Mark Hofmann and his counterfeiting exploits. If a handwritten note is encountered, it is imperative that it be authenticated by an expert. All of the handwritten “White Notes” are believed to have been redeemed and destroyed late in 1849, when additional gold coins became available. A few of the typeset “White Notes” have survived and, although they are scarce, they do, at times, become available to collectors. Only 184 notes with a face value of \$269.00 remained unaccounted for after all redeemed notes were destroyed - this from a total of 5,150 total notes. Most notes available today are ‘remainders’ of notes which were never issued. Both sets were validated by Brigham Young’s signature, along with the signatures of Newell K. Whitney and Heber C. Kimball. On December 28, 1848, Brigham Young assigned Thomas Bullock and Robert L. Campbell to issue these notes. The paper used for these notes was from Brigham Young’s personal journals. Faint blue lines can still be seen on the notes. They were each embossed with the Official Seal of the Twelve



Newell K. Whitney

Apostles, which consisted of the emblem of the Holy Priesthood – a three-pointed Phrygian crown over an all seeing eye. Encircling the emblem are the sixteen initials: PSTAPCJCLDSLDATW (*Private Seal of the Twelve Apostles, Priests of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Last Dispensation All Over the World*). Brigham Young and John Taylor designed the seal on January 23, 1845 in Nauvoo, Illinois.¹⁰⁰ This seal is visible in varying degrees on the “White Notes,”¹⁰¹ as it would become pressed out with wear. It was also applied initially with varying degrees of pressure. These notes are an example of the first typeset printing done in the inter-mountain west¹⁰². Truman O. Angel¹⁰³ designed the printing press and the type. Truman Angel was also the Church architect.

Even after the first and second issues of valley notes were in circulation, the supply of currency in the Salt Lake valley was not sufficient. The Mormon Church had a quantity of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank and Anti-Banking Company notes.¹⁰⁴

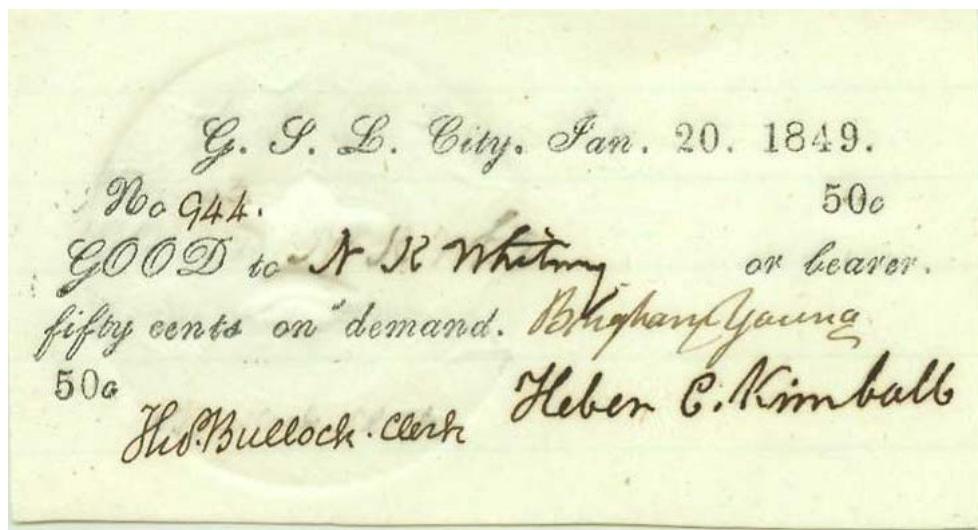


Fig. #97 The 50¢ “White Note” was signed by Brigham Young using his full name. All other issues were signed using only “B. Young.”

All 50¢ notes have serial numbers but not all were placed in circulation. Their serial number range is 826-1000. Notes with these serial numbers were never issued as was also the case with un-numbered \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes. A few of the \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes have serial numbers, but they are

extreme rarities. Few of these notes were issued for circulation, and any 50¢ note with a serial number below 825 or any numbered \$1, \$2, or \$3 with a serial number are still un-redeemed and actually circulated.

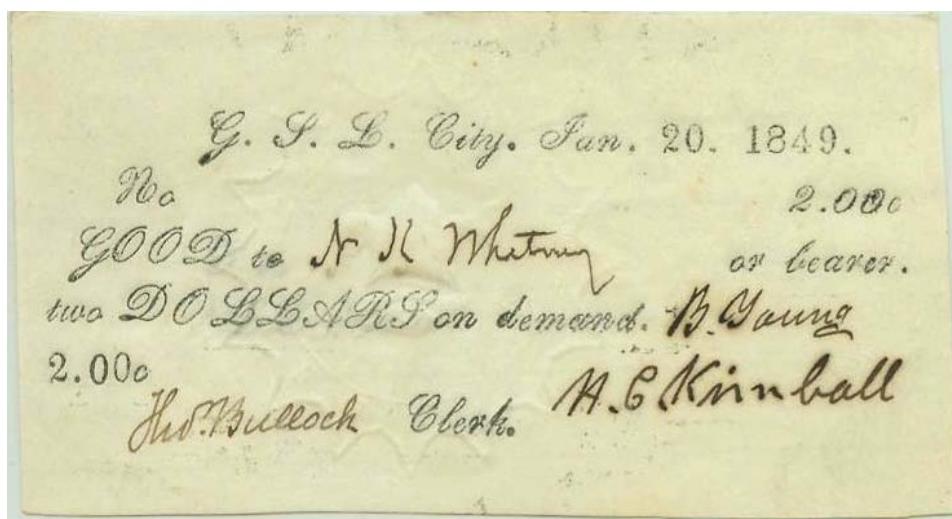
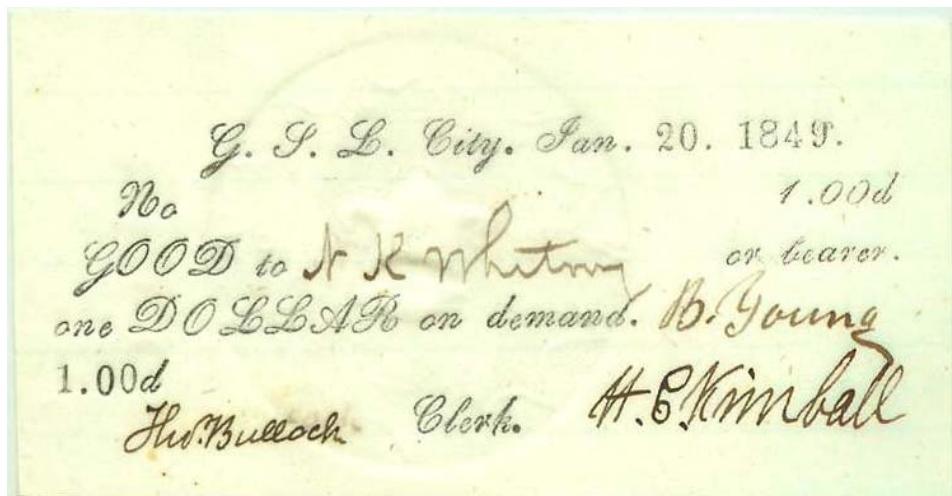


Fig. #98 The \$1 & \$2 notes pictured here are remainders. Note that they do not have serial numbers.



Fig. #99 Above is a \$3 "White Note." Note the absence of a serial number indicating it was never issued for circulation.

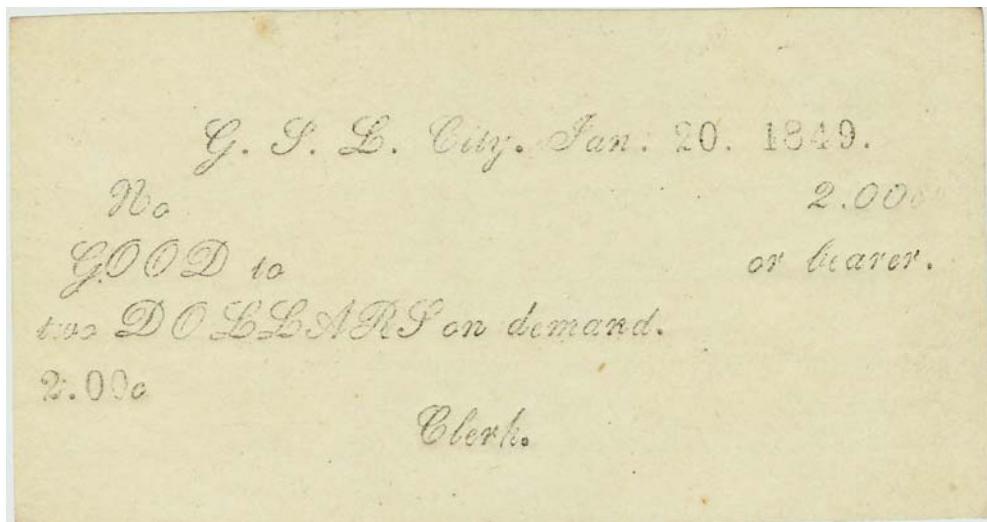


Fig. #100 Rare \$2 unsigned remainder.

This note is much rarer than its signed counterpart but due to the lack of the highly collectable signatures it is worth far less than a signed note.

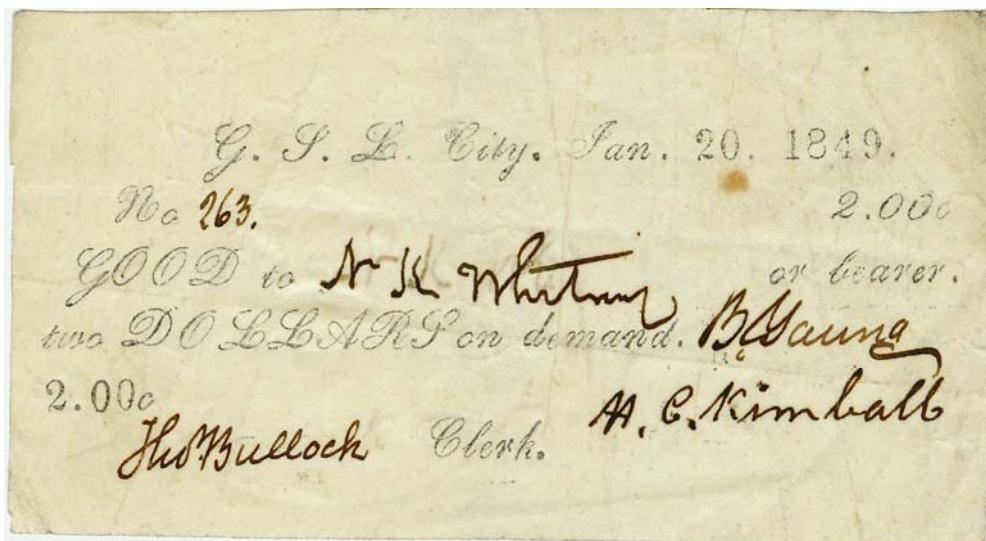


Fig. #101 Extremely rare issued \$2 note. Note the serial number assigned to this note. This note saw actual circulation.

Most ‘White Notes’ available are unissued remainders or notes that never entered circulation. Above is an exception which was given a serial number and entered circulation. Such notes are extremely rare. Virtually all were destroyed after redemption.

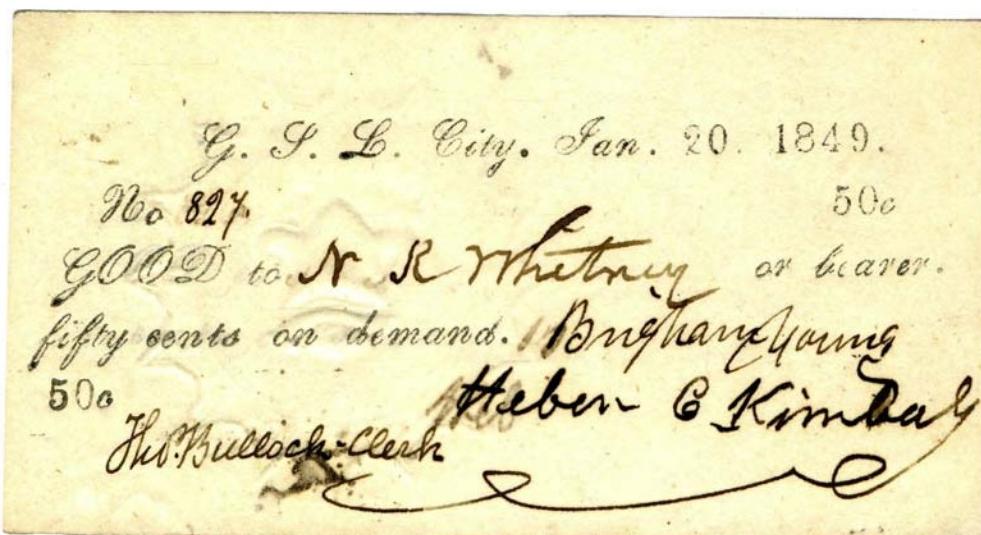
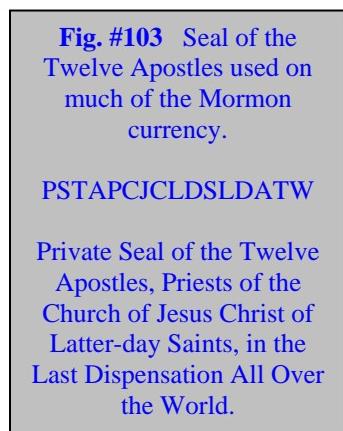


Fig. #102 Unusual signature of Heber C. Kimball. This signature has been found on two separate notes.

COLLECTOR NOTES:

Collecting “White Notes” can be quite challenging unless a single type note is desired. There are three sub-types which exist. First, there are the \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes signed by Brigham Young as “B. Young.” Second is the 50 cent denomination, which is signed with Brigham’s entire name i.e., (“Brigham Young”). Finally, there is the 25 cent denomination which is not signed and was not issued. Along with the above-mentioned types and denominations, the other primary consideration is the quality of preservation of the embossed “Seal of the Twelve Apostles.” This can vary with both the degree of original embossing pressure and its fading throughout the years from wear and handling. Availability of these notes is similar to previous issues discussed. Several individual notes, sometimes in groups or complete sets, may come on the market in any given year. Prices are in the \$1,800-\$2,500 range for signed examples. The 50 cent note with the full signature of Brigham Young carries a premium and can sell in the \$4500-\$5000 range, while the unsigned 25 cent note is valued at \$250-350.

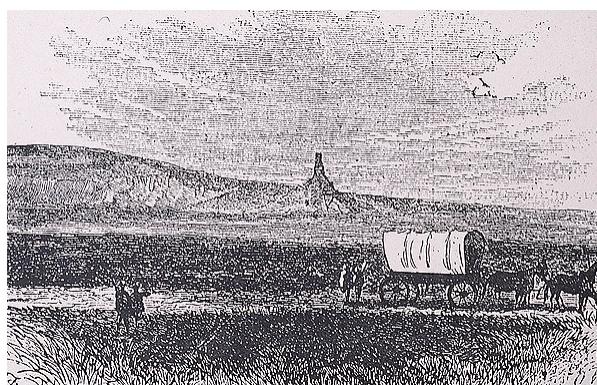
Shown below is a reproduction of the Seal of The Twelve Apostles.



Denom.	Handwritten Series 1 1-2-1849	Handwritten Series 2 1-5-1849	Typeset Dated 1-20-1849
---------------	--	--	--

25 Cents	--	--	Un-issued
50 Cents	130	235	825
\$1	500	300	800
\$2	--	--	795
\$3	100	100	909

Table #21 Quantity of issued “White Notes.”
There are no known surviving handwritten notes.



PART EIGHT

DESERET CURRENCY ASSOCIATION

Cash^r

Pres^r



THE STATE OF DESERET

The state of ‘Deseret’ was formed provisionally in 1849. Brigham Young was the Governor, Willard Richards as Secretary of State, Heber C. Kimball as Chief Justice, Newel K. Whitney and John Taylor as Associate Justices, and Daniel H. Wells as Attorney General. It also organized counties, granted rights to natural resources, regulated trade and commerce, and established the Nauvoo Legion (in Utah) as an official militia. This remained in place until September of 1850 when the U.S. Government established the Territory of Utah.

The ‘State of Deseret’ was formed about two years after the arrival of the Saints. It was thought necessary by the Church leaders to form a political organization similar to the California and Oregon territories. The General Council of the Church drafted a constitution which was accepted on March 10, 1849 creating the ‘State of Deseret.’ As stated, elected officials were Brigham Young as Governor, Willard Richards as Secretary of State, Newel K. Whitney as Treasurer, Heber C. Kimball as Chief Justice, John Taylor and Newel K. Whitney as Associate Justices and Daniel H. Wells as Attorney General.

The ‘State of Deseret’ covered a huge area from the Sierra Nevada mountains on the west to the Rocky Mountains on the east, encompassing what is now the boundaries of several western states.

The ‘State of Deseret’ ended when Congress passed the Compromise of 1850 which created the State of California and Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The council was dissolved on April 5, 1851, however the name and certain activities remained in effect for years to come.

DESERET CURRENCY ASSOCIATION

Additional currency was issued by the Deseret Currency Association.¹⁰⁵ The Deseret Currency Association was organized in January, 1858. Its primary purpose was to relieve the lack of circulating currency in Deseret, and to fund the defense against the U.S. Army (which was en-route to Utah). Brigham Young was sure that the army’s intentions were to conquer the Saints, similar to what occurred in Nauvoo, Illinois. In reality, the army had three objectives: 1) to remove Brigham Young as Governor; 2) to stop the

practice of polygamy; and, 3) to end the Mormon Church's dominance over the economic and political affairs of the territory. These were serious problems between the Mormons and the U.S. government, and there was even the possibility of war. Capital was desperately needed¹⁰⁶ at this time. When the association printed and issued currency, it was backed by livestock, since there was not sufficient gold to back the currency. This was unique, as the normal practice was to back scrip with real estate. Land titles were not recognized by the U.S. in Utah Territory until 1869.¹⁰⁷ The original currency was typeset, and modern forgeries exist.¹⁰⁸ The original typeset currency was issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 & \$100. These were signed by Brigham Young and Hiram B. Clawson. There are known examples of the \$1, \$2, & \$3 typeset denominations, but of the larger denominations, no genuine specimens have been confirmed to exist. Later, engraved examples were issued in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5. These were exchanged at par with the earlier typeset notes. The engraved examples were printed using copper plates.¹⁰⁹ They were first issued on October 1, 1858 with a total face value of \$16,512¹¹⁰ (which includes all denominations). Deseret currency circulated between 1858 and 1862,¹¹¹ although it was called in for redemption in late 1858.

In 1858 the Deseret Currency Association produced \$95,170 in both typeset and engraved currency. \$83,548 was placed into circulation. It was generally accepted, but only in the territory which was stated on the currency itself. There were two primary means of placing this currency into circulation. It was used by the Church to pay workers, and loans were made to local merchants in Deseret currency.

On December 1, 1867 Church officials spent the day in Brigham Young's office burning all the redeemed Deseret Currency.¹¹² According to Church records, after the notes on hand were destroyed, there was \$1,626¹¹³ in Deseret Currency still outstanding. It is likely that most of this was either lost or destroyed by some other means. Thus, the remaining notes available to collectors today are a very small percentage of this amount.

Denomination	Notes Issued
\$1	3100
\$2	3000
\$3	1804
\$5	400

Table #22 Quantity of Engraved Deseret Currency Association Notes Issued.



Very Early Map of 'The State of Deseret' Circa 1849

TYPE ONE “TYPESET” EXAMPLES

The original typeset examples of Deseret Currency Association notes are all quite rare. It is documented that they were issued in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. However, only a few \$1 and \$2 examples are known to have survived. The pictured \$3 (Figure #108) may possibly be unique or nearly so. As previously stated, no other denominations are known to have survived. It is estimated that no more than 20 examples are known.

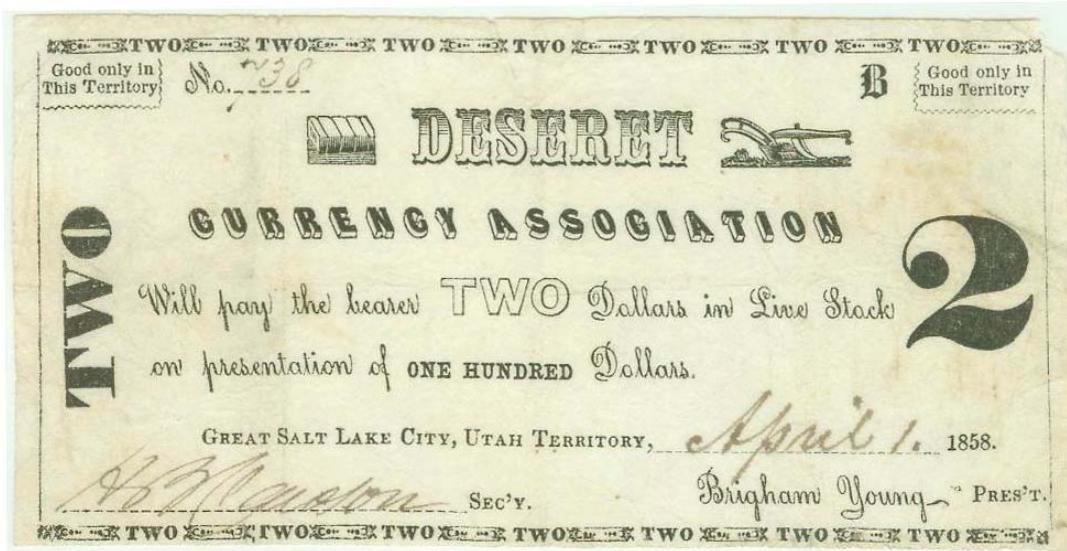


Fig. #104 A typeset example with Brigham Young's typeset name.

Of the surviving typeset examples, there are two distinct types; one with a typeset reproduction of Brigham Young's signature, and the other with his actual signature. These notes are so rare that they are not collected by type. But the version with Brigham Young's signature would be much more desirable.

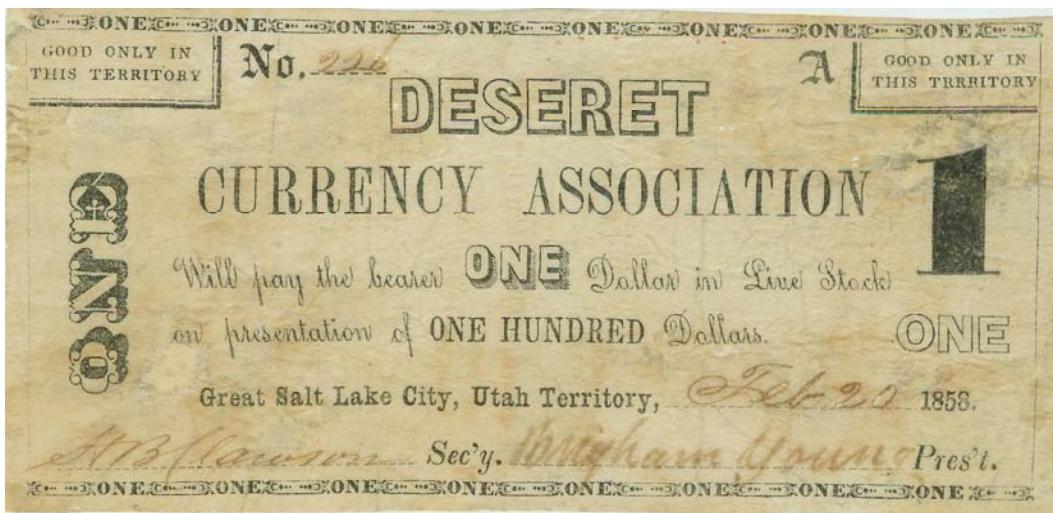


Fig. #105 Above is a early example which required hand signatures.

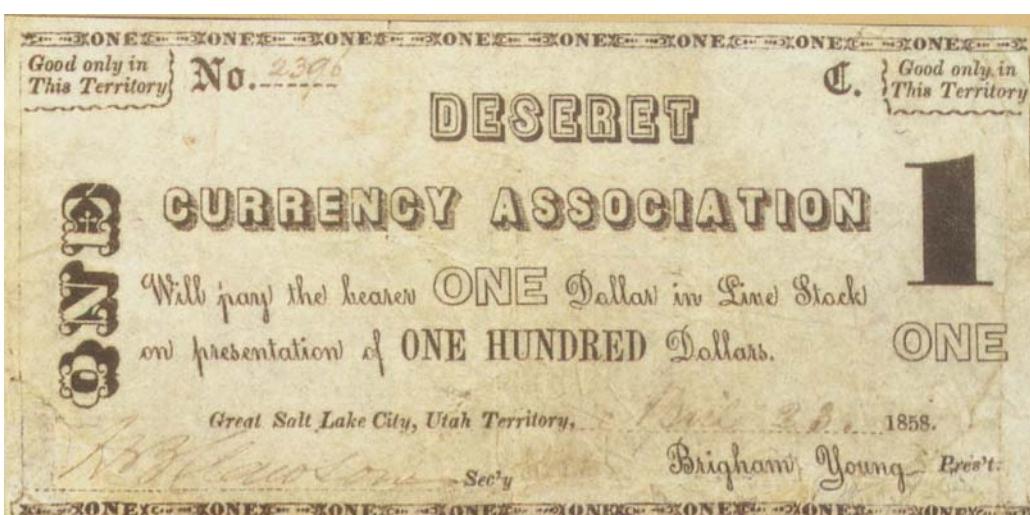
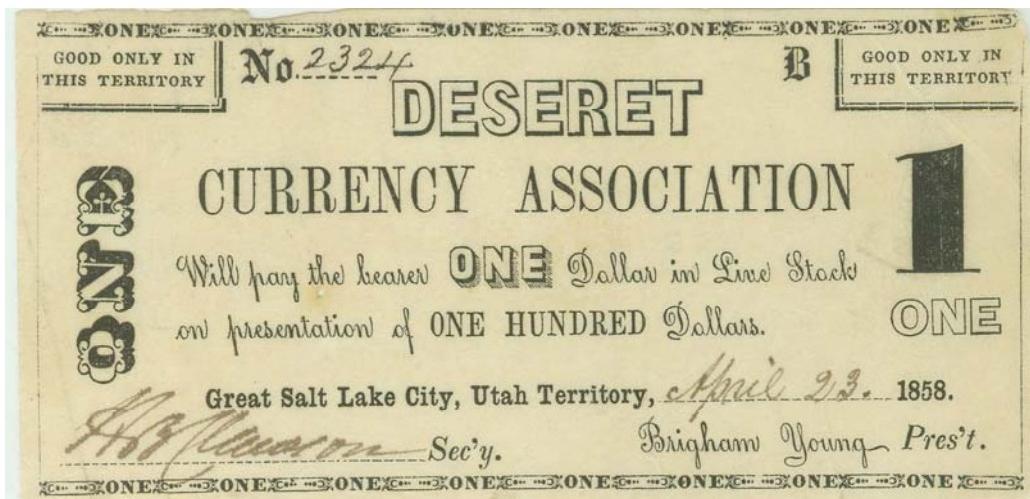


Fig. # 106 Two additional examples of early type Deseret Currency showing plate positions B & C. It is unclear exactly how original sheets were printed.

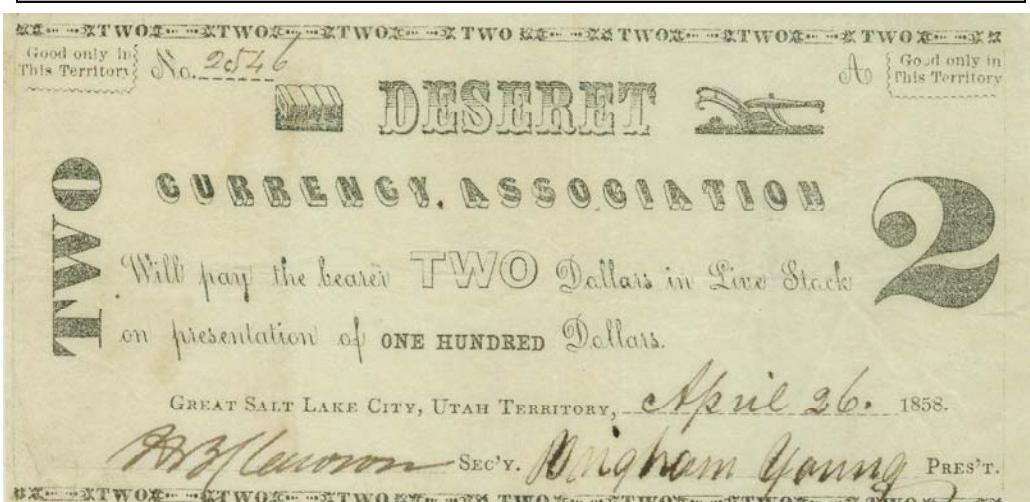


Fig. #107 Above is a \$2 note which has Brigham Young's signature.

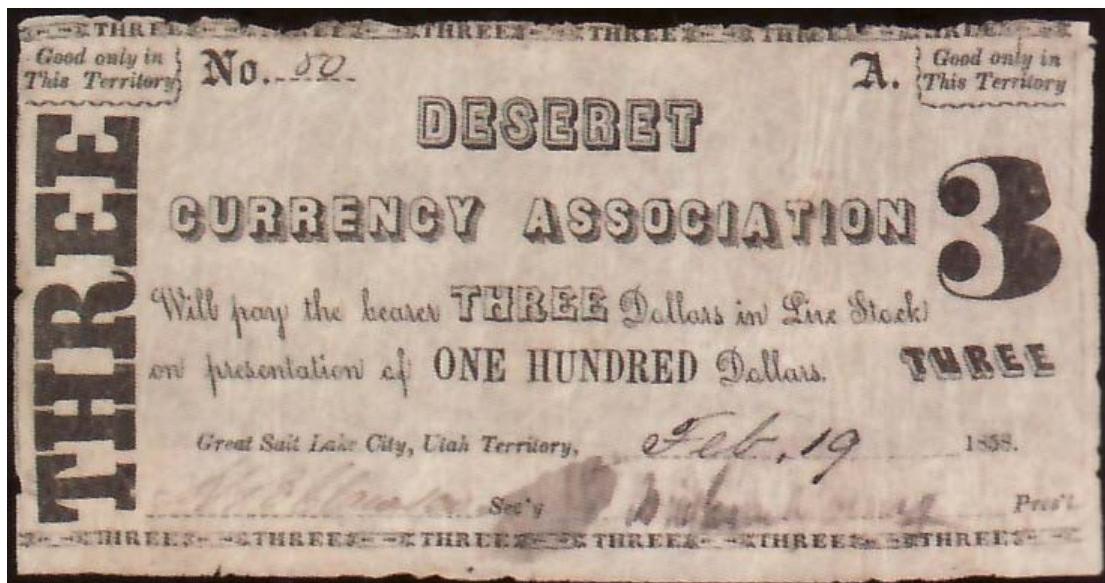


Fig. #108 Extremely rare, possibly unique Deseret Currency Assoc. \$3 note signed by Brigham Young.

The early type of Deseret Currency Assoc. notes were dated between February and April of 1858. It can be assumed with some certainty that it was issued during this period. The second type, those with an engraved signature of Brigham Young, were issued later that same year as observed examples are dated between September and October. This is contrary to documents placing the latter type in circulation October 1st. Evidently its use was almost a month earlier. It is also recorded that this currency was called in for redemption late in 1858 but some probably remained in circulation for several years. The primary circulation period for this currency ended in 1858.

TYPE TWO “ENGRAVED” EXAMPLES

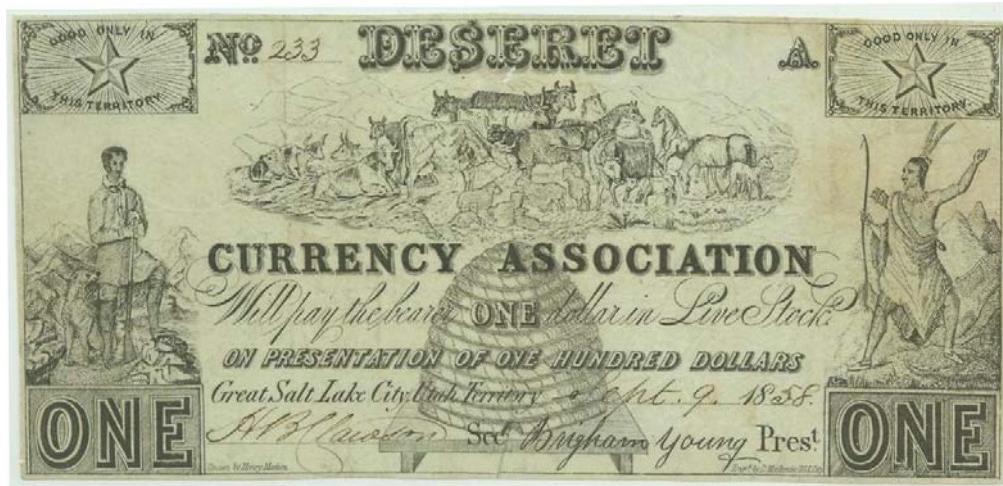


Fig. # 109 \$1 Deseret Currency Association note of the second type showing an engraved signature of Brigham Young.

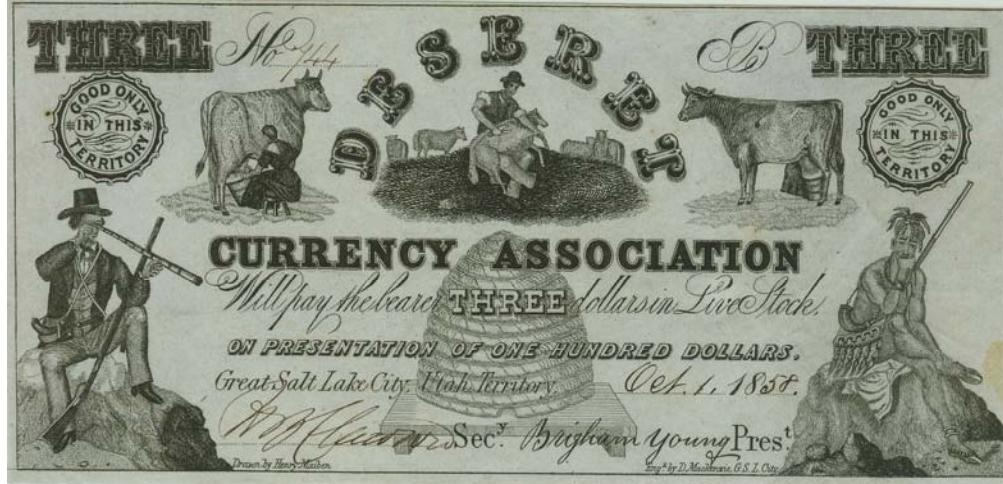
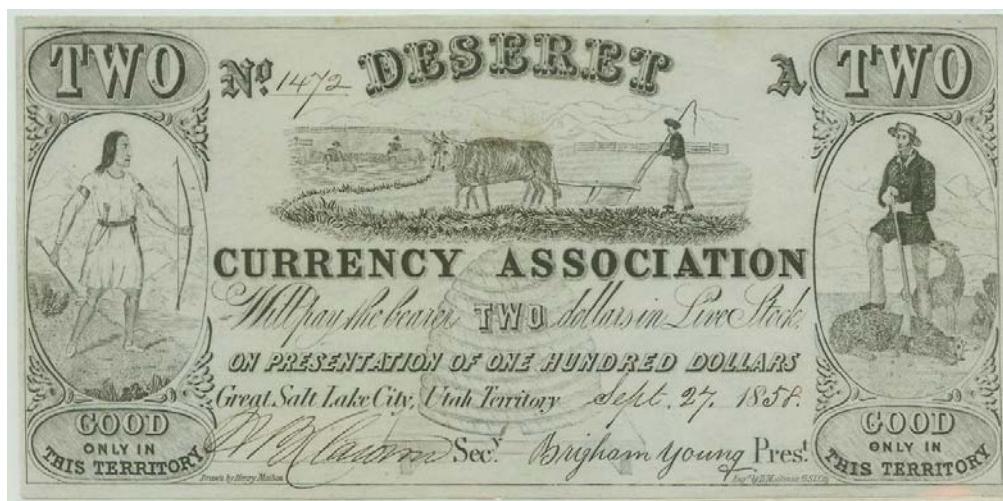


Fig. #110 Pictured above are additional examples of the engraved Deseret Association Currency. Note the variation on color of paper. This is typical of these notes.



Fig. #111 Shown above is a very rare example of the \$5 denomination. Only 6 or 7 examples of this denomination are known to have survived.

One final interesting note about Deseret Currency is that the livestock which was used for backing was comprised of a herd which was kept on Antelope Island in Salt Lake.

All type 2 notes were printed with the engraved signature of Brigham Young.

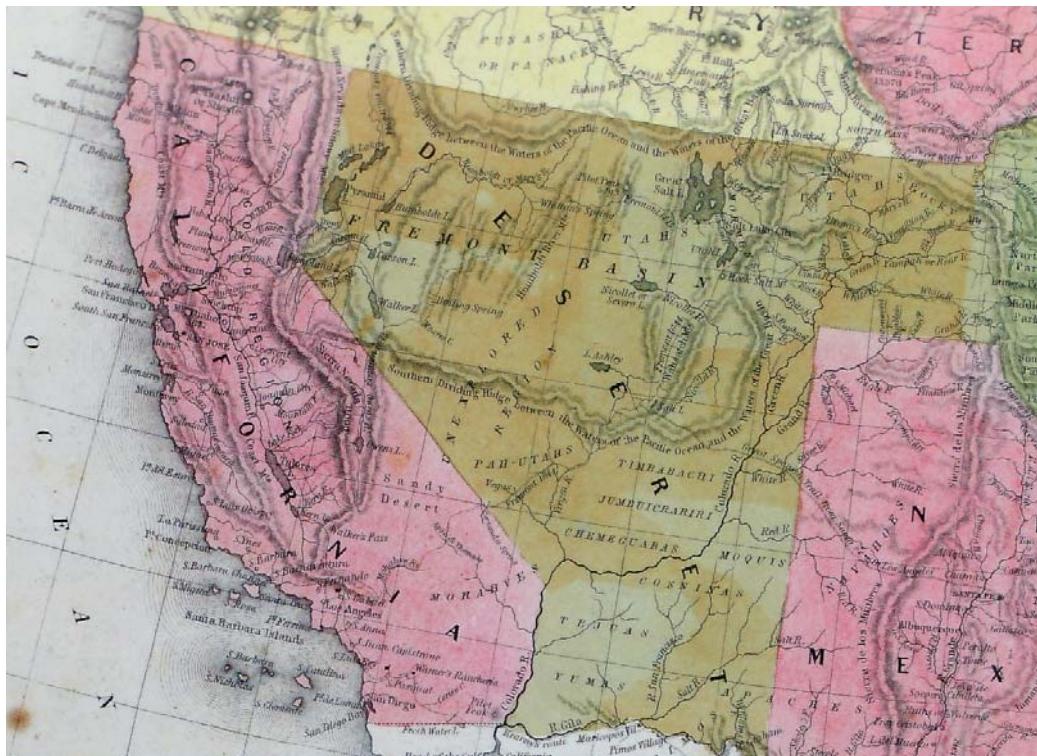


Fig. #112 Some notes were printed on a blue colored paper. Although not rare, these notes are definitely much scarcer than their beige counterparts.

Collector Notes:

Deseret Currency Association notes are fairly difficult to find. They may come on the market only once or twice every year or two. Of the later engraved type the \$1 and \$2 dollar denominations are the most common, followed by the \$3, and finally the \$5, which is quite rare with only 6 or 7 pieces known. Long droughts may occur between offerings. Sometimes a complete denomination set (minus the \$5) may appear all at once. Well worn examples can command prices above \$1,000, whereas, high quality notes may reach well above the \$5,000 level.

With regard to the earlier typeset issues, they are seldom available. Often 3 to 5 years or more may pass between offerings and they are most often traded privately. Prices for these early typeset specimens are more than double that of the later issues. They usually start at about \$10-\$12,000, but in today's market are probably valued at \$15,000 or more. The \$3 type 1 recently sold in excess of \$35,000.

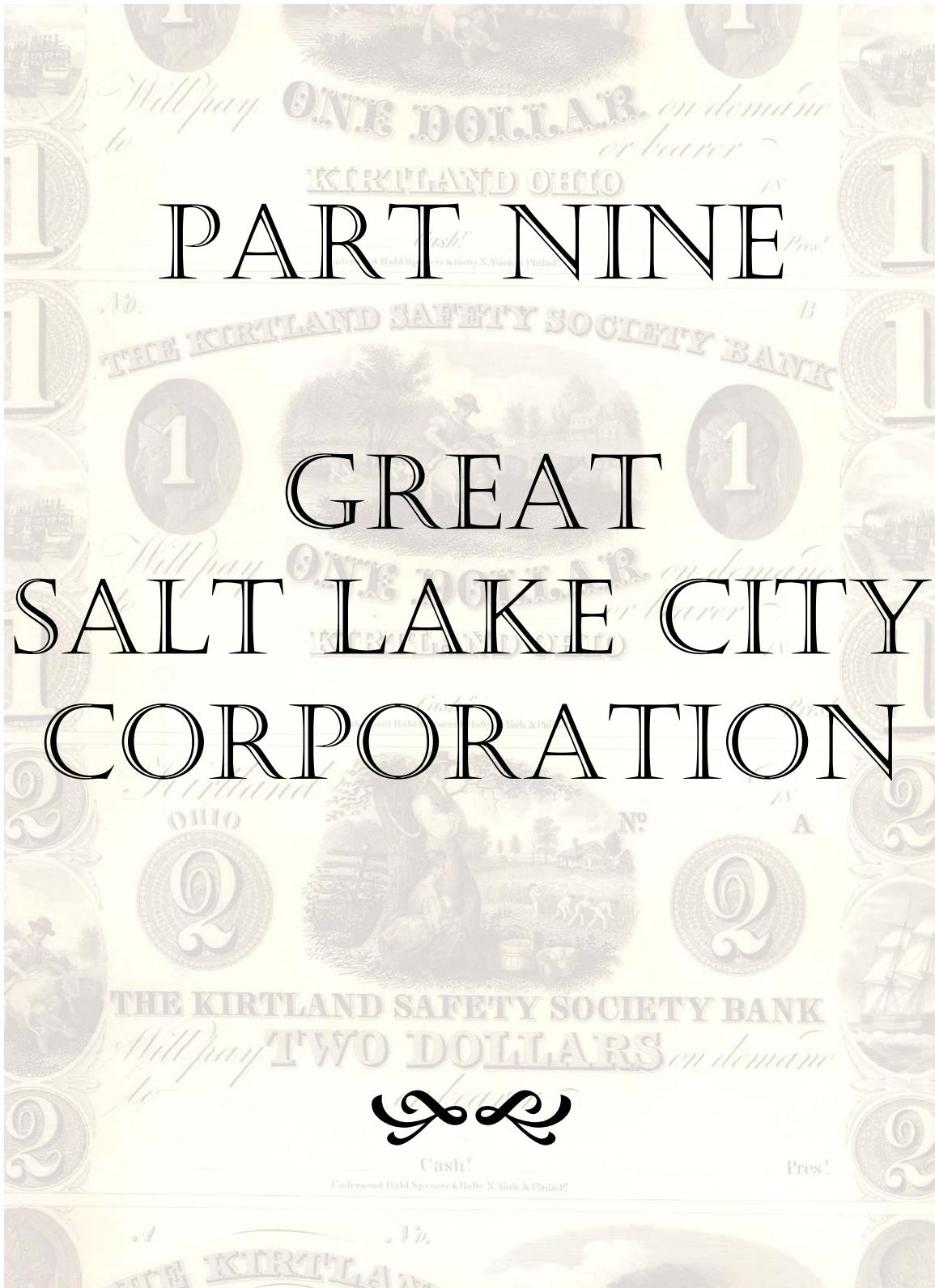


Map of Deseret subsequent to California's statehood Circa 1849-51

The state of Deseret existed from March 10th, 1849 to April 5th, 1851.



Map of 'Utah Territory' Circa mid-1850's



Great Salt Lake City Corporation Currency

The Great Salt Lake City Corporation issued currency from 1864 to 1868.¹¹⁴ These notes were payable in various types of U.S. currency* and were issued in the denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$2. The note pictured below exhibits the name “Great Salt Lake City.” This was the original name for Salt Lake City, shortly after, the word “Great” was officially dropped in favor of Salt Lake City in 1868.¹¹⁵

*See Tables 23 & 24



Fig. #113

Shown here is a 25 cent note which is payable in U.S. Currency. Note the slight difference in both the front and back of this note.

The back has the scroll from top to bottom while the Legal Tender note in Fig. # 113 shows this scroll from bottom to top.



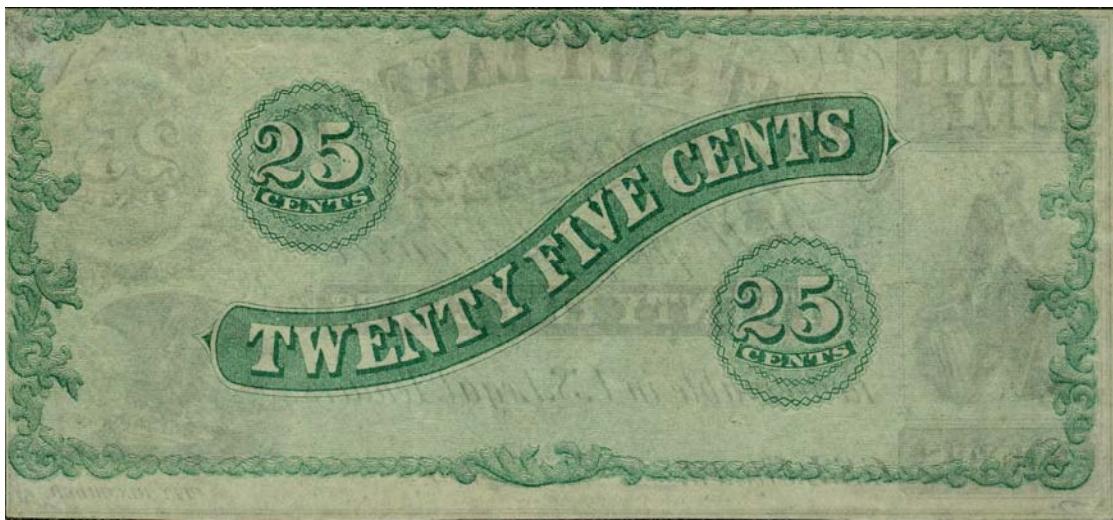


Fig. #114 These types of notes were issued about 1866 by the Great Salt Lake City Corporation. As you can see, this note is payable in U.S. Legal Tenders. Note too, the design differences from the preceding 25c note.

Many notes of this period are known to exist as unsigned remainders. This was due to the practice of keeping blank notes on hand and applying signatures only when needed. Luckily for collectors many unused notes were not destroyed after the issuing origination ceased operations.



Fig. #115
A GSLC 50 cent note
payable in U.S.
Currency.

Courtesy of the Bob &
Carol Campbell
collection.



There are two types of \$1 and \$2 notes. The first issue of each contains the title "Great Salt Lake City Corporation," while the second issue, as stated earlier, dropped the word "Great." Several examples follow.

A recently discovered issued GSLC \$1 note has the obligation to pay in U.S. currency. Previously, this type of note was only known from the proof example sold in the John J. Ford sale. This note also has the additional engraving of "Treasurer of" added to the title. Additionally, to the two types of titles, each is known to bear different obligations, one, payable in 'U.S. Currency,' the other, in 'U.S. Legal Tenders.'



Fig. #116 There are three
obligations on the 25¢ and 50¢
notes with the U.S. Currency
being the most common.
Pictured here is a note printed
with the U.S. Legal Tenders
obligation. As noted in the
following table, there is a
unique 25¢ note printed with
the obligation of Demand
Notes.

Courtesy of the Bob & Carol
Campbell collection.



Fig. #117 An extremely rare \$1 GSLC note which has been issued. This note is payable in US Currency.



Fig. #118
Note the
'Treasurer of'
added to the
note with the
U.S. Currency
obligation.



Fig. #119 Different obligations on \$1 Great Salt Lake City Corporation notes.



Fig. #120 A “Proof” note shown with the title of ‘Great Salt Lake City Corporation.’



Fig. # 121 A proof example which was dated March 24, 1864 but not signed. Not the four holes, two in the date field and two in the signature field.

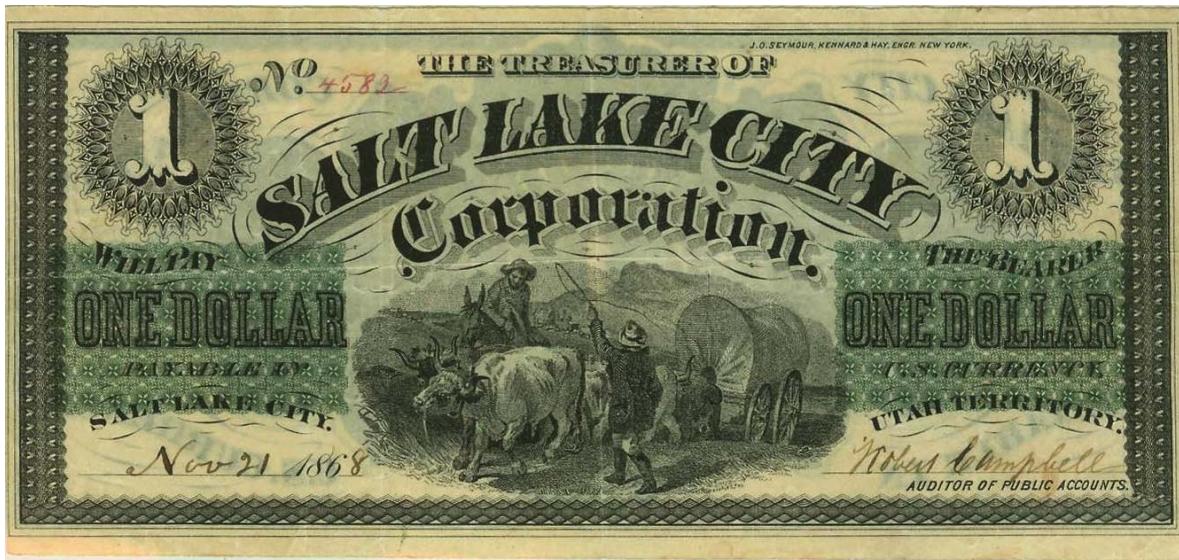


Fig. #122 Salt Lake City Corporation \$1 Note.

The note shown above is an example of the second type, which was redesigned when "Great" was dropped from the title. This note is of outstanding quality, the majority of these \$1 and \$2 notes available today are well worn.



Fig. #123 Shown here is a \$2 issue with the early title of "Great Salt Lake City Corporation". The \$1 with this title has a similar back indicating U.S. Currency.



Fig. # 124 Very scarce \$2 note payable in 'Legal Tenders.' Courtesy of Al Rust.



Fig. #125 Above is the second type of \$2 note. This design is different on both the front and the back. You can also see that the word "Great" has been dropped from the title.

Collecting Great Salt Lake City Corporation Notes

Collecting GSLC currency is also a challenging endeavor. Again, this currency is quite scarce and rarely found in high grades. There are three known obligations for this currency. A third type, which is unique, has the obligation of "Payable in Demand Notes."¹¹⁶ All 25 and 50 cent notes bear the title "Great Salt Lake City Corporation," however the \$1 and \$2 notes come with two different titles. The earlier issues bear the same title as the 25 and 50 cent notes. Only the 25 cent currency is known with the "Payable

in Demand Notes” obligation. There are three distinct obligations as noted in the table below.

25c 50c \$1 \$2	Redeemable in U.S. Legal Tenders
25c 50c \$1 \$2	Payable in U.S. Currency
25c	Payable in Demand Notes ¹¹⁶ (Unique)

Table #23 Different types of obligations on G.S.L.C.C. notes.

The majority of these notes indicated they were payable in “U.S. Currency.” Those printed stating “Legal Tenders,” are much scarcer. As will be discussed in part 18, the connection between these notes and U.S. Currency (which began in 1862) is tied to these obligations. U.S. Currency encompasses all of the money issued by the U.S. Government. At this time there were in circulation notes called “Demand Notes” issued in late 1862 in the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20 dollars. All of these notes had to be hand-signed which, for the U.S. Government, was a monumental task. These “Demand Notes” were soon replaced by “Legal Tenders.”

When the title changed there was also a design change on both the face and back of the \$1 and \$2 notes. As far as acquiring examples of GSLC currency, you will usually see low grades of the 25 or 50 cent notes several times a year. The \$1 and \$2 notes are much more scarce, and to obtain one in high grade is quite difficult. Prices range from several hundred dollars (for worn issues of the lower denominations) to several thousand dollars (for high grades or higher denominations).

25c	GSLC	U.S. Currency
25c	GSLC	Legal Tenders
25c	GSLC	Demand Notes (Unique)
50c	GSLC	U.S. Currency
50c	GSLC	Legal Tenders
\$1	GSLC	U.S. Currency
\$1	GSLC	Legal Tenders
\$1	SLC	U.S. Currency
\$2	GSLC	U.S. Currency
\$2	GSLC	Legal Tenders
\$2	SLC	U.S. Currency

Table #24 Types of GSLC/SLC Notes Known.

PART TEN

OTHER SALT LAKE CITY CURRENCY

Cash^r

Pres^t



Other Salt Lake City Currencies

By 1860 there were 8,200 people in SLC; by 1870 there were 12,800. This created the need for additional banks, currency, and their associated currency issues.

Salt Lake City National Bank Currency



Fig. #126 An 1874 note from the non-Mormon Salt Lake City National Bank. Note the forged signature of Brigham Young (actually misspelled as Brigham Jung) who had no involvement with this non-Mormon bank.



Fig. # 127

Pictured is an early issue from the Salt Lake City National Bank.

Courtesy of Al Rust.

Currency was also issued from the "Salt Lake City National Bank."¹¹⁷ This bank was a non-Mormon bank which issued currency in the 1870's. Surviving notes are relatively scarce, especially in high grade. This bank survived for less than four years, going into voluntary liquidation in 1876. Notes were issued in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10. The highest serial number known is #250. It appears on a \$1 note, indicating that the number of issued notes was very small.



Fig. #128 Shown here is another example of a Salt Lake City National Bank \$1 note. This one has good signatures on it and saw circulation.

All notes were similar, with only the denomination areas differing. They were also some of the most colorful notes circulating in Salt Lake City at the time. The serial numbers were red, as was the denomination overprint on the face of the notes. The \$2 note at the top of the following page is unsigned. These are commonly called "remainder notes," indicating that they were, for some reason, never signed or issued, but remained and were not destroyed after the bank was no longer in operation or issuing currency.

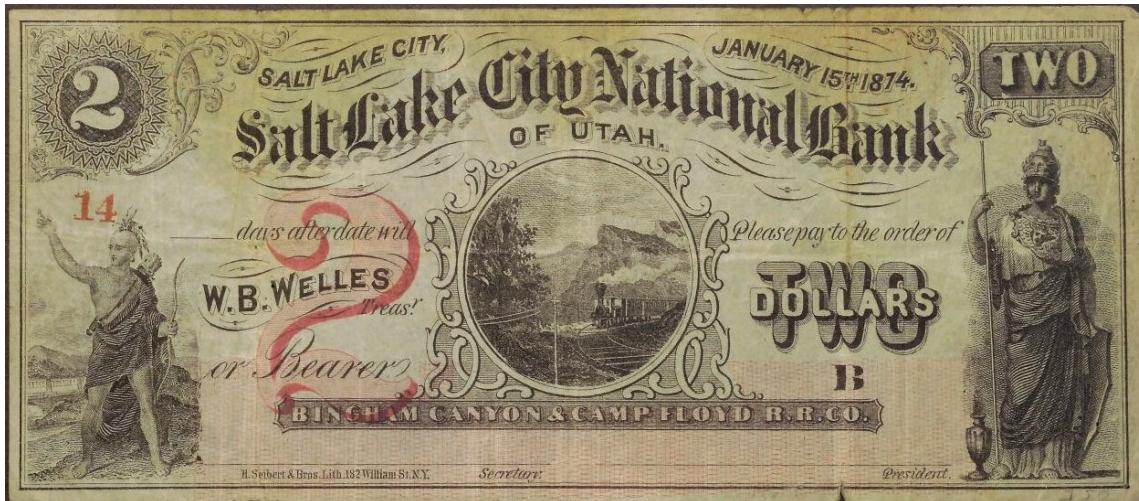


Fig. #129 Shown here are both an unsigned remainder and a signed issued example.

The author has not observed any notes of this type with serial numbers above 250. This is a good indicator as to the rarity of these notes because very few were originally issued or printed. It is common to encounter unsigned "remainder" notes in this series and they also have low serial numbers.



Fig. #130 A \$3 with a different central vignette, most likely a contemporary counterfeit.

The three dollar notes of this type are very rare. They have been observed with a central vignette on the face, which differs from that on other denomination notes. It is of the Fort Bridger military camp rather than the Brigham Canyon and Camp Floyd railroad scene. The above \$3 is one of these types which I believe is a contemporary counterfeit. It is pictured here as deceptive counterfeits of this type have been seen. A \$3 note with the same central vignette as seen on the other denominations has also been observed which is most likely an actual note.



Fig. #131 \$3 note with normal vignette. Courtesy Al Rust.

The above picture is most likely that of a real \$3 note. It follows the same face as the other denominations including the railroad vignette. The \$3 note is by far the rarest denomination. I have never seen a \$3 note and no color images are available.



Fig. #132 The back of a Salt Lake City National Bank \$2 note.



Fig. #133 Above is a very rare high grade Salt Lake City National Bank \$5 note. These notes were some of the most colorful and beautiful currency during the 1870's in the Utah Territory.

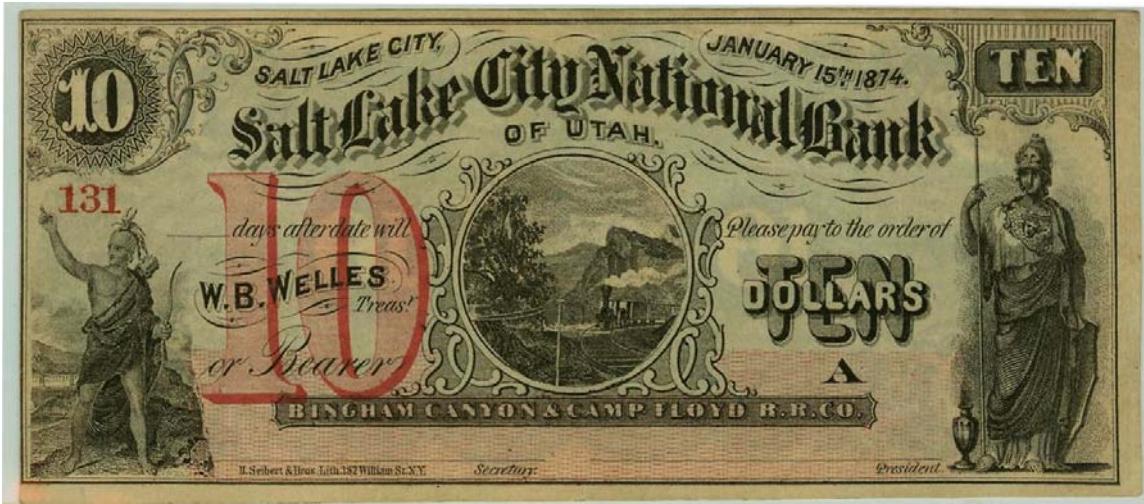


Fig. #134 The Salt Lake City National Bank \$10 note above is another unsigned specimen. This note's existence came subsequent to the printing of Rust's book in 1984.

Of notes observed there is a high percentage of a “Salt Lake City National Bank” notes with unusual characteristics. These include unsigned remainders, invalid signatures, forged signatures, an unissued uniface example and counterfeits. Care should be taken if one desires a collection of these notes. All of the above-mentioned variations do affect price and value for these notes.



Fig. #135 A unique signed uniface \$10 Note.

An interesting variation above is a signed uniface note. This note was recently discovered and brings to light just what is waiting to be discovered. No other uniface notes of this type are known to the author.

This note is also interesting in that it is signed and appears to have circulated.



Fig. # 136 A recently sold tattered and taped unsigned remainder \$10 Note.



Wells Schofield - Authentic



Forged



Forged



Forged

Fig. # 137 Different signatures observed on Salt Lake City National Bank notes.

As seen in the figure above, remainders of these notes have been forged with various signatures in order to pass them. Correct signatures are those of Wells/Schofield, in the top note.

Collecting Salt Lake City National Bank Notes

The serial numbers on the preceding Salt Lake City National Bank's notes are all small, with some being single digit. Collecting these notes can be a real challenge, especially if one seeks to find a specimen in top condition. Many are so tattered that occasionally they are attached to cardstock to keep the fragments together. Most notes pictured here are extremely rare in their condition. Tattered notes can command prices of \$500 to \$1,000; whereas any note in top condition should bring many thousands of dollars. Many notes lack signatures, and those which are signed by Wells/Schofield are preferable and command a premium.

BANKNOTES of “THE DROVERS BANK”

Leavenworth, Kansas & Salt Lake City, Utah

The Drovers Bank which apparently issued similar banknotes from banks in both Kansas and Utah has a mysterious past with very little verifiable information surviving. Al Rust, in his landmark book entitled “Mormon and Utah Coin and Currency” wrote briefly regarding the paper currency from these banks. The total amount of information contained was less than one page and it posed more questions than answers concerning this currency. I personally spoke with Mr. Rust who stated that he performed extensive research involving travel to Kansas and searching archives in both Utah and Kansas. Unfortunately he was able to uncover virtually nothing more than just a few scattered facts. When I was researching information for my book, “Mormon Currency 1837-1937” published in 2010 I employed two research assistants at Brigham Young University and placed emphasis on anything they could find regarding the Drovers Bank, again, unfortunately virtually no new information was uncovered. As currency from these banks (or supposed banks) in both states routinely appears at numismatic auctions, on EBAY, and occasionally at various coin shops in Utah, I would like to comment the current information which is known. as well as make some observations which although not based on any hard facts, I feel makes logical sense.

First, let me outline the facts that are known at this time.

- Notes were printed by W.L. Ormsby of New York for both locations
- Notes were printed in the following denominations - \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10
- Notes of all denominations are known from Kansas
- Only \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations are known from Utah
- There is a reported \$5 note from Utah but its whereabouts are presently unverified
- Neither bank in Kansas or Utah had a legal charter

- Notes exist in both circulated and new condition, signed and unsigned
- Two different types of notes are known from Kansas: Ft. Leavenworth & Leavenworth City

Second, below is a list of assumptions or information that is conjecture or cannot be verified.

- The home office was Leavenworth City, Kansas
- There is no record of any notes circulating in Kansas or Utah but many notes show wear
- Both locations and banks were possibly created to defraud the public
- Notes possibly circulated in Utah but were not readily accepted

I believe it is safe to state, that whoever or whatever circumstances initiated the issuance of Drovers currency they definitely intended a connection between the banks in both Utah and Kansas. The notes are essentially identical except for the locations printed on them. There was a trade route which existed between Leavenworth City and Salt Lake City and the issuance in 1856 was near the same timeframe as the ‘Mormon War’ of 1857. There is conjecture that the originators could have had in mind these circumstances and intended a circulating medium which would take advantage of the above connection. It would have been a significant business advantage at the time if this relationship could have succeeded.

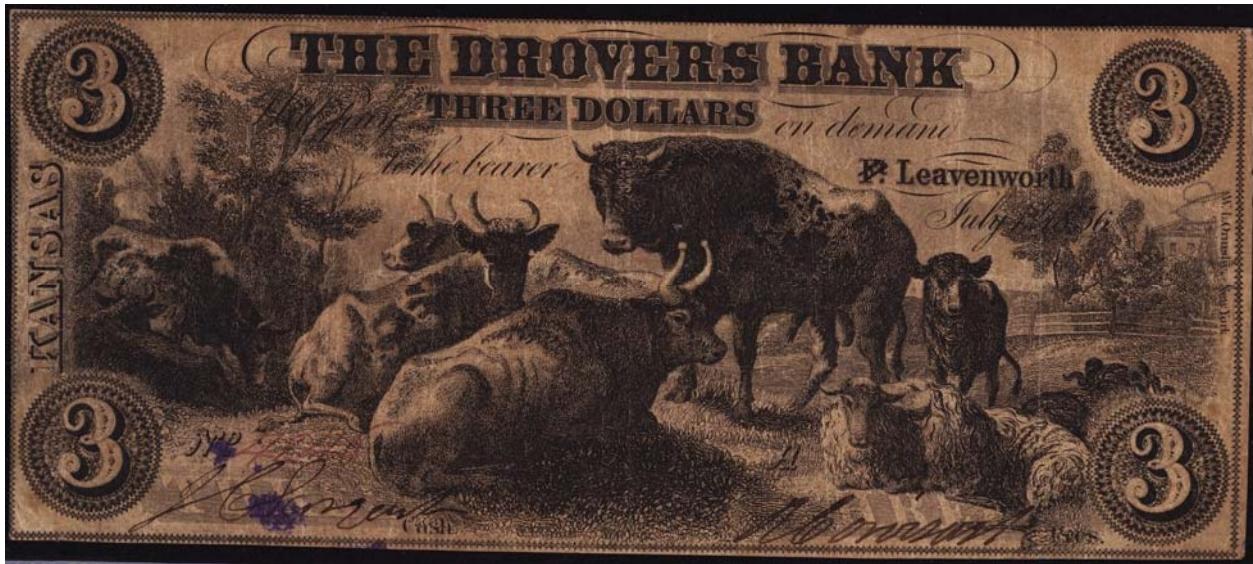


Fig. #138 The \$3 note above shows two diagonal slashes over Ft. in Ft. Leavenworth. Apparently this was done to a number of the first notes printed to indicate that the bank was in what was then called Leavenworth City which was later named Ft. Leavenworth.

Only \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes were printed with the location shown as Ft. Leavenworth. Most seen examples have been modified as in the above pictured note but examples without the overstrike are known. Below is such a note without the modification.

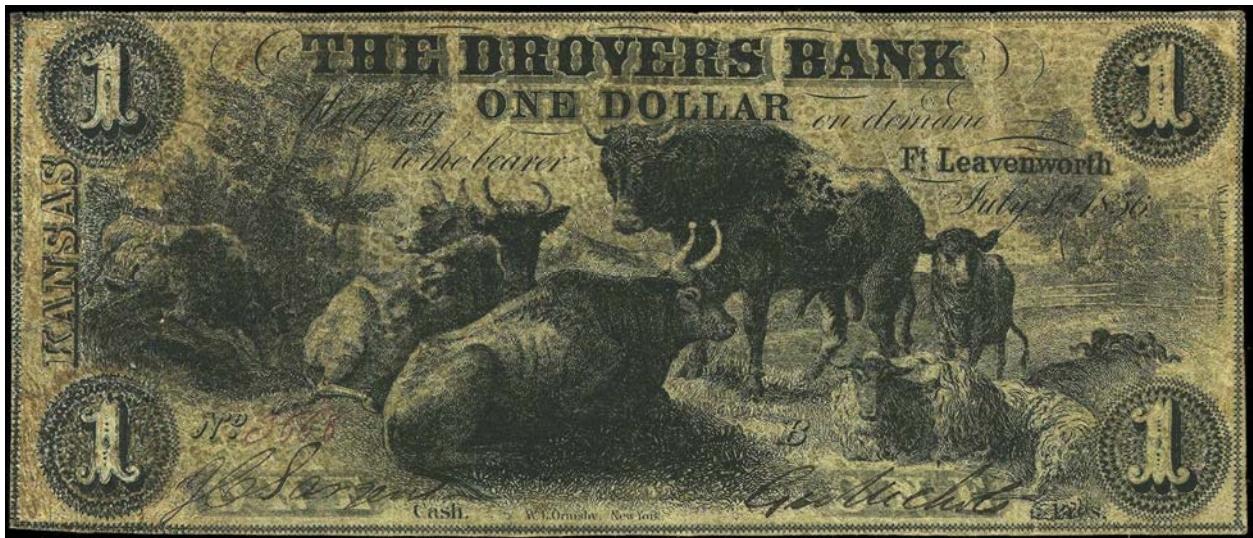


Fig. #139 Above is the second type without the "Ft." being striked out.

Most Kansas notes seen are of the second type which apparently was printed at a later time however both indicate the same date. These second type of notes indicate the city as Leavenworth City. All denominations were printed of this second type.



Fig. #140 Shown above is a Leavenworth City \$2 note.

The \$5 and \$10 denominations are available only from the Kansas location. Although a \$5 has been reported for Utah it is presently unconfirmed. It was once in the money museum of the Chase National Bank in New York City in the 1960's. It supposedly was donated to the Smithsonian but has never been on display and it has not been confirmed to be in the national collection.



Fig. #141 Leavenworth City \$5 and \$10 Notes

The above pictured \$5 and \$10 notes are unsigned remainders. They also exist as signed examples. It has also been reported that uncut sheets and partial sheets exist. I have never seen or even heard of one nor has one been offered for sale at auction to the best of my knowledge. This is another mystery and unconfirmed rumor regarding Drovers banknotes.

SALT LAKE CONNECTON

Drovers notes in \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations are occasionally available from those printed for Salt Lake City Utah. The Utah examples are actually more readily available than those from Kansas. As no data exists as to how many

were printed it is unclear why this is so. One assumption is that there are probably far more collectors of Utah, especially paper with connections to Salt Lake City than Kansas. I believe is the case because of the popularity of Utah items due to the connection with the Mormons. There however is no connection between the Drovers bank and the Mormons.

To restate, there is an unconfirmed \$5 note printed for Utah but unlike the \$10 notes which exist for Kansas there is not even a rumor of a \$10 which might exist for Utah. I feel that it is unlikely that different denominations would be printed for both locations and that likely a \$10 was created for Utah. It is just that none survived, for whatever reason. After all, if there is a \$5 as rumored, which would be unique, what are the chances that it might not have even survived? Then we would not even know if \$5 was ever printed for Utah.

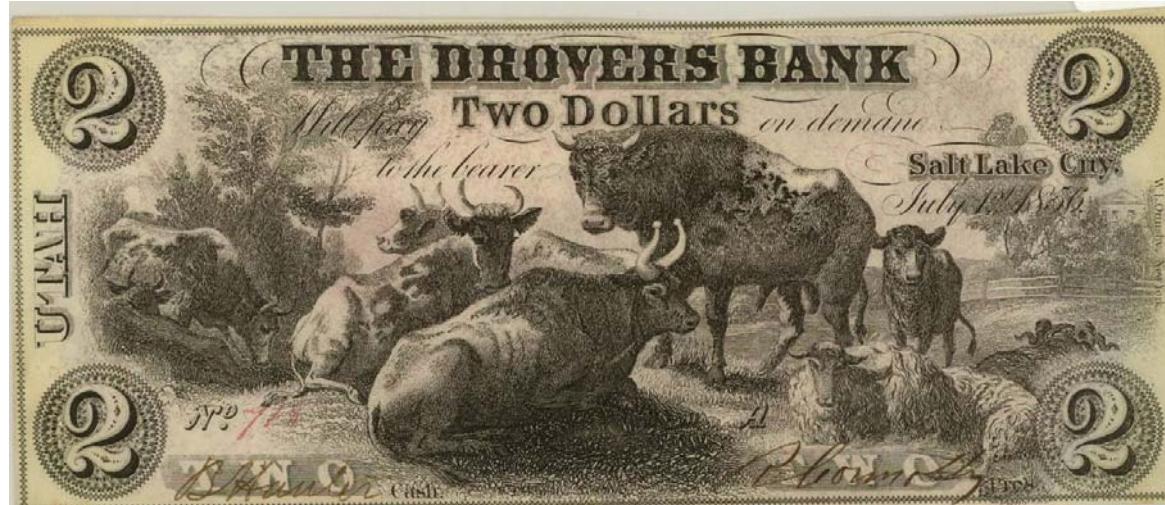
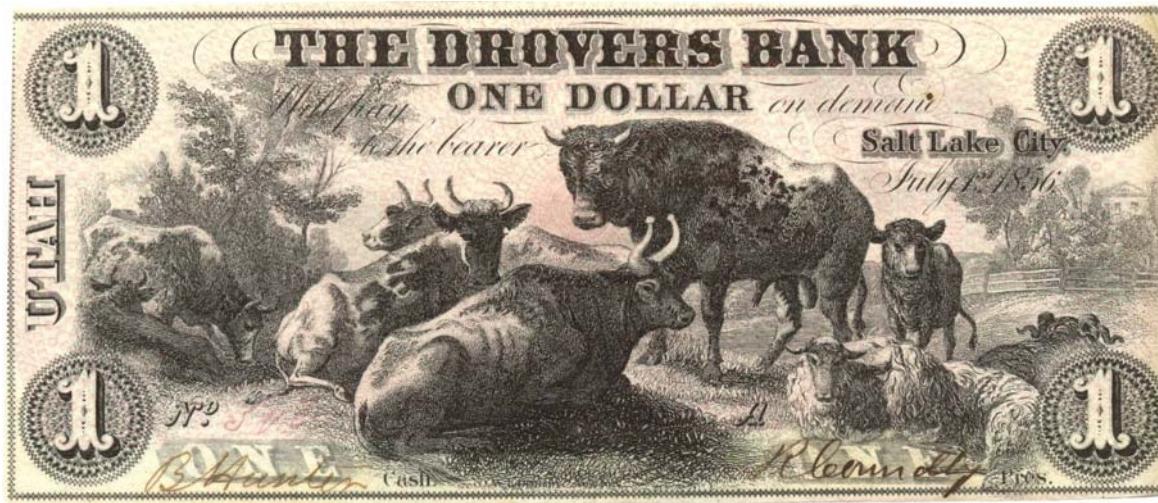


Fig. #142 Salt Lake City \$1 and \$2 Drovers Bank notes

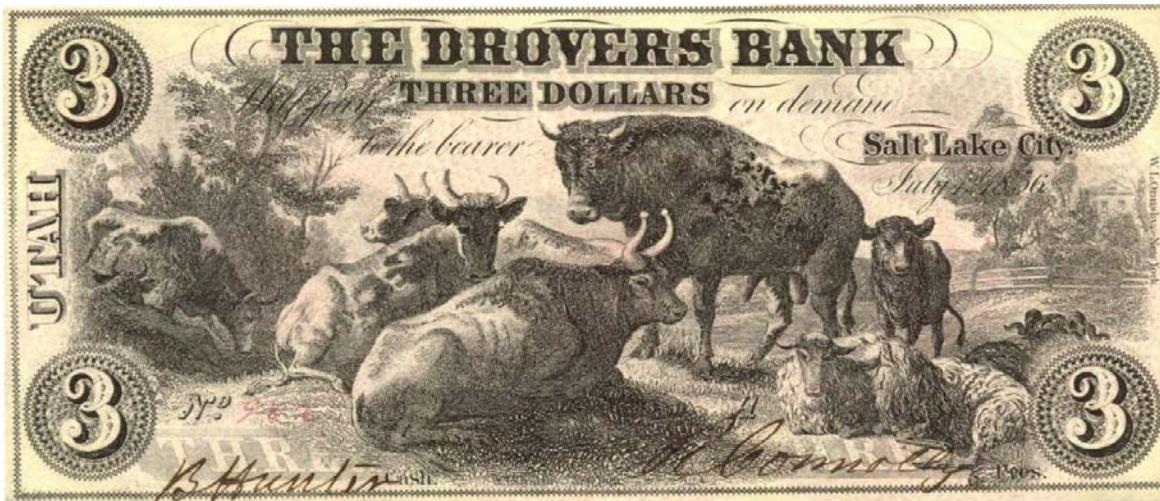


Fig. #143 Salt Lake City \$3 Drovers Bank Note

As you will notice, the Utah notes are identical to the Kansas notes except for the location. Notes from both Utah and Kansas, even the earlier Kansas notes depicting Ft. Leavenworth, bear the same date, July 1st, 1856. However there is an exception to this, the Kansas \$5 and \$10 notes bear the date of November 1st, 1856.

Many notes from this time period were uniface however all Drovers notes have intricate designs printed on the back.

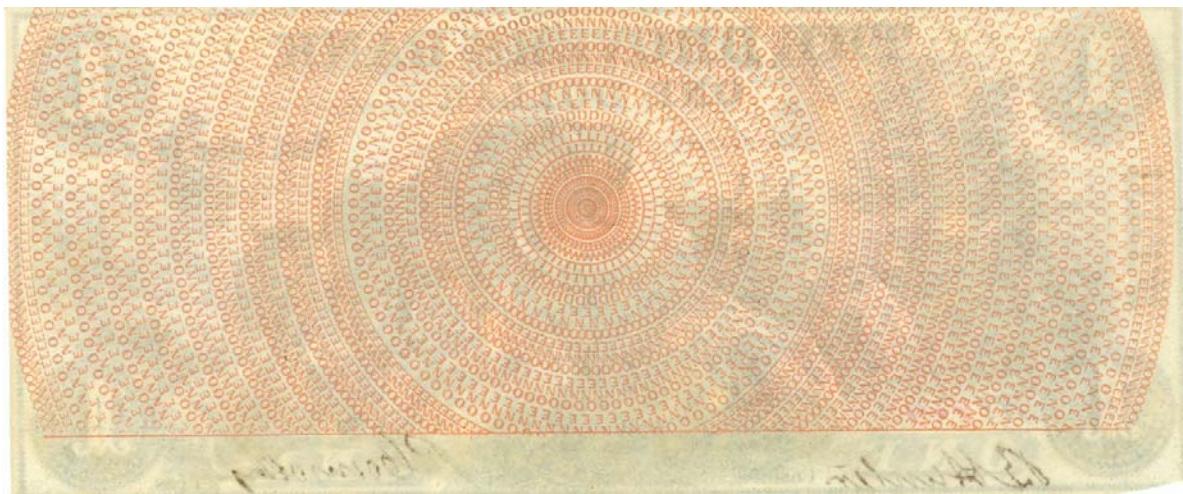


Fig. #144 Typical back of a \$1 Drovers Bank note

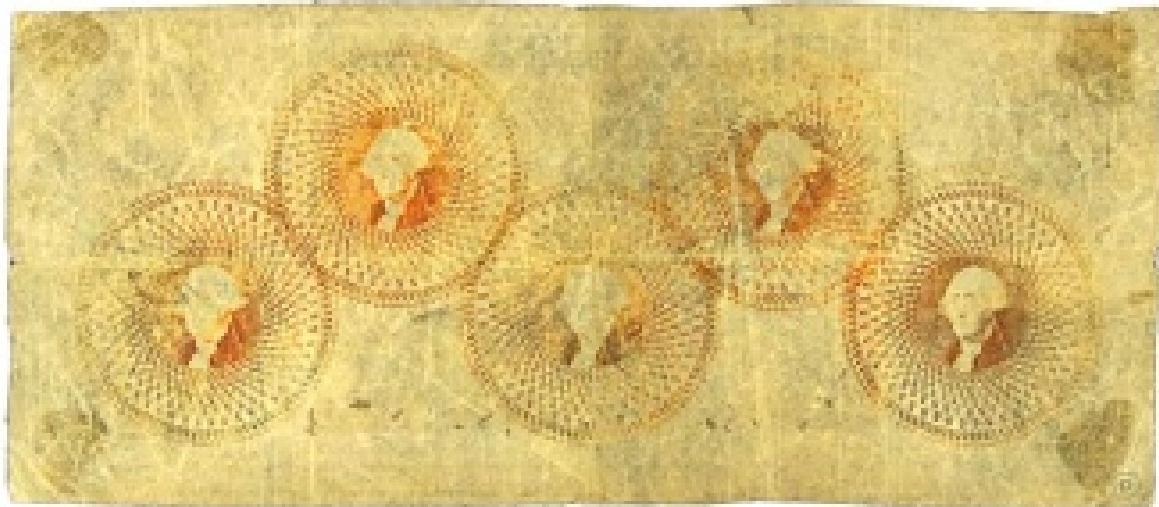
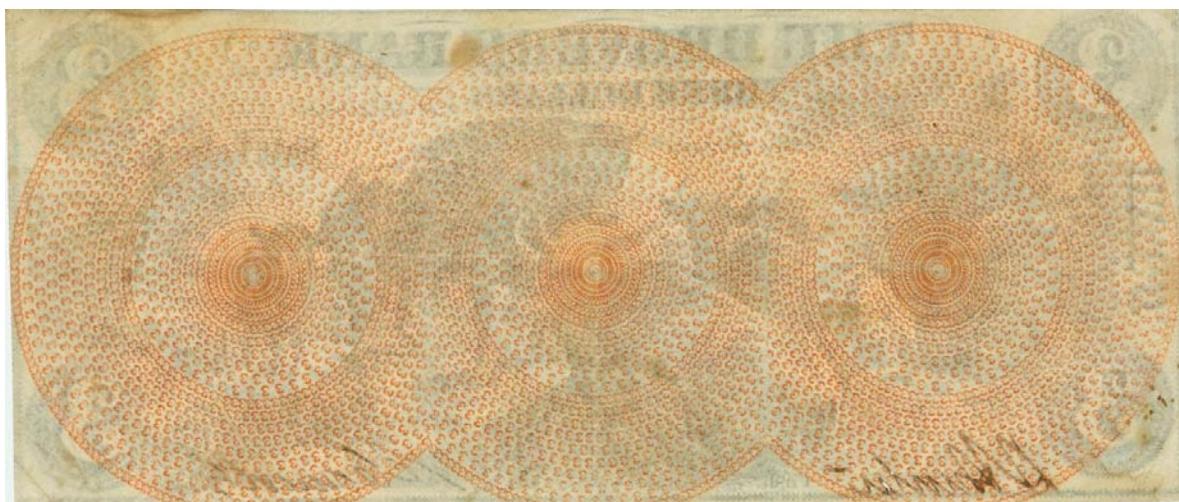


Fig. #145 Typical backs of \$2, \$3, & \$5 dollar Drovers Bank notes

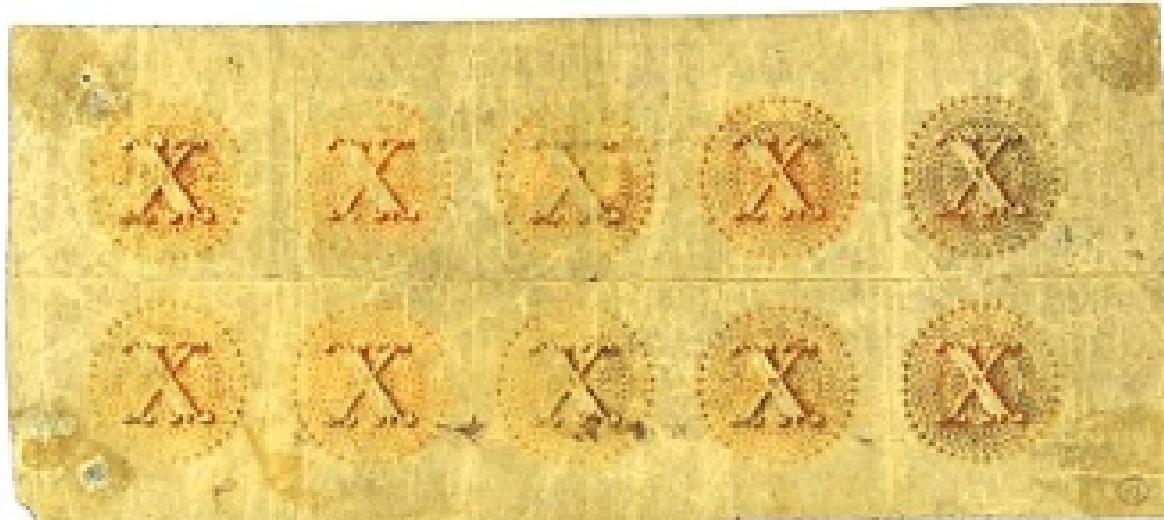


Fig. #146 Shown above is the back of a \$10 Drovers Bank note

One final interesting fact is that an unusual high number of notes, both from Utah and Kansas were apparently utilized as advertising bills. William Kidder, who operated an establishment in St. Joseph Missouri dealing in fish, oysters, and game, over-stamped both the front and back with advertising. It is interesting that the Utah notes were over-stamped for this business which was located in Missouri, quite a distance from Utah. It raises the question, did these notes ever circulate in Utah, for in order for Mr. Kidder to acquire them to advertise his business was it possible he purchased most or all of these notes before they were ever issued let alone shipped to Salt Lake City, but they were signed and a different set of signatures was used for each location.



Fig. #147 William Kidder fish market overstamp on a Utah note

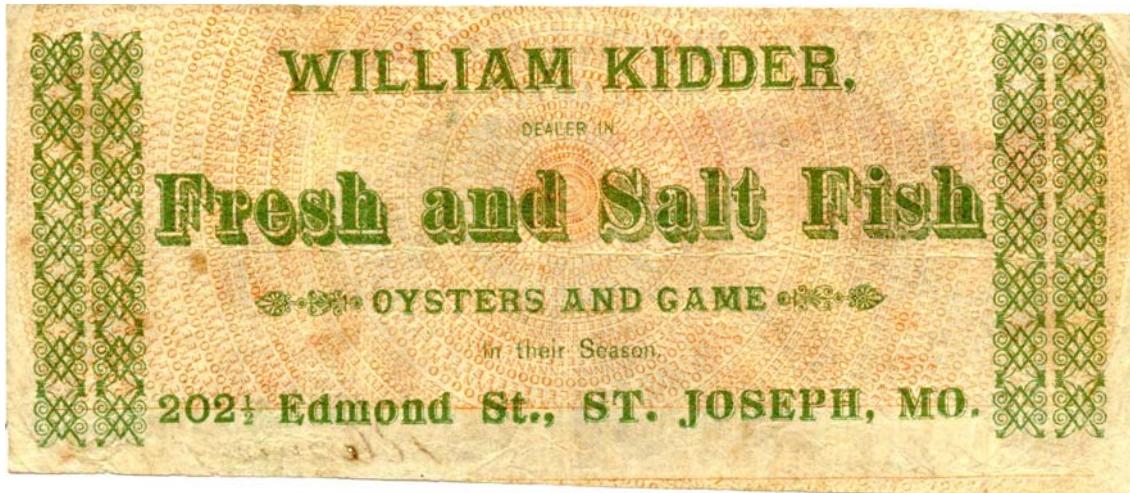


Fig. #148 William Kidder advertising covering the entire back of a Drovers Note

This concludes the information presently available regarding the Drovers Bank of Ft. Leavenworth Kansas and Salt Lake City Utah. As you can surmise from what little hard factual information is available, the history and information concerning these banks is highly circumstantial and subject to more supposition than solid information. They are colorful notes which are highly collected but how they were used, if at all, and where, we will probably never know for sure.

CALIFORNIA SALT LAKE MAIL LINE CURRENCY

The following are examples of currency issued by the California Salt Lake Mail Line. It is not clear why this currency was issued, other than for use by their customers. The California Salt Lake Mail line was set up to move mail between Salt Lake City, Utah and Sacramento, California.¹¹⁹



Fig. #149 This is an example a \$50 denomination issued by the California Salt Lake Mail Line.



Fig. #150 An example of a \$10 denomination issued by the California Salt Lake Mail Line.



Fig. #151 Unsigned \$1 Remainder.

Notes of this type are known by two different engravings, one without the Sacramento location and one with. George Chorpenning was the founder of the Mail Line who initially travelled to California in search of gold around 1850 but found it more lucrative to deliver mail to the miners. He was awarded a postal contract in 1851 to carry mail from California through Nevada and on to Salt Lake City. This leg was regarded as the most dangerous of any between Missouri and California. Much of the route opened by Chorpenning was later used by the Pony Express. It took about 30 days for mail to transit from California to Utah. The contract with the U.S. government was renewed in 1854 and again in 1858 which, at the later date, passenger stagecoach service was added. Research by Fred Holabird has uncovered the fact the western terminus of this route changed from Sacramento to Placerville. No notes are known engraved with Placerville however. These notes probably came into existence due to the onset of passenger service as a convenience for transactions as such. The cost for mail from Salt Lake City to Placerville was 10c.

Subsequently, after 1859, there was significant pressure from eastern interests and the route for passage west. Additionally, competition in later years with the Pony Express, transcontinental rail service and then telegraph lines, forced the closure of Chorpenning's service.



Fig. #152 A unique sheet of California Salt Lake Mail Line notes.

Notice that there are no plate position letters on these notes. It is also likely that the sheet on the preceding page is a 3-subject sheet instead of a normal four. This is evidenced by the margins both in between the notes and the top and bottom margins.



Fig. #153 Other than the \$5 note which is part of the preceding partial sheet, this example is currently unique. Also shown is the back of a \$50 with an inverse printing of the denomination. The \$5 and \$10 has similar backs.

The back of each note is plain, except for a large bold denomination similar to the red denomination on the front.

In regard to signatures, George Chorpenning is the only known signature on Salt Lake notes; none are known to have a secretary signature.

SACRAMENTO LOCATION ENGRAVED



Fig. # 154 California Salt Lake Mail Line \$10 & \$50 notes. These are from a different engraving plate than the previous illustrated examples. Note the engraving of 'Sacramento' in the Demand Line. Signatures on the Sacramento notes are different for each.

Signatures on the Sacramento notes differ from those apparently issued in Salt Lake City. Most recorded dates for those issued in Salt Lake City were 1859, while these Sacramento notes were issued in 1861/3. Exact dates of operation are not documented but most likely the company's operation was close to 1859-69 inclusive. Issuance of both Salt Lake and Sacramento notes was almost certainly for a shorter period. Issue dates noted on the currency range only from 1859 to 1863.

- A \$5 note of this type also exists.

Collector Notes:

Currently there are very few examples of “California Salt Lake Mail Line” currency known. Denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, & \$50 are known to have been printed. An example would easily bring \$15,000 in today’s market. Prior to the auction of the John J. Ford collection (in 2004) by Stacks of New York, there were only three examples of this currency available. There were two \$50 notes and one \$10.

It was only recently discovered that “California & Salt Lake Mail Line” currency was issued in Sacramento, California as well as Salt Lake City. This has created two different design types to collect for this extremely rare currency.

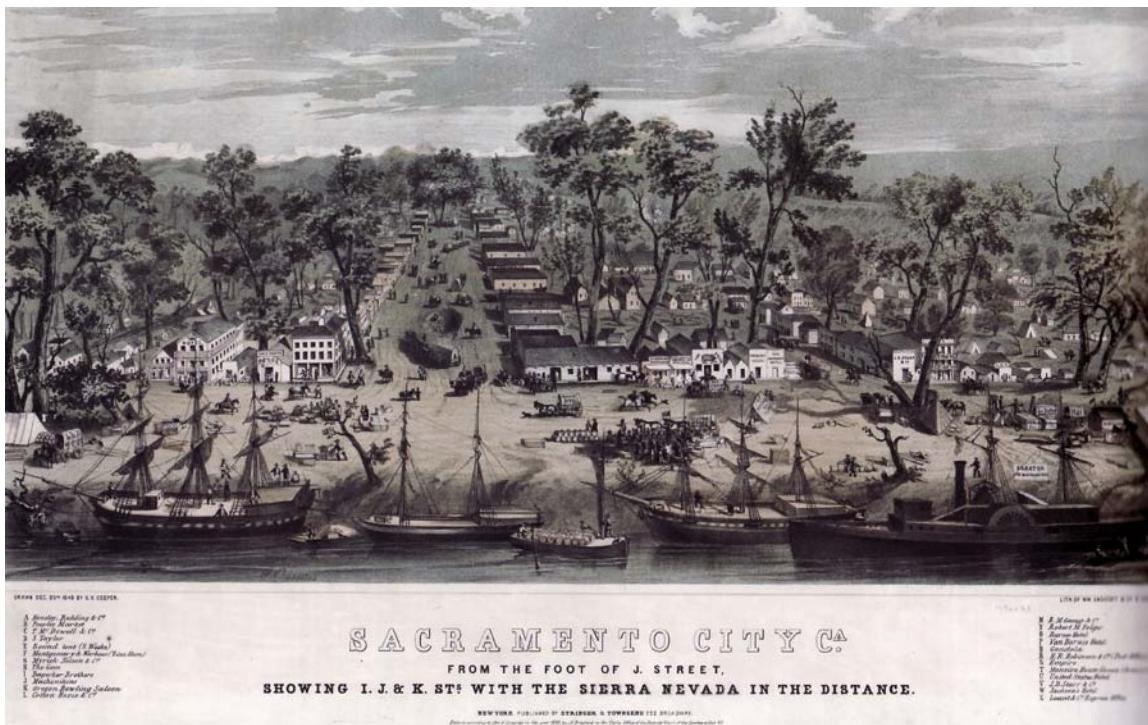




Fig. #155 William Godbe

William Godbe



Fig. # 156 A unique example of a \$2 William S. Godbe note. This was a private bank in Salt Lake City. The above example is a Proof.

Walker Brothers Bank



Fig. # 157 A very scarce Walker Brothers \$1 note. This high grade example is an unsigned remainder and has no serial number applied.

The promise note dated Jan. 1st, 1863 was payable in U.S. Treasury notes on demand. It is not known if these notes were ever actually issued as no signed notes are known. The Walker brothers began with a general merchandise store at Camp Floyd which they ran until the camp broke up when the troops were called back to Washington in 1861. At that time they sold \$4 million worth of goods to multiple Utah merchants for only \$100,000. In 1885 their bank was converted to the Union National Bank of Salt Lake City, Charter #3306. No national banknotes have survived from this bank.



Fig. # 158 The \$3 note like the \$1 note is also a unsigned remainder. It however has been stamped with a serial number of 505.

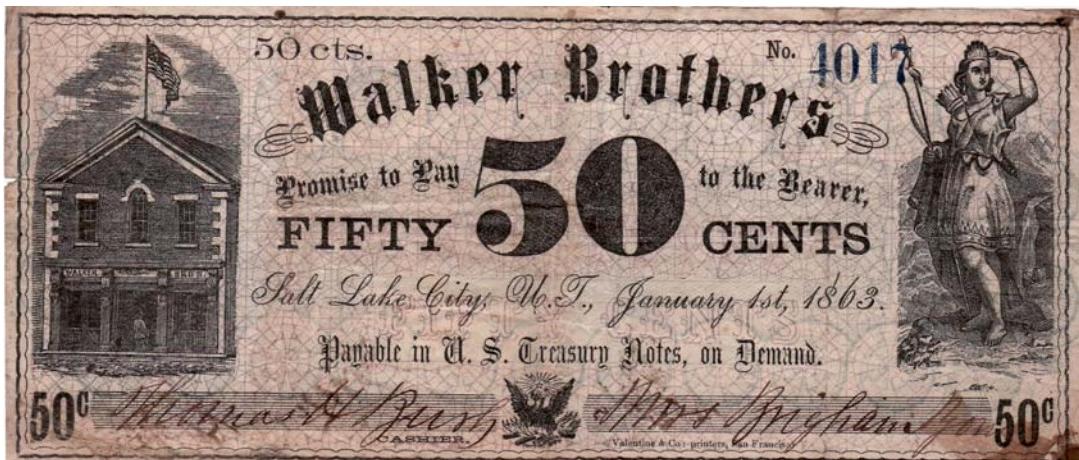


Fig. # 159 The 50c note has serial number 4017 applied and signatures of Thomas Bush and Mrs. Brigham Young.

Utah Territorial Mercantile Currency Circa 1858-59

The Utah Territory Mercantile Currency plate(s) were engraved by David McKenzie. His engraved name is present on the \$2 plate as well as seen on the printed \$3 notes. Al Rust, in his book on Mormon Currency also linked McKenzie to the Deseret Currency circa 1858. David McKenzie was born in Edinburgh Scotland on December 21, 1835, joined the Mormon Church in Glasgow on February 8, 1853 and later immigrated to Utah arriving in Salt Lake on November 9th of 1854.

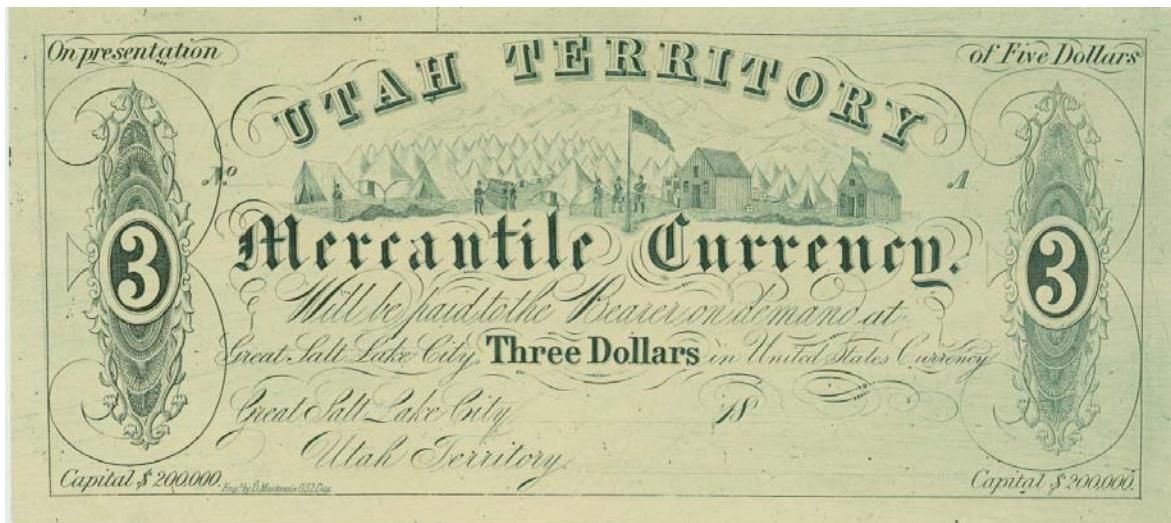


Fig. #160 \$3 Utah Territory Mercantile Currency Note.

Deseret Currency was issued circa 1858 and although undated the Mercantile Currency with its vignette of the Utah military scene probably based on Camp Floyd most likely originated also during the late 1850's.

Camp Floyd was established in 1858 in response to the need of several thousand federal troops sent to Utah. They had been sent in response to put down a Mormon rebellion by then President James Buchanan. The camp was also used as a headquarters for the Army's Department of Utah until the troops were recalled to serve the nation in the Civil War. By the end of 1861 the post was empty.

It was during this period and culminating in the fall of 1859 that the trouble brewing between the U.S. government and the Mormons led by Brigham Young would come to a head. There was friction between the Gentiles and the absolute power which Brigham Young had over the people and business in the territory. An army battalion led by Johnston was dispatched to Utah some thought to arrest or at least remove Brigham Young from power.

One supposition is that the Mercantile Currency was created by the Mormons and specifically engraved by David McKenzie to produce valueless or counterfeit scrip to circulate and undermine the scrip and currency used by the army troops in Utah. McKenzie was subsequently arrested in the summer of 1858 for counterfeiting government drafts on the treasury at St. Louis. It is totally unclear where or how this report surfaced as it is a complete contradiction of any known facts regarding Mormons and counterfeiting in Utah. How St. Louis entered the reported history is a complete mystery, possibly this is just information which somehow got corrupted through time. I report it only because it is part of recorded history discovered during my research.



Fig. # 161 Actual copper printing plate used for reprinting all known notes. No original issued or printed notes are known. This image is shown as a positive in order to see how printed notes would have appeared, the actual plate is negative.

This \$2 copper plate was recently discovered and offered for sale. It was heretofore unknown to modern collectors. There are no known notes either original or contemporary which emanated from this plate.

This plate also represents a very early example of copper engraving in the western U.S. It is likely that a \$1 plate was also prepared as it would be unusual to only have \$2 and \$3 examples. Who knows what future discoveries await.

It has been recorded that a judge, John Cradlebaugh, who served in Utah made statements which were delivered in person to the House of Representatives in Washington on February 7th, 1863 concerning Mormon counterfeiting involving David McKenzie in Utah. He was reported to have held up to Congress two of the confiscated copper plates as evidence. Again, it is unclear if one or both were Utah Mercantile plates and the possibility even exists that one may have been a Deseret Currency plate. All information regarding the Mormons and any counterfeiting activities is highly speculative at best and much of recorded history regarding this is contradictory. The Mormons have always denied any involvement in counterfeiting and nothing has ever been proved to the contrary.

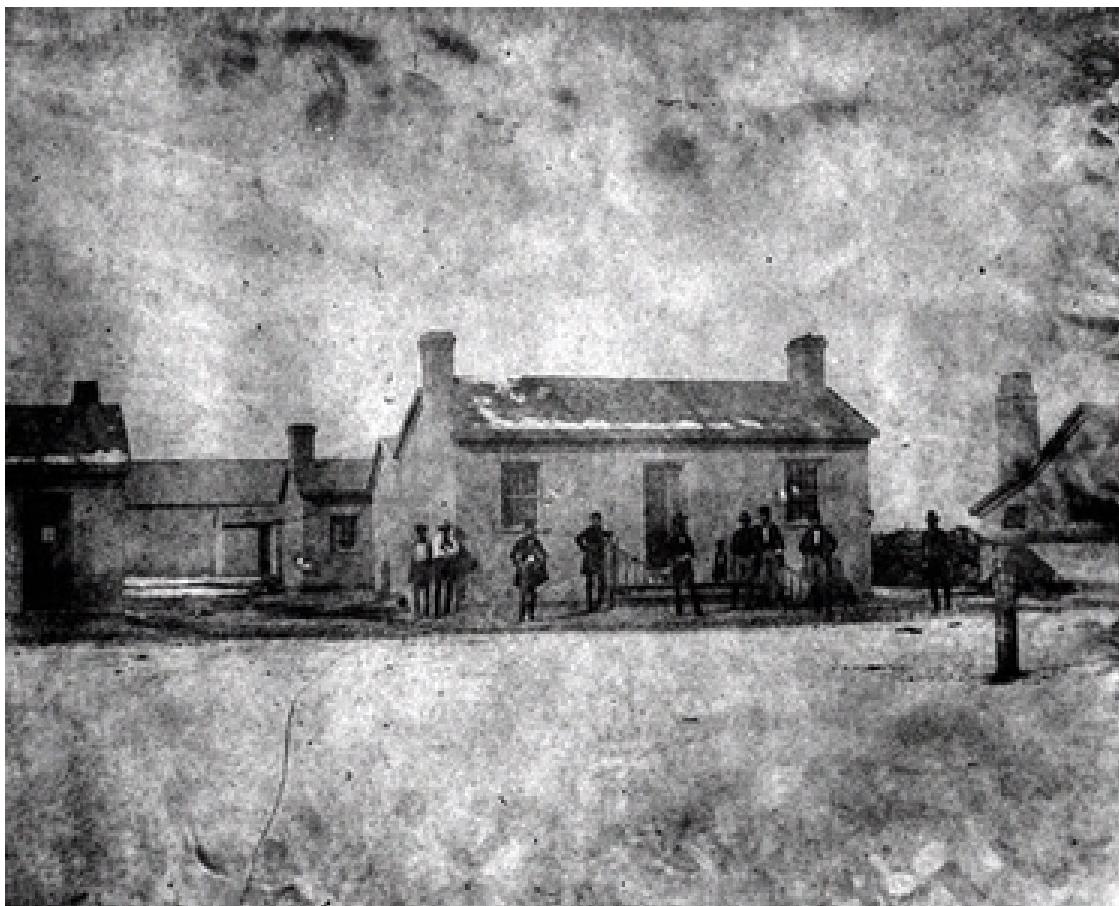


David McKenzie

In conclusion, it appears that David McKenzie did indeed create the copper plates for printing of "Utah Territory Mercantile Currency." These plates were created most likely in the 1858-59 time frame. \$3 dollar denominated notes exist which were probably taken from the \$3 plate at a much later time frame, most accounts report an 1880 time frame. None appear to have ever been

signed or issued. Even though a \$2 plate exists, not printed notes of this denomination exist. It is my personal opinion that a \$1 plate was originally created as it would be unlikely that if currency was contemplated only \$2 or \$3 denominations would have been created. Finally, the purpose of these notes/plates is unknown and completely open to conjecture.

They are in any event, a very interesting artifact of the western U.S. with strong ties to the Mormon Church.



Camp Floyd

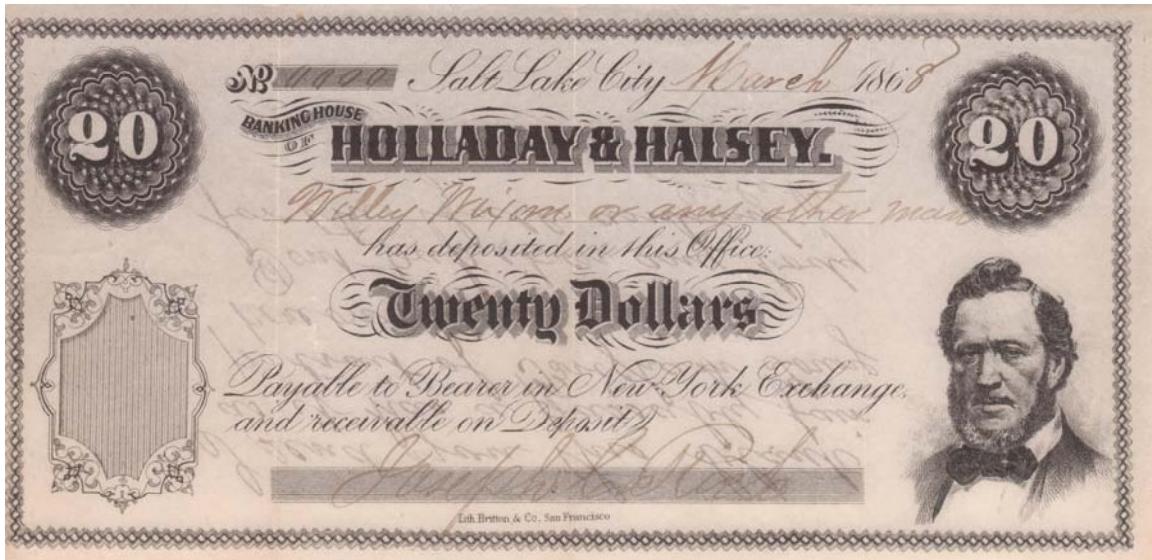


Fig. #162 An interesting note apparently intended for use only at Holladay & Halsey Banking House.

Courtesy of the Bob & Carol Campbell collection.

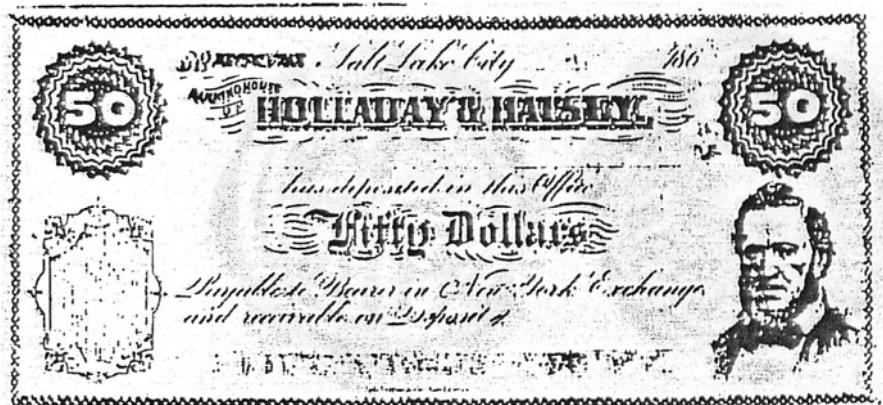


Fig. #163

Another note of high denomination from Holladay & Halsey. These notes are very scarce.
Courtesy of Al Rust



Fig. #164

An unidentified "Due Bill" with a face value of 5 cents. It has been numbered and signed as issued. A very rare note.
Courtesy of Al Rust

PART ELEVEN

ZION'S COOPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

ZCMI Currency & Tokens

Shown on the following pages are several types of ZCMI¹²⁰ currency. These circulated to a limited extent. The Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution was organized on October 16, 1868. Its purpose was to partner with other co-ops to supply merchandise among themselves at wholesale prices. Brigham Young was the first President of ZCMI.

The co-operative movement in Utah quickly exploded, and within a few years there were over one hundred co-ops in operation.

Their primary purpose was to bring goods to the territory, sell them as inexpensively as they could, and let the profits be divided among the people.

Within six weeks of the opening of the parent ZCMI store there were 81 cooperative stores in the territory. This number peaked with over 150 stores located in Utah and southern Idaho.

ZCMI Locations

Logan Branch of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst (ZCMI)	Logan
Ogden Branch of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst (ZCMI)	Ogden
Provo Branch of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst (ZCMI)	Provo
ZCMI Incorporated	Marysville
ZCMI Incorporated	Morgan
Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst.	Kanosh
Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst.	Randolph
Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst.	Salt Lake City

Table #25 ZCMI Locations. Not all locations issued scrip or tokens.

Logan Branch of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Inst (ZCMI)



Fig. #165 Turn of the century photograph of the Logan branch of ZCMI.

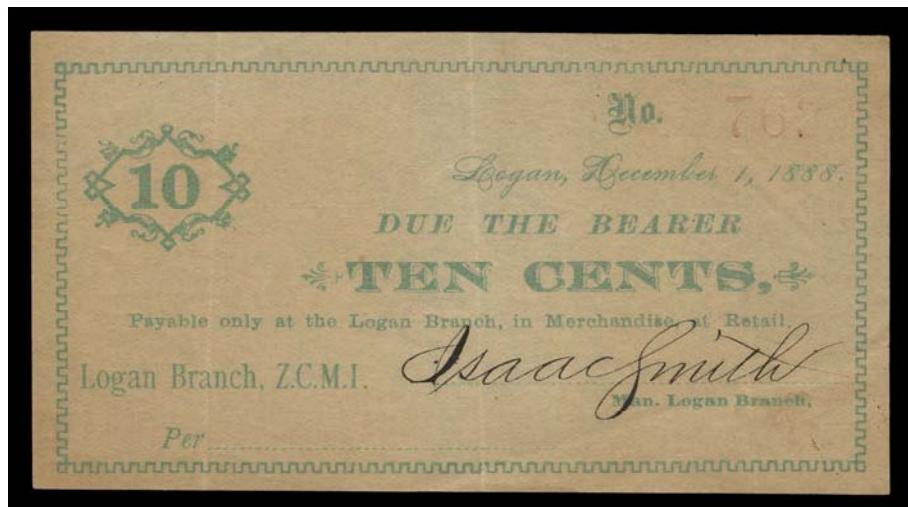


Fig. #166 An 1888 dated example of scrip issued by the Logan ZCMI branch.



Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library L. Tom Perry Special Collections MSS P 24

Logan Utah



Fig. #167 Scarce example of an 1875 dated Logan ZCMI issue.
Courtesy Al Rust

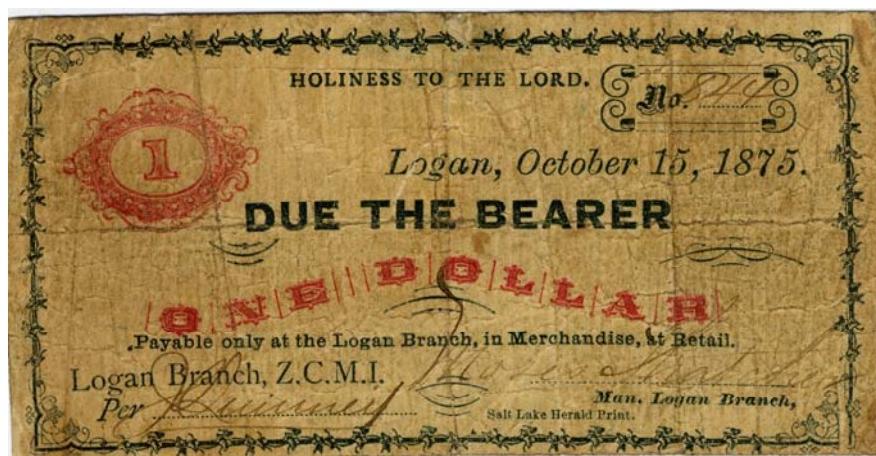
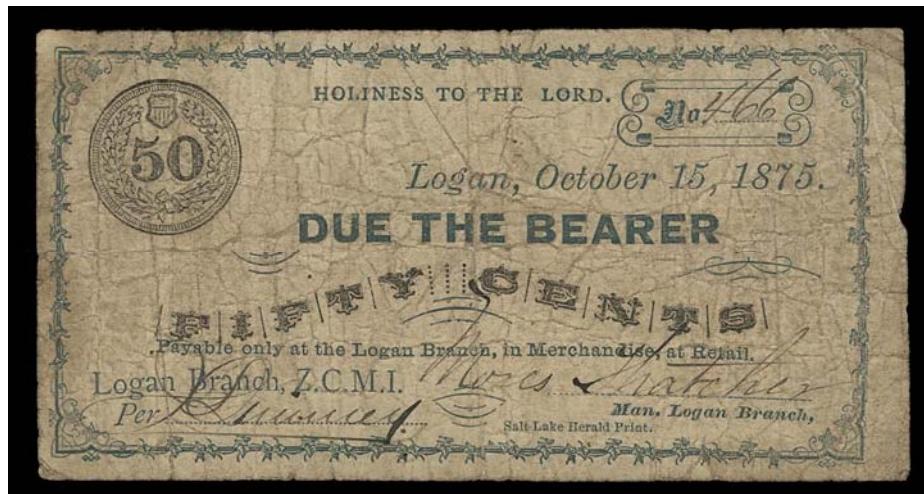
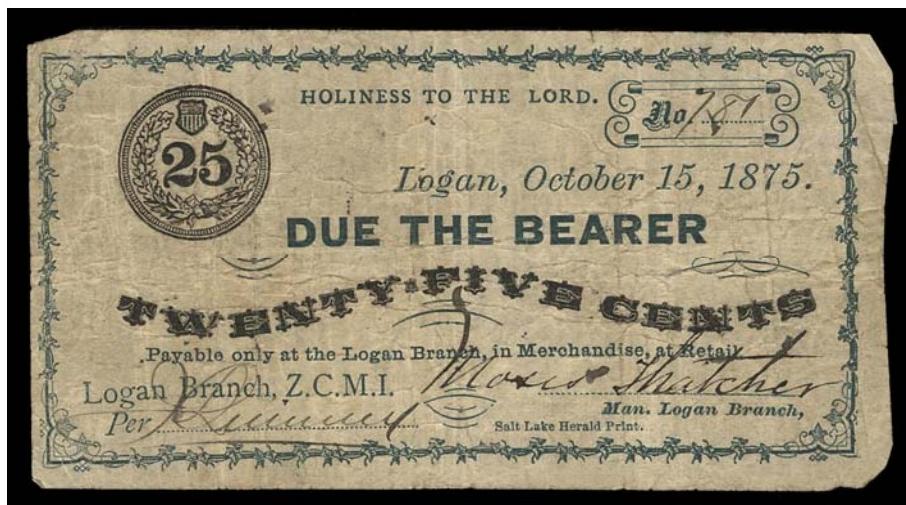


Fig. #168 Scarce Logan ZCMI issues of October 15, 1875 series scrip.

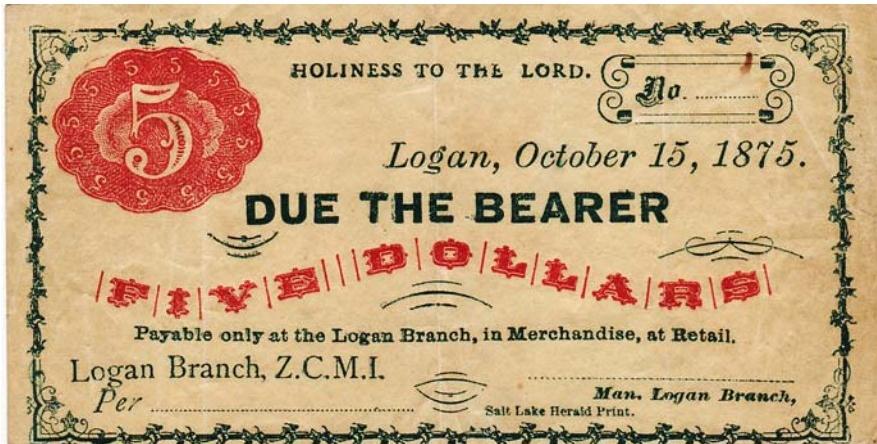


Fig. #169

A possibly unique \$5 note from the Logan Branch of the Z.C.M.I.

High denomination notes rarely survived and this note came to light after the first printing of this book.

It appears to be an unsigned remainder.



Moses Thatcher / Logan ZCMI

SALT LAKE CITY ZCMI

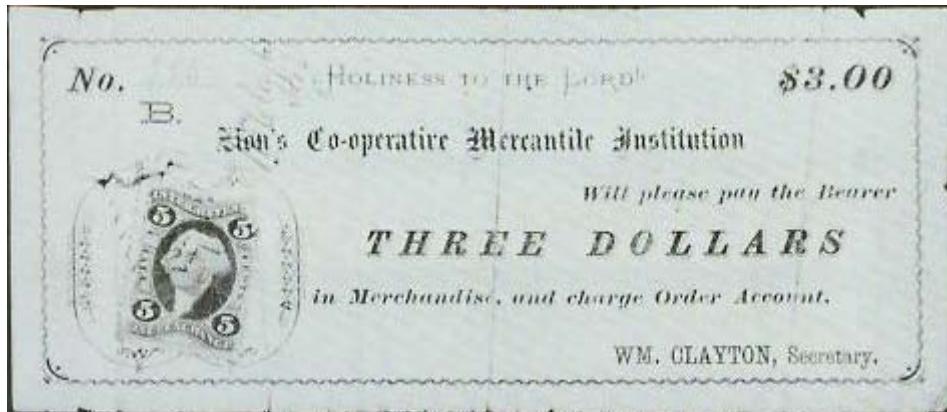


Fig. #170 Early Type ZCMI script is an unusual denomination for ZCMI issues.
Note also that this note displays a federal tax stamp. *Courtesy of Al Rust*



Fig. #171 ZCMI Promise note of 1870.



Fig. #172 ZCMI Promise Note with Arizona overstamp. (ACMI)



Fig. #173 ZCMI Due Bill with an "A" overstamp. This indicated that these notes were issued from the Arizona branch of ZCMI or ACMI.



Fig. #174 25c Due Bill with Payable in Merchandise overstamp.

Payable in merchandise indicated.



Fig. #175 Examples of ZCMI Scrip which has been redeemed by the overstamp “Payable in Merchandise” applied. Notice the obligation of Due instead of Promise which makes these pieces scrip.

There are two distinct obligations on scrip issued by ZCMI. In addition to the different types and denominations there was what was called “Scrip”¹²¹ and what were called “Due Bills.”¹²² Scrip had the obligation stated as “Due to the bearer on Demand” and “Due Bills” stated it as “Promise to pay _____” with a space provided to enter someone’s name. Utilization of the two different types was virtually interchangeable.

Behind the leadership of Brigham Young and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, ZCMI soon controlled virtually all of the retail and wholesale business in Deseret. This monopoly was an even more powerful stronghold due to ZCMI paying their retailers in scrip (called “Due Bills”) for as much as two-thirds of the amount owed. Even though this system was extremely ridged, it worked well for a time among the early Saints in Deseret.

These ZCMI notes were, as mentioned earlier, used in part to pay workers’ salaries. They could be utilized as scrip interchangeable with specie. “Payable In Merchandise” indicated that the notes could only be redeemed for products at ZCMI co-op’s or other participating co-op’s who accepted scrip from ZCMI in addition to their own.



Fig. #176 50c Promise notes, one with the Arizona overstamp, one without.

Overstamps on ZCMI notes

There are numerous different overstamps on both ‘Due Bills’ and ‘Promise Notes.’

- ‘A’ Overstamp
- Payable In Merchandise
- Cancellation Stamps (i.e. Paid)

Many ZCMI ‘Promise’ and ‘Due Bills’ have survived with one or more of these stamps applied. One example in this chapter has all three stamps applied. The ‘A’ overstamp has collector interest as these are supposed to have been overstamped¹²³ in this manner to indicate their use and issuance in Arizona at or from the Arizona Cooperative Mercantile Inst. or ACMI.¹²⁴



Fig. #177 Scarce high grade \$1 denomination with the 'A' and 'Payable In Merchandise'



Fig. #178 Above pictured are two additional examples of ZCMI Due Bills.



Fig. #179 A high grade example of a \$1 ZCMI “Due Bill.”

Due bills were issued in denominations as high as \$10. However, any denominations higher than \$2 are extreme rarities.



Fig. #180 ZCMI ‘Promise’ bill with no overstamps.



Fig. #181 Rare ZCMI Note with revenue stamp attached.

The use of Internal Revenue stamps¹²⁵ occurred in the 1870's and 1880's. They were used by the U.S. Government in order to tax privately issued scrip. This was to make issuance of private scrip costly and drive its use out of existence. All stamps known on Utah scrip are of the 5c denomination. There are only a few items in this book seen with the stamp attached, the ZCMI note above and the "Utah Southern Railroad" holographic scrip are two examples. The general use of the revenue stamps was in the eastern U.S. This is most likely due to the more organized businesses in the east and also a more stable and available source of federal currency. In the western territories there were chronic shortages of specie and these western states and territories were also far away from the seat of government in the east.

Revenue stamps in denominations of 1c, 2c, 3c, \$1 and \$2 are known. Again, only the 5c denomination is known on Utah scrip. The stamps were applied by banks and other financial institutions at the time of redemption. There were very few banks in Utah in the 1870's and ZCMI attached the stamp shown above when it was redeemed.



Fig. #182 Rare high denomination \$5 note. This note displays all three overstamps.

It is not clear what the stamp on the back of this note was intended for. Possibly this note was noted as such and that it could not be applied to outstanding balances or debt incurred at ZCMI.



Fig. #183 Rare high denomination \$10 note. *Courtesy Al Rust.*

The \$10 denomination is the highest ZCMI denomination known to have survived. No color image is available. The possibility exists that a \$20 denomination may have been issued. As stated previously, many issued items may not have survived. None have yet surfaced in the collector fraternity.

The ZMCI Due Bills on the following page are the last type printed for circulation. They were printed at the Deseret News office in 1876 in known denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$5. Few survived in top condition, and the \$5 denomination is very rare. These notes, upon usage, were stamped both "PAID" and "Entered." All are signed by H.B. Clauson or G.H. Fuel. Much of the various scrip utilized in the Utah Territory prior to 1880 was necessary as there was a shortage of U.S. Currency until the early 1880's.

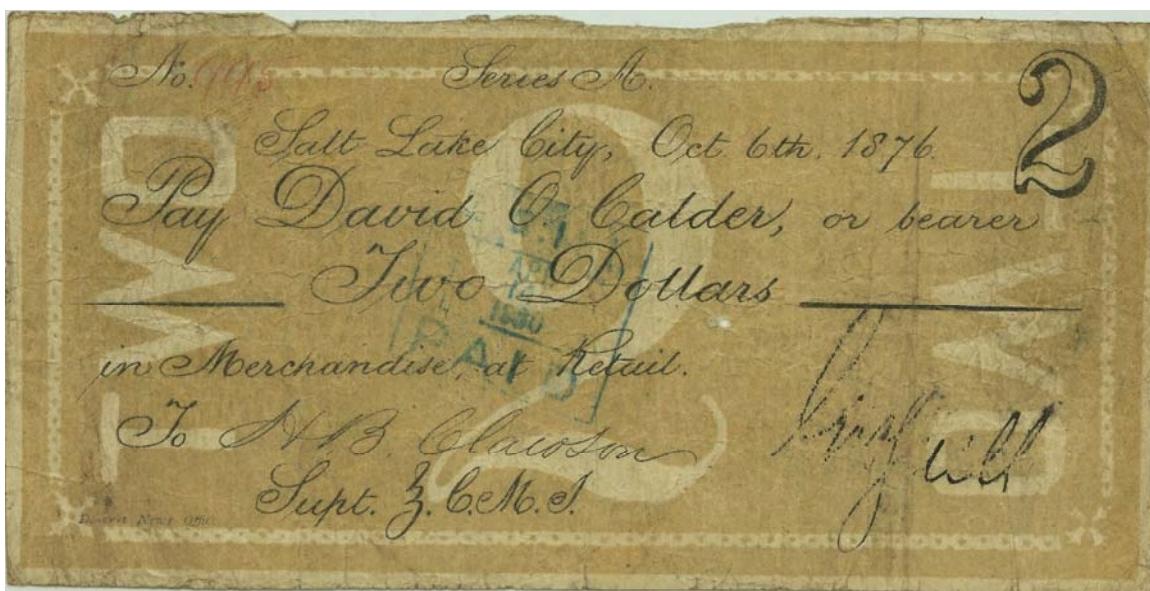
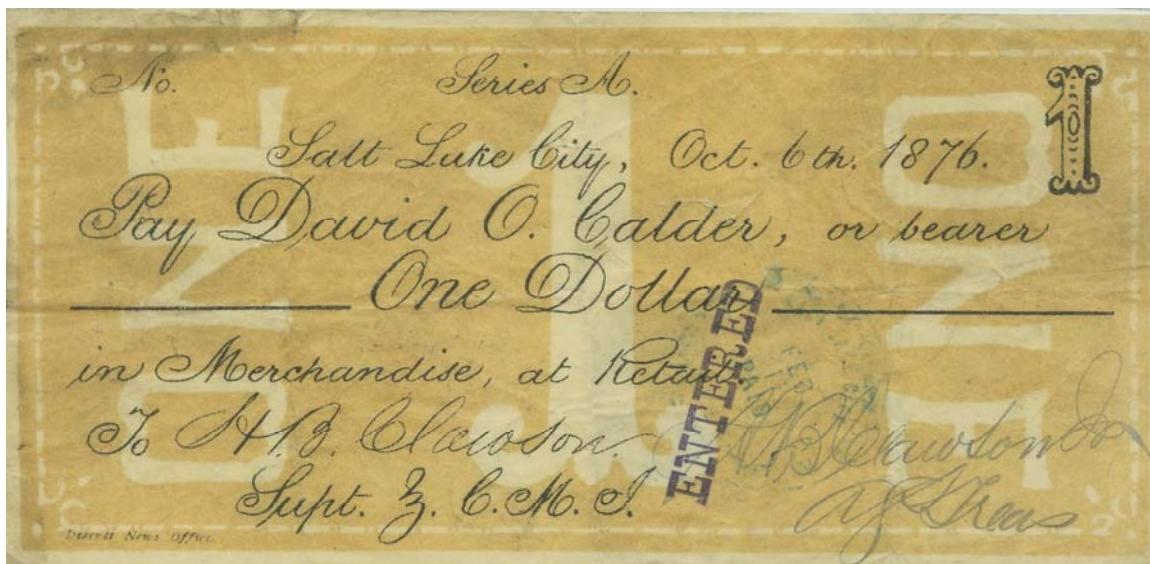


Fig. #184 Above are two examples of ZCMI due bills. They were issued in \$1, \$2, & \$5 denominations.



Fig. #185 Very rare \$5 due bill of the previous pictured type.

As mentioned with the previous type, there is probable reason to surmise that this type of ZCMI due bill may have been issued in a \$10 or even a \$20 denomination. These higher denominations represent significant purchasing power in 1876 and therefore it is unlikely they would have been saved. Furthermore upon use or redemption they were most likely destroyed as virtually all extant specimens show significant wear and serial numbers in the thousands indicate that many were issued, used, and redeemed.

ZCMI Tokens





Fig. #186 ZCMI Tokens

Above and on the preceding page is a grouping of tokens issued after the turn of the century. They were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1, 2 & 5 dollars. Both sides are identical.

These tokens were most likely issued in the 1930's. The \$1 token is quite scarce and seldom encountered. All were issued in both brass and white metal.

Collecting ZCMI Scrip and Due Bills:

This area of collecting Mormon currency is quite challenging. Examples of any type of ZCMI notes rarely appear, and when they do, they are likely to be in poor condition. Most pieces are available for a few hundred dollars, and few will top \$1000 unless condition is high or the specific note is a scarce type.



PART TWELVE

CO-OP SCRIP

Co-op Scrip

In the Oct 1865 conference Brigham Young announced that the Saints needed to help one another. ‘Let every one of the Latter-day Saints, male and female, decree in their hearts that they will buy of nobody else but their own faithful brethren, who will do good with the money they shall obtain. I know it is the will of God that we should sustain ourselves, for, if we do not, we must perish, so far as receiving aid from any quarter, except God and ourselves....We have to preserve ourselves, for our enemies are determined to destroy us.’”

The first LDS cooperative institution was founded in 1864 in Brigham City under the direction of Lorenzo Snow of the Quorum of the Twelve. Initially this town’s name was Box Elder which was later changed to Brigham City. This cooperative was so successful that it served as a model to other co-ops to come.

Elder Snow wrote in an 1875 letter to President Young that his main objective for the cooperative movement was “to unite together the feelings of the people by cooperating their interests with their means and make them self-sustaining according to the spirit of your teachings and to make them independent of Gentile stores.”

In this chapter Co-op scrip is discussed and pictured. The collection of notes pictured here, many for the first time in color is one of the best accumulations known. Other than small bits of information, virtually nothing specific is known about these notes other than what is printed on them individually. In years of research many co-op’s which issued scrip pictured in this book has resulted in virtually nothing discovered regarding their operations or issuance of paper and tokens.

The “Brigham City Mercantile & Manufacturing Association,” for which several very rare notes are pictured, was the first of the Co-ops to open in the Utah Territory. It was established in 1864 under the direction of Lorenzo Snow. Snow would later become President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Virtually everyone in the Territory was poor, and the Co-ops allowed them to own shares which eventually helped them achieve prosperity. Part of the workers wages were also paid with scrip from these Co-ops. As a result

there was an explosion of Co-op's in the Territory, many of which issued scrip. Some issued tokens as well.

This chapter will document the various co-ops in Utah, and also several co-ops which operated in Idaho and Arizona. There were hundreds of co-ops operating as well as mercantiles, various stores, ZCMI locations and several organizations operating under the auspices of 'United Order' establishments.

There are differing ideas as to which and how many of these establishments actually issued scrip, either in the form of paper currency, or tokens. Tokens usually were issued in metal but paper tokens, usually thicker in the form of heavy card stock, were issued both in round and rectangular sizes. It is also important to note that various issuances by these establishments included both paper and currency. As to the differing ideas, some experts familiar with these stores believe that virtually all, at one time during their existence, issued some form of scrip. Others indicate that this is probably not the case, as a large number of organizations have no record of doing so, nor are there any known surviving items, if they did issue some form of scrip. The correct answer is probably somewhere in between, meaning that for many who issued scrip, all may have been lost or destroyed. Perhaps many have items yet to come to the surface for historians or collectors to enjoy. There are most likely some who never issued anything.

To describe what is known in this section I have broken the various establishments into the following sections.

- Co-ops – Indicated by the title of Co-op on their issuances.
- Mercantiles – Essentially indicated by the title of Mercantile
- Stores – Establishments which neither indicate Co-op or Mercantile
- ZCMI – Indicated as a ZCMI establishment (Part 11)
- United Order – Indicated as such

Following is a list of the Co-ops known to have operated

Co-operative Name	Location	Issued Scrip
Alpine Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Alpine	
American Fork Cooperative Mercantile Inst	American Fork	
Ashley Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Vernal	
Bear River City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Bear River City	Y

Beaver Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Beaver City	Y
Benjamin Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Benjamin	
Bountiful Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Bountiful	
Brigham City Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst	Brigham City	Y
Castle Dale Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Castle Dale	
Cedar City Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst	Cedar City	Y
Cedar Fort Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Cedar Fort	
Centerville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Centerville	
Charleston Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Charleston	Y
Chester Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Chester	
Clarkston Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Clarkston	
Cleveland Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Cleveland	
Coalville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Coalville	
Co-op M and M Company	Parowan	Y
Croydon Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Corydon	
Deweystown Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Deweystown	
Draper Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Draper	Y
E.Q. Cooperative Association	Parowan	
Elsinore Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Elsinore	
Ephraim Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Ephraim	
Equality Cooperative Store	Beaver City	
Equitable Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Junction	Y
Equitable Cooperative Association Limited	Logan	Y
Farmer's Cooperative Store	Emery	
Farmer's Cooperative Store	Kaysville	
Farmington Cooperative Store	Farmington	
Fairfield Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Fairfield	
Fairview Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Fairview	Y
Fayette Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Fayette	
Fillmore Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Fillmore	
Fountain Green Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Fountain Green	
Glendale Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Glendale	Y
Glenwood Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Glenwood	Y
Goshen Cooperative Store	Goshen	
Grantsville Cooperative Manufacturing and Mercantile Inst	Grantsville	Y
Grayson Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Blanding	Y

Gunnison Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Gunnison	
Hamblin Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hamblin	
Harmony Cooperative Mercantile Inst	New Harmony	Y
Heber Cooperative Store	Heber	
Hebron Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hebron	
Hinckley Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hinckley	Y
Holden Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Holden	Y
Honeyville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Honeyville	
Huntington Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Huntington	Y
Hurricane Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hurricane	Y
Hyde Park Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hyde Park	
Hyrum Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Hyrum	Y
Indianola Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Indianola	
Joseph Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst	Joseph	
Juab Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Juab	
Junction Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Ephraim	
Kamas Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Kamas	
Kanab Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst	Kanab	
Kanarra Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Kanarra	Y
Ladies' Cooperative Store	St. George	
Lakeshore Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Spanish Fork	Y
Laketown Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Laketown	
Leeds Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Leeds	
Lehi Union Exchange	Lehi	
Levan Branch Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Chicken Creek	
Levan Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Levan	
Lewiston Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Lewiston	
Logan 4 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Logan	Y
Manti Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Manti	
Mantua Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mantua	
Mayfield Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mayfield	
Meadow Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Meadow	
Mendon Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mendon	
Midway Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Midway	
Mill Creek Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mill Creek	
Millville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Millville	
Minersville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Minersville	

Mona Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mona	
Monroe Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Monroe	
Moroni Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Moroni	Y
Mt. Pleasant Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mt. Pleasant	
Nephi Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Nephi	
Newton Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Newton	
Oak City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Oak City	
Oakley Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Oakley	
Ogden 2 nd Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Ogden	
Orangeville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Orangeville	Y
Orderville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Orderville	
Panguitch Cooperative Store and Saw Mill	Panguitch	
Paradise Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Paradise	
Panagonah Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Panagonah	Y
Payson Cooperative Inst	Payson	Y
Peoa Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Peoa	
People's Cooperative Inst	Lehi	Y
People's Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Monroe	
People's Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Murray	
Pettyville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Pettyville	
Pine Valley Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Pine Valley	Y
Pinto Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Pinto	
Plain City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Plain City	
Pleasant Grove Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Pleasant Grove	Y
Portage Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Portage	
Price Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Price	
Providence Cooperative Store and Saw Mill	Providence	
Provo Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Provo	Y
Redmond Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Redmond	
Richfield Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Richfield	
Richmond Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Richmond	Y
Rockville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Rockville	
Rush Valley Cooperative Mercantile Inst	St. John	
Salem Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salem	
Salina Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salina	
Salina People's Cooperative Store	Salina	
Salt Lake City 1 st Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 2 nd Ward Cooperative	Salt Lake City	Y

Mercantile Inst		
Salt Lake City 3 rd Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 4 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	Y
Salt Lake City 5 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 6 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 10 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 11 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	Y
Salt Lake City 12 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 13 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 14 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 15 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 16 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 20 th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
Salt Lake City 21 st Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	
San Juan Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Bluff	
Sandy Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst	Sandy	
Sanpete Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Mt. Pleasant	Y
Santa Clara Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Santa Clara	
Santaquin Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Santaquin	
Scipio Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Scipio	Y
Smithfield Cooperative Manufacturing and Mercantile Inst	Smithfield	
South Jordan Cooperative Mercantile Inst	South Jordan	
Spanish Fork Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Spanish Fork	Y
Spanish Fork 4 th Ward Grocery	Spanish Fork	Y

Spring City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Spring City	Y
Springville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Springville	
St. George Cooperative Mercantile Inst	St. George	
Taylorsville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Taylorsville	
Tooele Cooperative Manufacturing and Mercantile Inst	Tooele	
Toquerville Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Toquerville	Y
United Order of Orderville	Orderville	
United Order Store	Logan	
Virgin City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Virgin City	
Wales Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Wales	
Wallsburg Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Wallsburg	
Wanship Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Wanship	
Wellsville Cooperative Store, Saw Mill, and Butcher Shop	Wellsville	
West Bountiful Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Bountiful	
West Branch Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Provo	
Western Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Salt Lake City	Y
West Jordan Cooperative Mercantile Inst	West Jordan	
Willard City Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Willard City	
Young Men's Consolidated Cooperative	Spanish Fork	Y
Young Mens's Cooperative Mercantile Inst	Spring City	

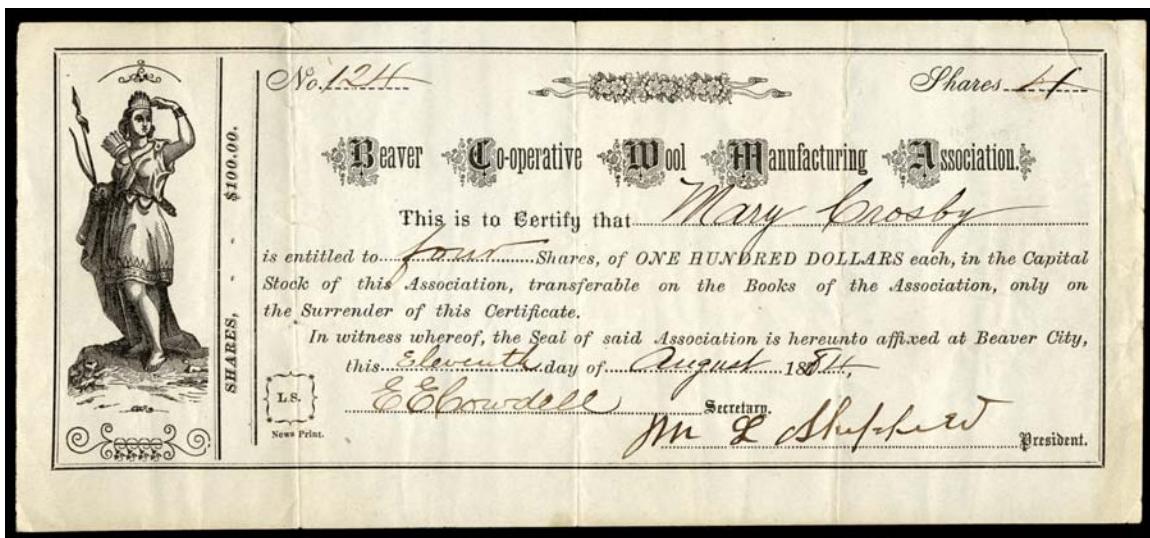
Ashley Cooperative Mercantile Inst

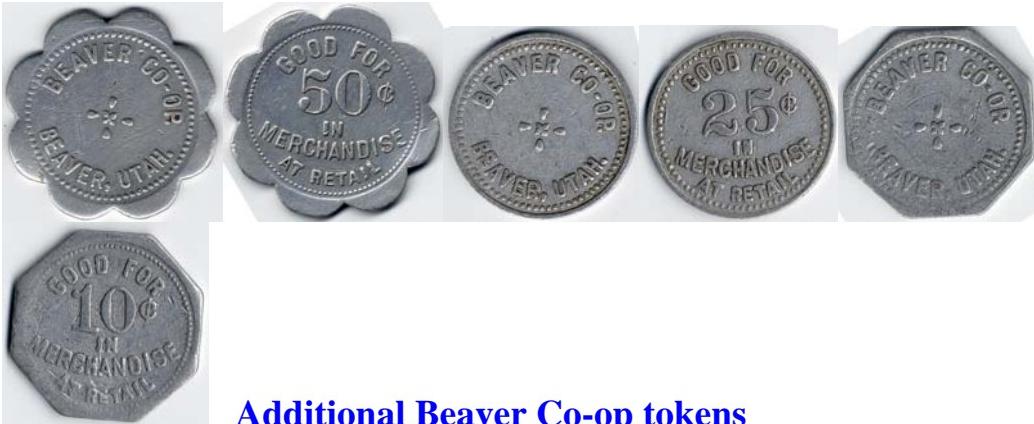


Fig. #187

An issue from the Ashley Co-op. No paper is known to have been issued and tokens are quite scarce.

Beaver Cooperative Mercantile Inst





Additional Beaver Co-op tokens

Fig. #188 Beaver co-op tokens are shown here and on the previous page. These are among the more available co-op tokens.

Brigham City Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst

Settlement of Brigham City began in 1851. Originally called Box Elder due to its proximity along Box Elder Creek. Renamed Youngsville and finally named Brigham City in 1855.

Initially organized in October of 1864 consisting of four stockholders including Lorenzo Snow, which totalled about \$3000. The co-op consisted of 34 industrial branches including a tannery, woolen factory, butcher shop, livestock and many others.

The employees were paid weekly by two different kinds of paper money. The paper money or checks as they were called were printed on strong paper in the form of ‘Due Bills’ and created in denominations from 5c to \$20. Specific denominations were probably 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$5, \$10, and \$20. Thousands were probably issued for most denominations but survival rates are very low. The pictures of surviving bills cover only three denominations, and of these, only a very few survived. This constituted the bulk of currency which circulated in Brigham City at the time.

The co-op failed in 1877 due to a devastating fire in the Woolen Factory. This was followed by an excessive federal tax assessment on co-op scrip in 1879 which ultimately crippled co-ops. Most of the co-ops holdings were sold off to private individuals over the next few years.



Fig. #189 A unique example of \$5 scrip from the Brigham City Mercantile & Manufacturing Association.

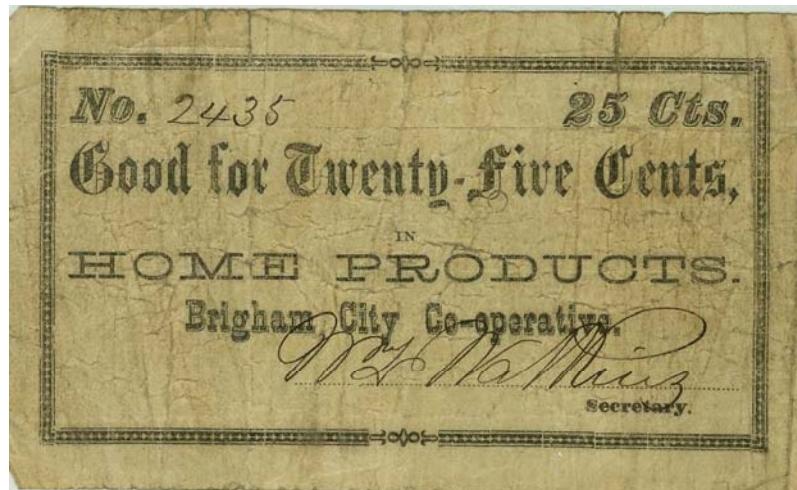


Fig #190 Two additional examples of scrip from the Brigham City Co-operative. The preceding three examples from Brigham City may well encompass over 50% of all known scrip from this co-op. This is another indication of just how rare scrip is from the various co-ops that operated outside of Salt Lake City.

None of the pictured examples exactly match the documented first and second class examples. Changes may have been made to the final printed versions or possibly multiple examples were produced. Some examples did not survive and their whereabouts today are unknown.



Fig. # 191 A very rare 5c scrip from the Brigham City Co-op. *Courtesy Al Rust*

Cedar City Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Inst



Fig # 192

This aluminum Cedar City token shows significant corrosion, nonetheless it is quite collectable.

Many examples of tokens have been recovered after being buried for years, thus the aluminum and brass in many cases show extensive corrosion. Nonetheless, many are quite rare and are still sought after by collectors. Few examples from many issuing co-ops are known to have survived in top condition.

Charleston Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #193

These Charleston co-op tokens show both differences in shape but also the metal used.
Brass tokens are usually found for higher denominations.

Co-op M and M Company (Parowan)



Fig #194

Two different shaped tokens from Parowan Utah.

Draper Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #195

These two Draper Utah tokens are virtually identical except for denomination.

Equitable Cooperative Association Limited – Logan

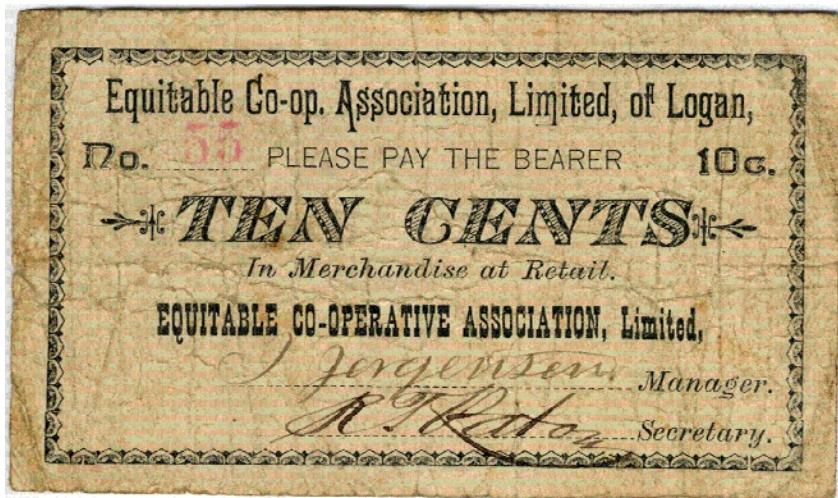


Fig #196

The Equitable co-op of Lehi issued scrip as shown here.

Equitable was a title in common use for multiple communities and appears on other tokens which are not associated with the Lehi operations depicted on this scrip.





Fig #197 A 50c note from the Equitable Co-op.

Equitable Cooperative Mercantile Inst – Parowan / Junction



Fig #198 Tokens from the Equitable co-op in Junction Utah.

Fairview Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fairview Co-op Store



Fig #199

Very rare scrip from the Fairview co-op.

Courtesy of Al Rust



The Fairview co-op is one of the few co-op's known to have issued both paper scrip and metal tokens. Additional co-ops to those pictured in this book may have issued both paper and metal, but survival of items today is essentially the only way to verify this. There are almost no known records of any co-op as to their issuance and absolutely no record from any as to quantity issued.



Fig #200

A unique Fairview co-op token. This differs significantly from the following Fairview tokens.



Fig #201

A grouping of Fairview tokens in various shapes and denominations. \$5 & \$10 co-op tokens are quite unusual. Even the \$2 is uncommon as most co-op's did not issue tokens greater than \$1.

A surprisingly large number of Fairview tokens have survived, some in new condition. This is due to a small hoard which was recently discovered.

Glendale Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #202

A scarce Glendale token good for 10c.

Glenwood Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #203

Glenwood is known for issuing tokens with the Salt Lake Temple on one side. All are much sought after and scarce.

Glenwood tokens include the much sought after tokens displaying the Salt Lake Temple. Very few tokens were issued depicting the temple.

Grantsville Cooperative Manufacturing and Mercantile Inst



Fig #204

A somewhat unusual 15c denomination from Grantsville.

Pictured along with the 5c note these are remainders or unsigned and unissued notes.

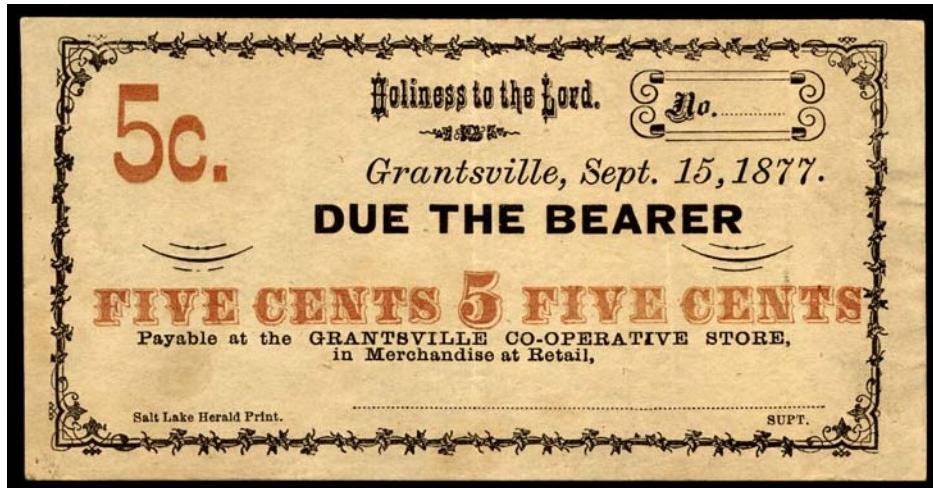


Fig #205 The above high denomination \$5 Grantsville note was signed, numbered and issued.

Grayson Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #206

A Selection of Grayson co-op tokens.

Harmony Cooperative Mercantile Inst

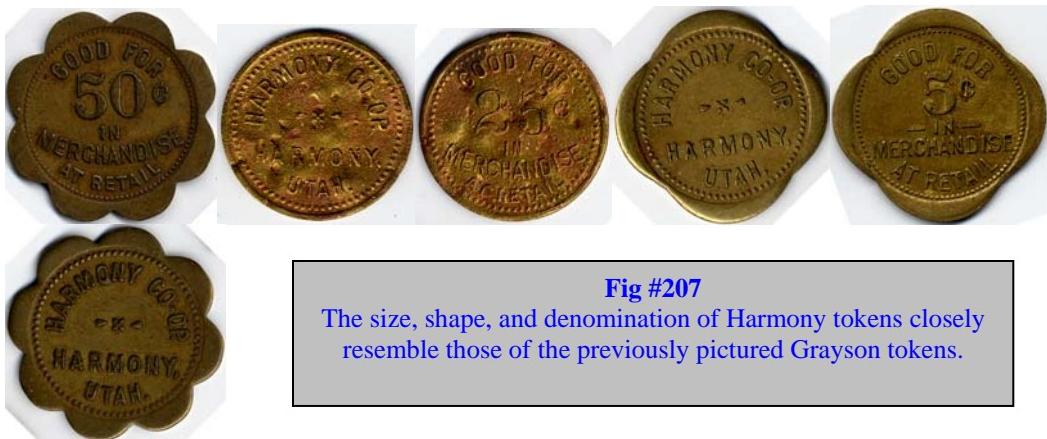


Fig #207

The size, shape, and denomination of Harmony tokens closely resemble those of the previously pictured Grayson tokens.

Hinckley Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #208

Very scarce Hinckley Utah tokens.

Holden Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #209

Two tokens from Holden, one in aluminum the other is brass.

Huntington Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #210

A single scarce Huntington co-op token.

Hurricane Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #211

A grouping of Hurricane Tokens.

Hyrum Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #212

A rare token from Hyrum Utah.

Kanarra Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #213

Several differently shaped tokens from Kanarra Utah.

Lakeshore Cooperative Mercantile Inst – Spanish Fork



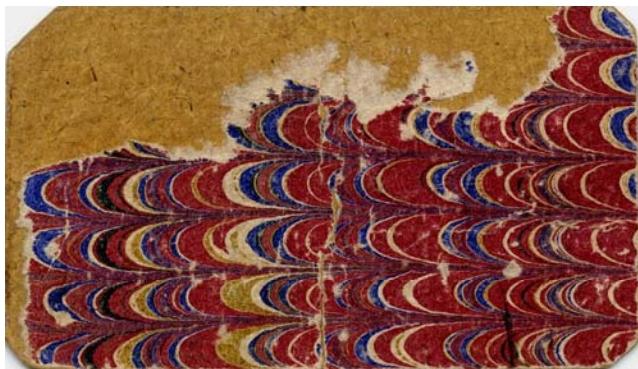
Fig #214 A high denomination remainder from the 'Lake Shore' co-op located in Spanish Fork.

Logan 4th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #215

This note's back resembles that of two pieces of Spanish Fork scrip counterfeited by Mark Hoffman. Mark may have gotten his inspiration for those counterfeited notes from this item.



Manti Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Antique photograph from the 'South Branch' of the Manti co-op store. As far as is known, nothing was issued, but more likely, nothing survived from the Manti co-op.

Moroni Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #216

The Moroni co-op is one of the more prolific issuer of tokens. As such an example from this co-op can usually be easily obtained.

Orangeville Co-op



Fig #217 Ultra rare Orangeville co-op token.

Paragonah Co-op Mercantile



Fig #218 Unique Paragonah scrip prior to spelling change to Paragona.

Payson Cooperative Inst

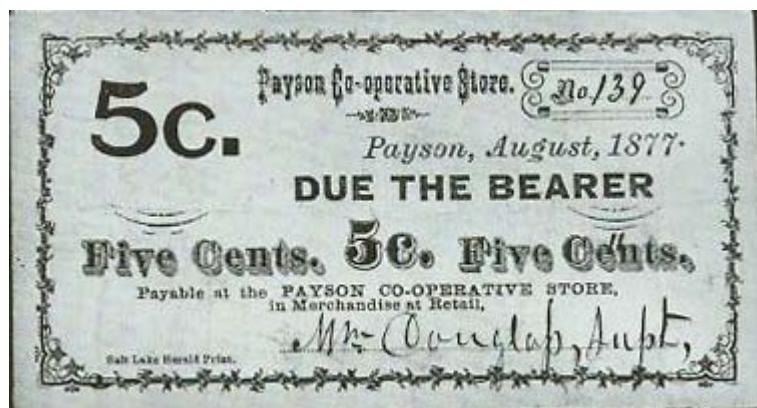


Fig #219 Payson scrip dated August, 1877.



Fig #220

Examples of tokens issued by the Payson co-op. A \$2 token was also utilized.

The Payson co-op was another of the few co-op's which are known to have issued both paper and metal. It is interesting that the tokens display T.H. Wilson as the Superintendent. The scrip indicates Conglap as the Superintendent. This is likely because the paper scrip and metal tokens were probably issued years apart. The paper was dated 1877 and the undated tokens were probably issued around the turn of the century.

People's Cooperative Inst – Lehi



Fig #221

An un-signed 5c scrip of a different type than the following picture. Note the U.T. or Utah Territory notation.



Fig #222

Additional examples of Co-op scrip.

The Lehi example may be unique or nearly so while there are several Logan Meat Market examples known. Again, all are very rare.

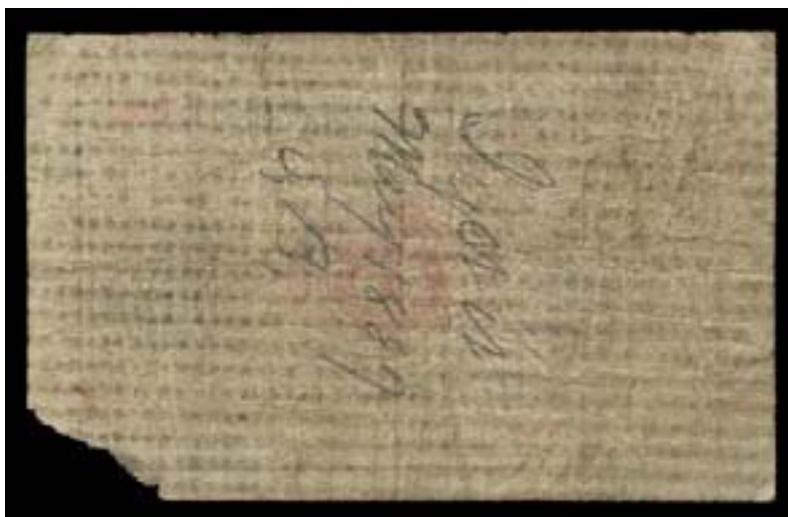




Fig #223

The Lehi co-op issued both paper scrip and metal tokens.

Pine Valley Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #224

A grouping of Pine Valley Tokens.

Pleasant Grove Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #225 A unique offering from Pleasant Grove in the amount of 10c.
Serial numbered #425, signed and issued.

Provo Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #226 This Provo co-op scrip was printed with the date of Sept. 12th 1887.
This note also has the interesting serial number of 1000.



Fig #227

Two additional Provo co-op notes. One notes as the 'West Branch,' the other without this overprint.

Both signed by Bean.



Provo was one of the first LDS cities outside of Salt Lake City. It was settled in 1849. During the "Mormon Insurrection" in 1858 thousands of Saints moved to Provo. The war, which never happened, caused most to move back to Salt Lake City shortly thereafter.

Later Provo co-op scrip was identified as "West Branch." It is unknown what the differentiation actually indicated other than there may have been two locations which existed. It would seem unlikely that each would have separately printed scrip, another mystery to be solved.

Richmond Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #228

A scarce Richmond co-op & Mercantile Institution 5c token.

Here begins a grouping of various ‘Ward Stores.’ The table at the beginning of this chapter lists the Salt Lake City ward stores from the 1st to the 21st but not inclusive. Notes presently known and pictured are from the 2nd, 4th, and 5th. All are scarce to rare but a small hoard of about 10-12 4th ward store notes surfaced years ago. What of the other wards? Did any or all of them issue scrip? We will probably never know.

Salt Lake City 2nd Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst



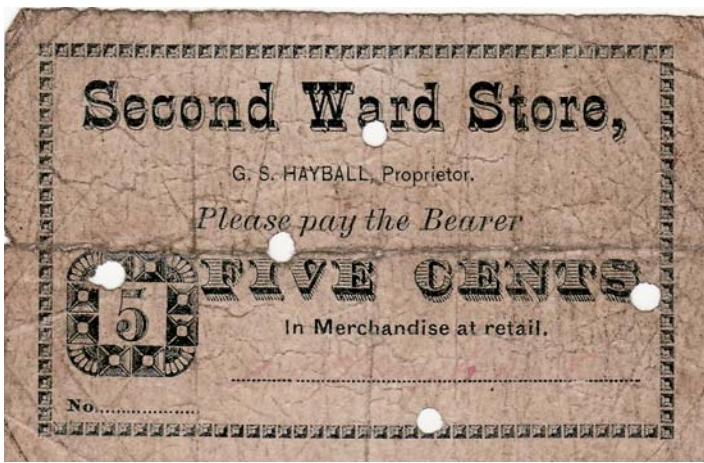
Fig #229

Almost nothing is known regarding the Second Ward Store.

These are probably the only surviving items attesting to its existence. Neither was signed or numbered.

The four possible punch cancels in the 5c note are also a mystery. Were these scrip issued without signatures and redeemed?

Both are very rare.



Salt Lake City 4th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst

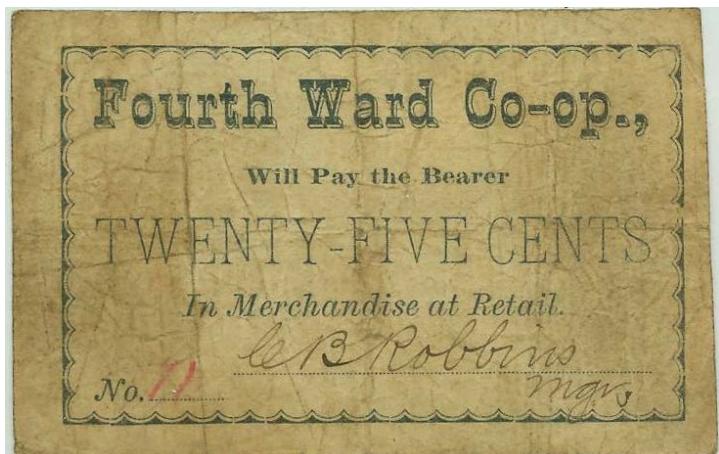
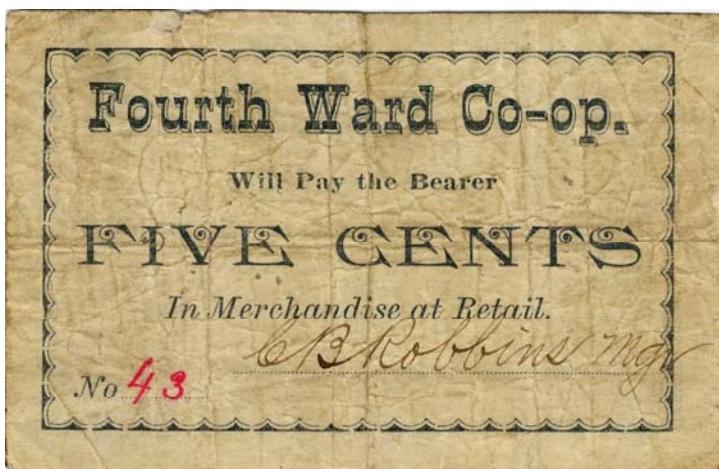


Fig #230

Similar to the previously mentioned Second Ward Store these from the 4th Ward co-op have very little information available.

They were signed, numbered and issued including a scarce \$1 denomination.

All four pieces of Fourth Ward scrip are numbered with numbers less than 100. Surprising for so many to survive especially if the number issued was low, or maybe none of the higher numbers survived.



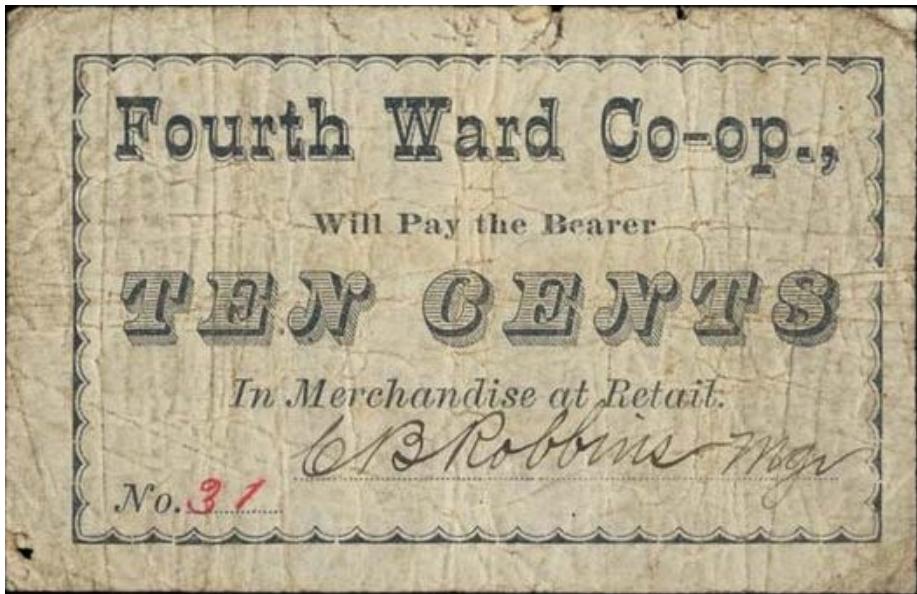


Fig. #231

A final example of Fourth Ward co-op scrip.

Fifth Ward Store, Logan



Fig #232 Above is an issued example of scrip from the Fifth Ward Store in Logan.

Salt Lake City 11th Ward Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig. #233

A rare token from a Ward co-op store.

Sanpete Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #234

A very rare, possibly unique, 10c note from the Sanpete County co-op.

Scipio Cooperative Mercantile Inst
See the Scipio section for paper scrip / Part 14



Fig #235

A 25c & 5c token from the prolific issuer of paper in Scipio.

Scipio was one of the most prolific issuers of scrip. Tokens are a lot more scarce than the voluminous paper scrip which has survived. Scipio paper scrip is discussed in Part 14 of this book. Pictured are two tokens also issued by the Scipio co-op.

Spanish Fork Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Spanish Fork Co-op

The Spanish Fork co-op was the second to open in the territory, after Brigham City. Operations began in December 1866. This co-op was still in operation in 1935 with \$140,000 in capitol. John Moor was the first Secretary of the Spanish Fork co-op and signed some of the paper currency. One pictured here was signed by him as Treasurer.

The earlier scrip signed by Jos. E. Wilkins was issued prior to 1896. This can be ascertained by the printed location indicating 'U.T.'¹²⁶ (Utah Territory) The tokens shown are dated 1902 after Utah's admission into the union. Scrip indicating Utah as a territory from any issuing facility are quite scarce and highly sought after by collectors.



Fig #236

Three very different designs emanating from the Spanish Fork co-op. Two signed by Jos. E. Wilkins, the other by John Moor.

Rare dated tokens also issued from this co-op dated Dec. 1902.





Spanish Fork 4th Ward Grocery



Fig #237 Spanish Fork 4 Ward grocery. Not to be confused with the 4th Ward co-op in Salt Lake City.

Spring City Cooperative Mercantile Inst



Fig #238

Rare Spring City Utah co-op aluminum token.

Toquerville Cooperative Mercantile Association

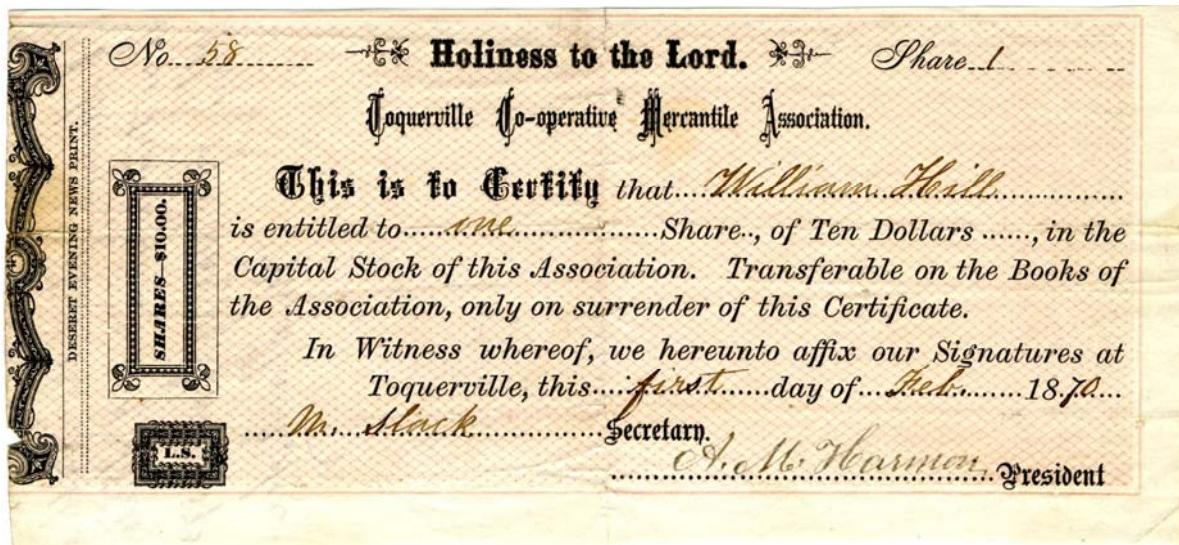


Fig #239 Toquerville Co-op share in the amount of \$10 dated Feb. 1, 1870. Unique.

Western Cooperative Mercantile Inst – Park Valley



Fig #240 A grouping of Park Valley / Western co-op tokens.

Western Cooperative Mercantile Inst – Salt Lake City



Fig #241

Salt Lake City Western co-op tokens. Note the small size \$5 brass token.

Young Men's Consolidated Cooperative – Spanish Fork

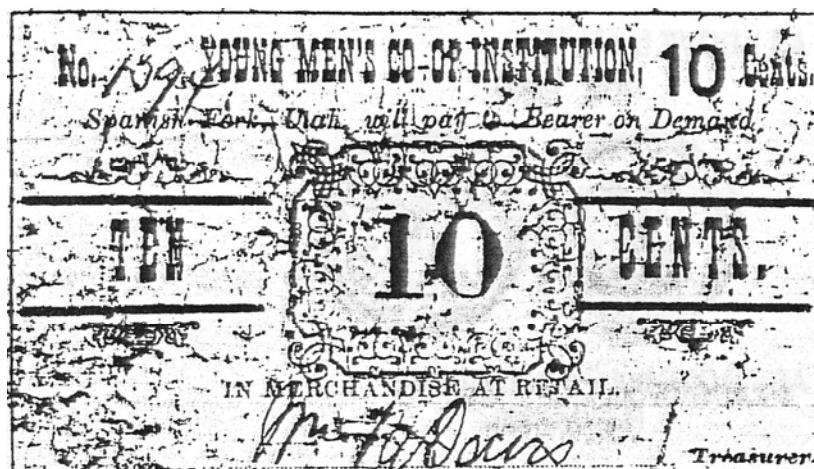
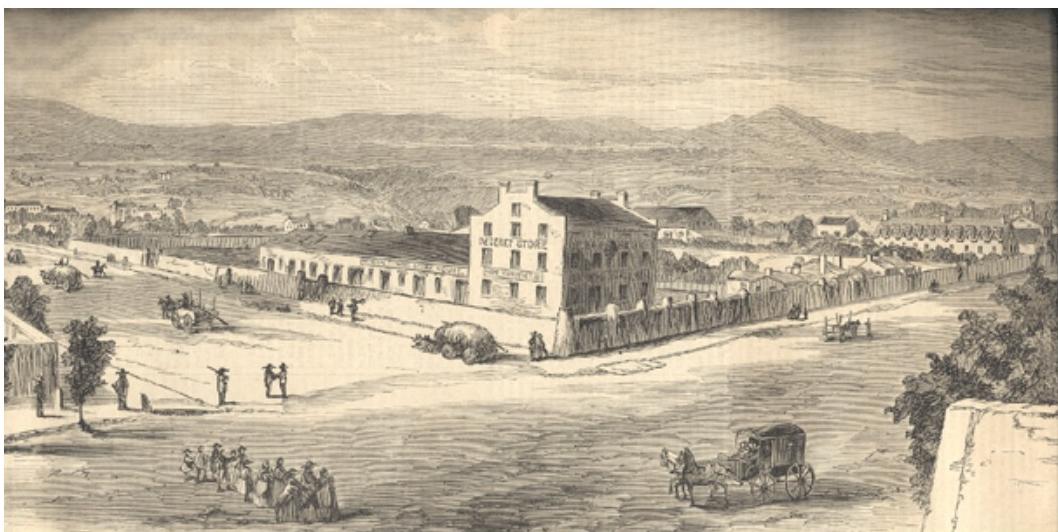


Fig #242 Three subtly different design 10c notes from the Young Men's co-op in Spanish Fork.

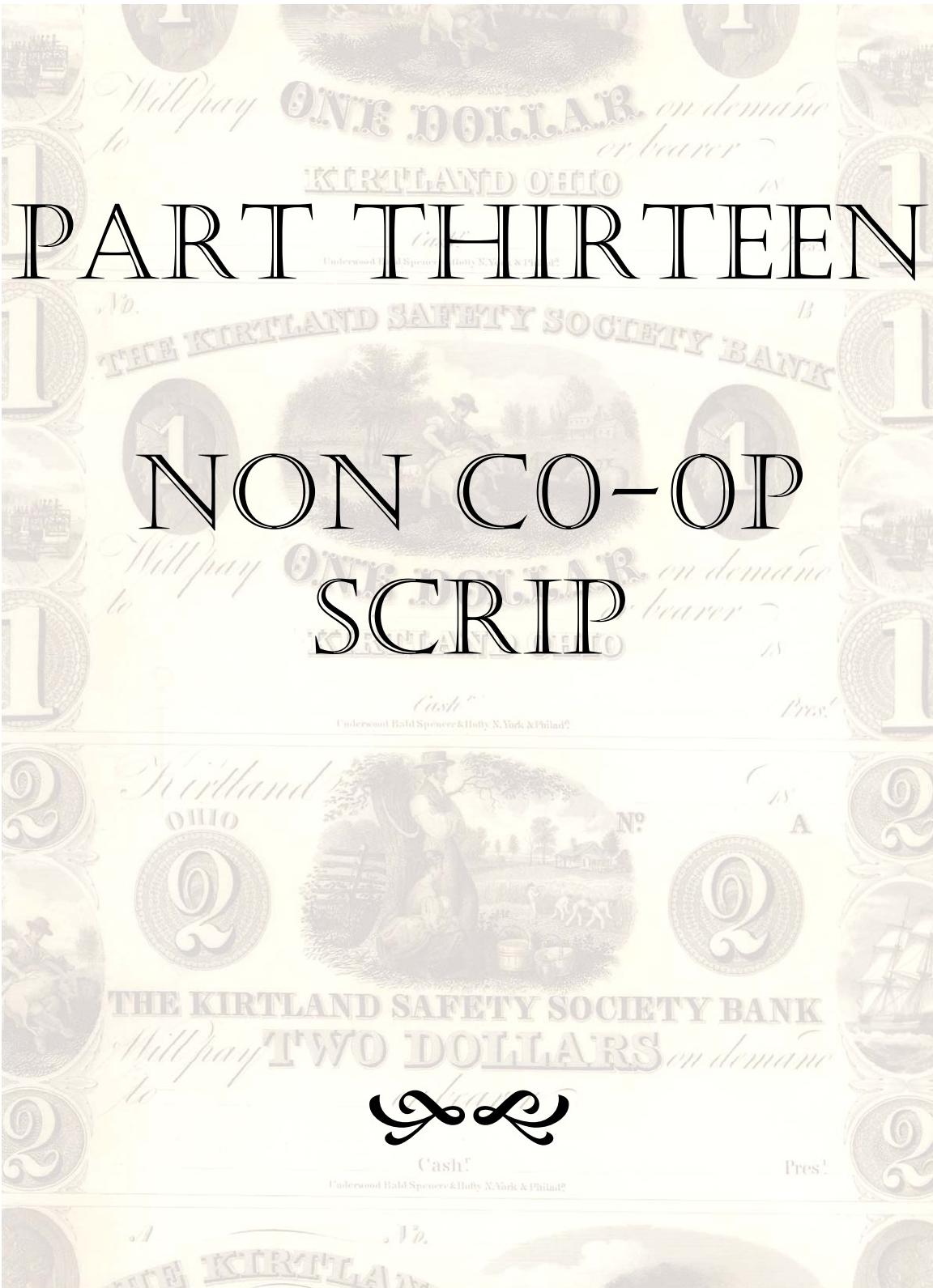
The preceding three images represent very rare examples of the ‘Young Men’s Co-op’ located in Spanish Fork. Nothing specific is known about its organization.

Collector Notes

Collecting Co-op scrip is one of the most difficult areas of all Mormon currency. Most known specimens are well worn, and many are unique. Because of this “un-collectable” factor, prices (although high) are sometimes not out of sight. Nevertheless, one should not expect a bargain if a piece is found.



The Bishop's Storehouse in Salt Lake City, circa 1858



Non Co-op Titles

DESERET MEAT MARKET

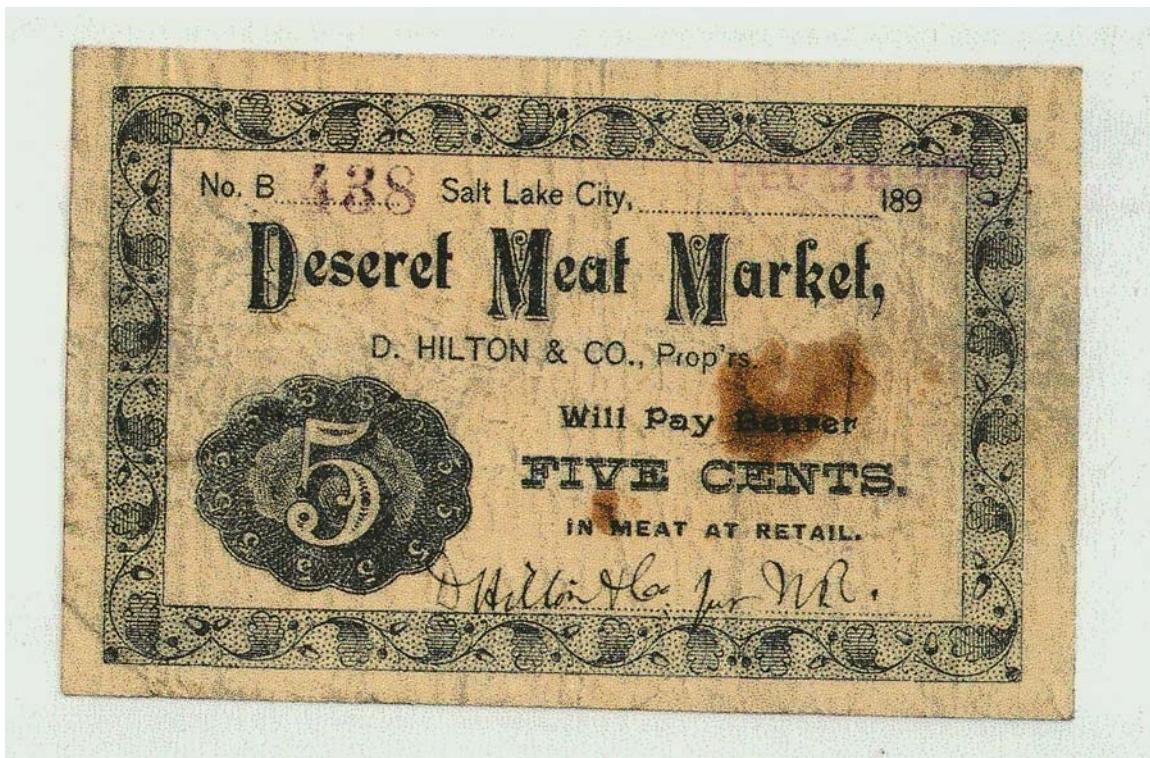


Fig. #243 Two examples of the Deseret Meat Market scrip. Note the serial numbers, one #438, the other #1307 indicating thousands were issued and most well used.

LOGAN MEAT MARKET



Fig. #244 Two very scarce pieces of Logan Meat Market scrip.



Fig. #245 An additional scarce Logan Meat Market scrip.

Although there are three 'Logan Meat Market' scrip notes pictured, be assured that notes such as these are quite rare and very seldom come to market. For most notes in this book, especially the co-op and various mercantile scrip, it has taken years of diligent searching to obtain quality true color items. Even so the 25c is black and white and is known to exist courtesy of Al Rust and his book published in the early 1980's.

LOGAN

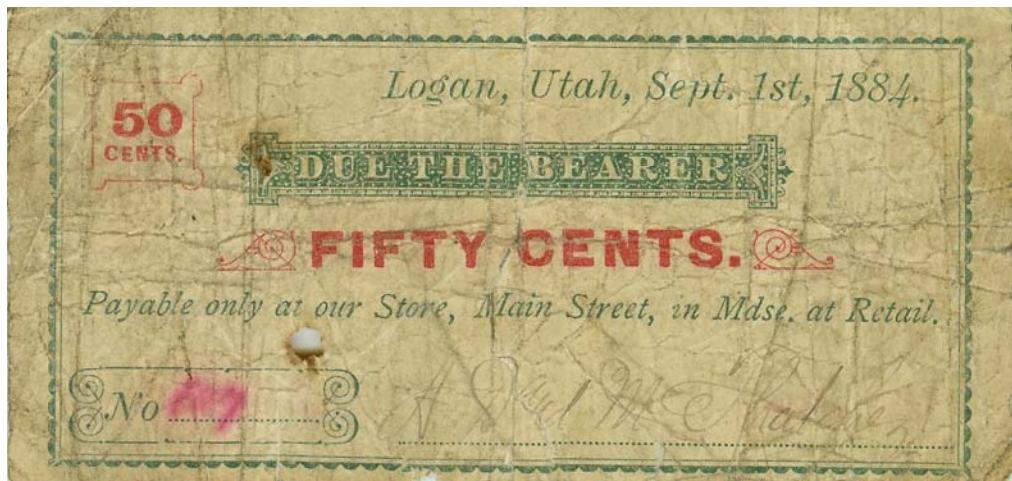


Fig. #246 An additional example of Co-op scrip.

Above is an interesting note as it states 'Payable only at our Store...' which, other than the Main St. location, makes no mention of the name of the store. This note was repaired as it was completely torn down the center in two separate pieces. Nonetheless, it is highly collectable and is very rare, if not unique. Notes such as this for stores, mercantiles, and co-ops are uncommon and many times are found in pieces or terrible condition. As the years pass, additional notes previously unknown or undocumented, may surface.

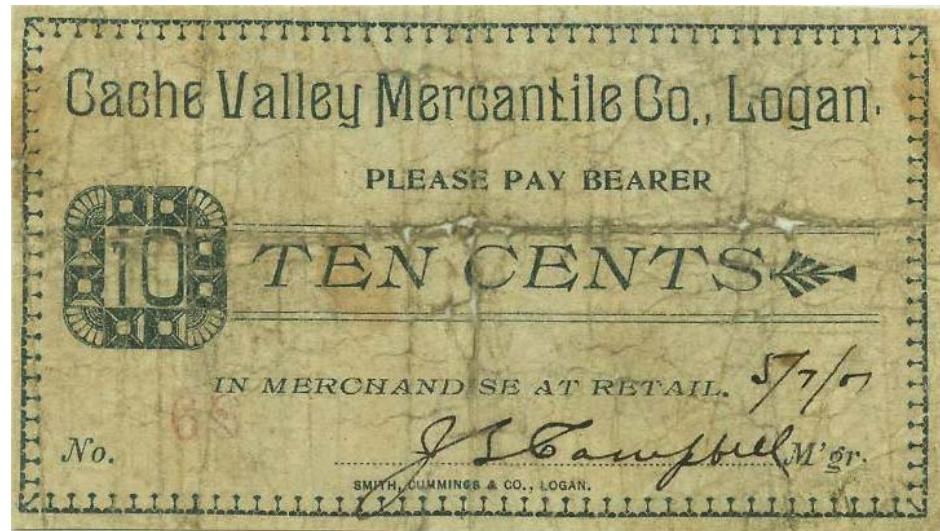


Fig. #247 Cache Valley Mercantile Co. scrip from Logan. Signed & Issued.

UNITED ORDER OF MANUFACTURES & BUILDERS OF LOGAN





Fig. # 248

United Order scrip from
Logan. Probably circa late
1870's.

Signed & Issued.

Smith & Stratford printers
in Logan.

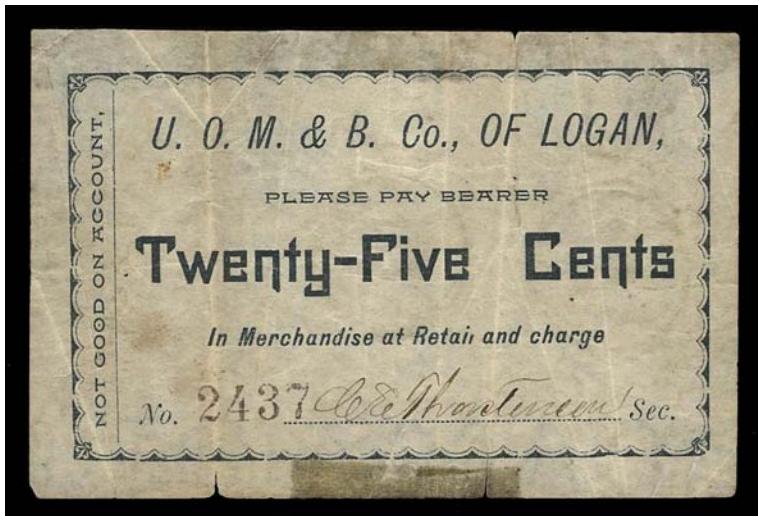


Fig. #249

Another example of
scrip from the
U.O.M & B. of
Logan.

Very rare despite the
high serial number
of 2437.



Fig. #250 Rare scrip from the Logan Mercantile & Produce Co.

PLEASANT GROVE

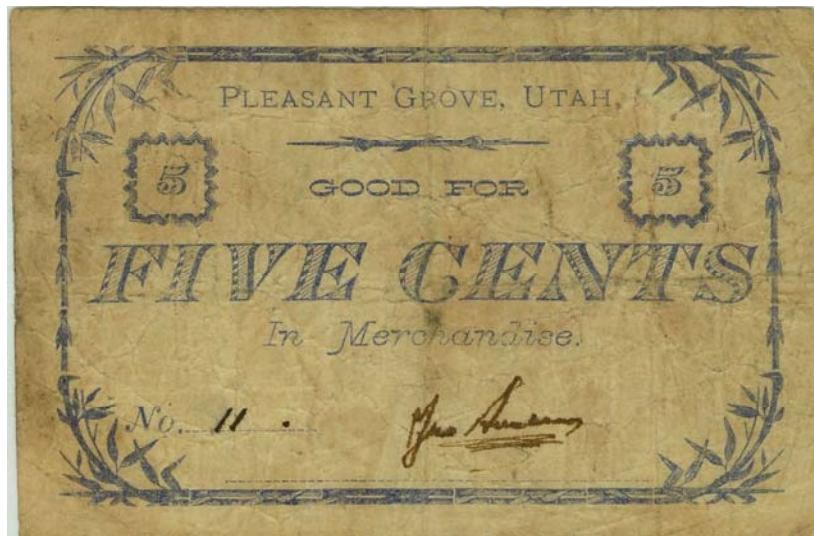


Fig. #251 A 5c denominated note issued from an unknown establishment in Pleasant Grove Utah.

Above is another interesting note with no designation as to who the issuing establishment was other than it was located in Pleasant Grove Utah.

BEAVER WOOL MANUFACTURING & MILLING CO.



Fig. #252

Shown here are several additional notes from the Beaver Wool Manuf. & Milling Co. Most scrip was issued in denominations of less than \$1 and those institutions which did issue high value notes usually had them redeemed and destroyed. \$5 or \$10 was quite a lot of money 100 years ago and very few survived.

Survival of \$5 and \$10 scrip are very rare. For three pieces from one establishment is against all odds.

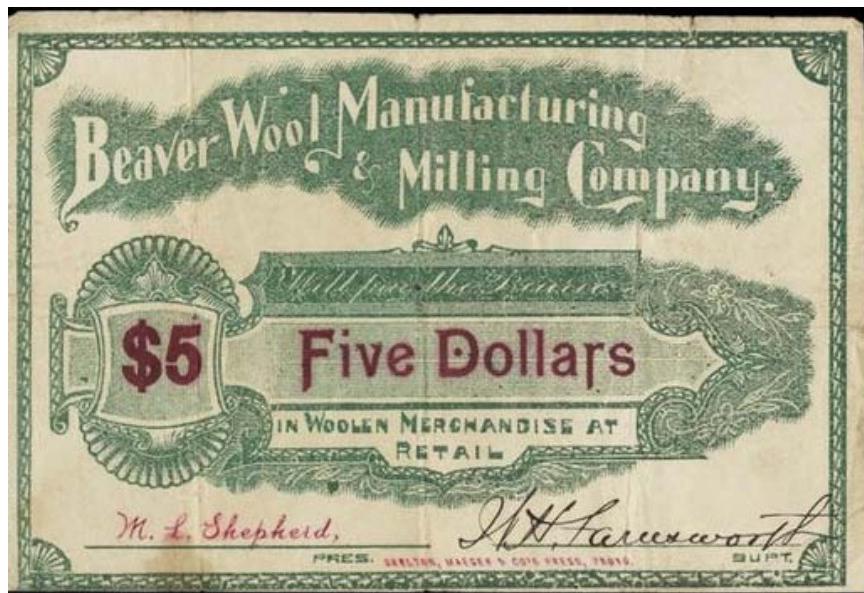
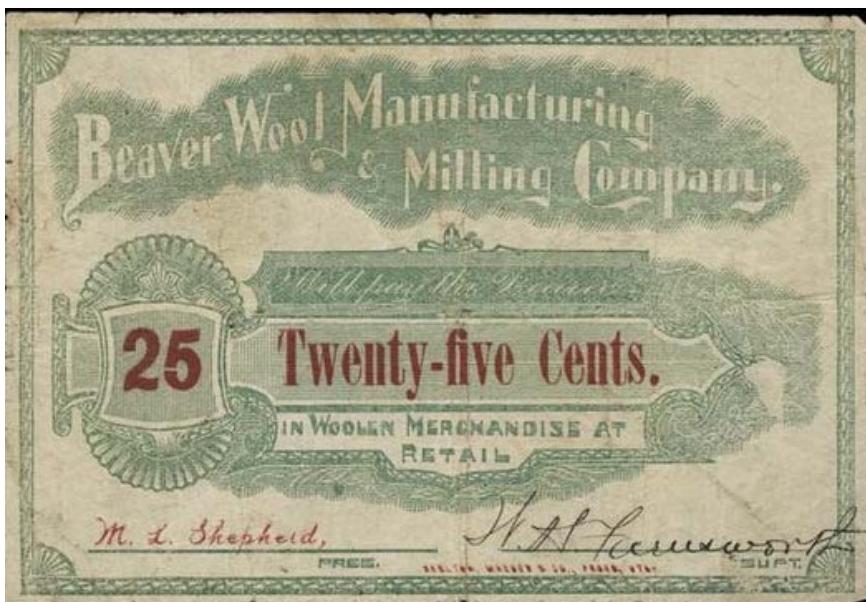
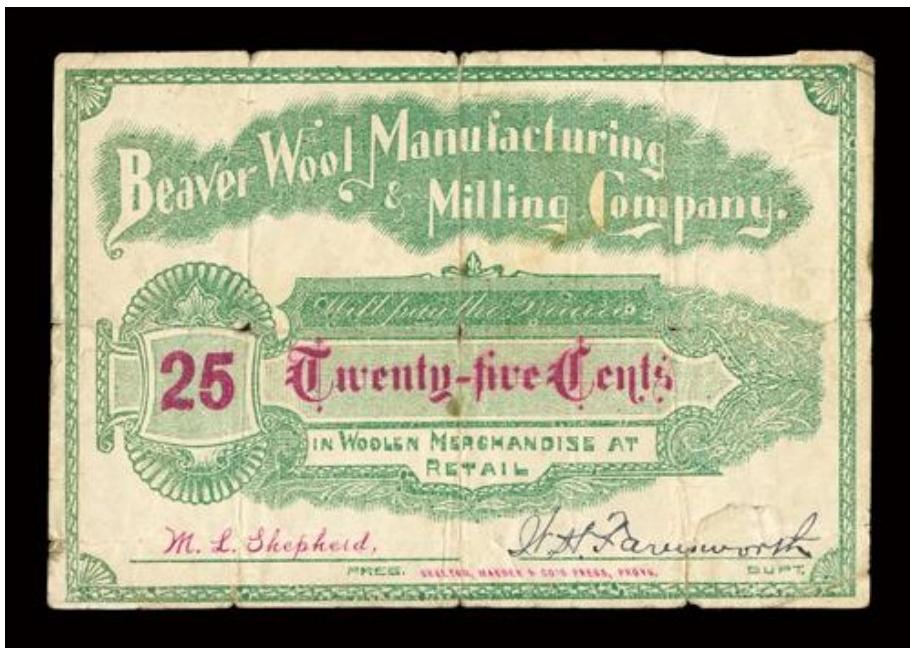


Fig. # 253 A second \$5 note with identical signatures. One of M.L. Shepherd which was stamped the other of the supt. handwritten on each note.



TYPE 1



TYPE 2

Fig. # 254 Examples of the two different types of 25c scrip from The Beaver Wool Manufacturing & Milling Company. Note the different font of the wording 'Twenty-five Cents.'

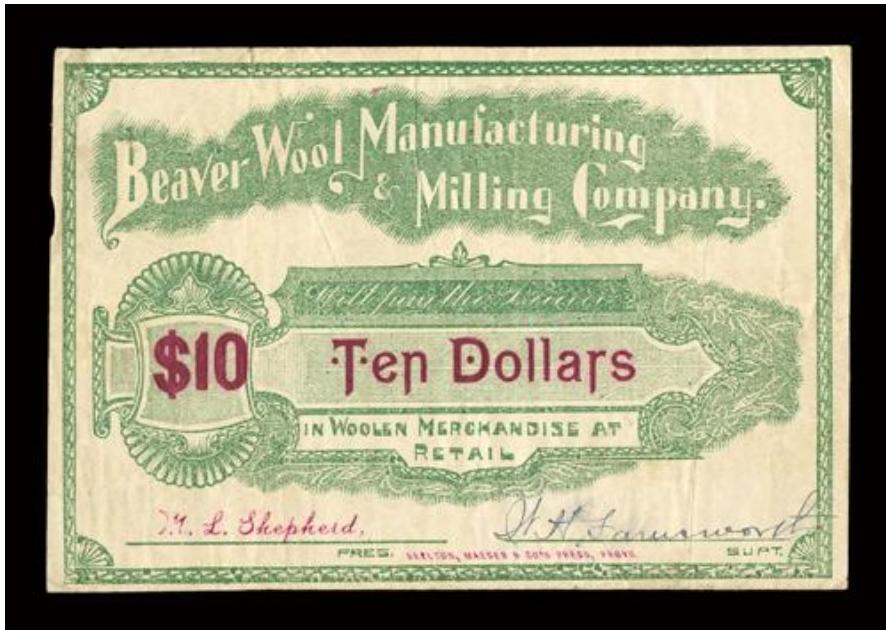


Fig. #255

A high denomination \$10 note which was signed and issued.



Fig. #256 Another very scarce high denomination \$10 note. Most of the Co-op scrip pictured here are unique or nearly unique existing at best of only a few specimens.

Although there are a few high denomination notes such as the preceding \$10 denominations which have survived, it is unusual to encounter such pieces. Most surviving denominations are under a dollar. It has also been confirmed that documented \$20 denominations were issued by at least ZCMI and the Brigham City co-op. I have never encountered or heard of one being offered for sale. \$20 in the nineteenth century constituted quite a lot of purchasing power.

Provo Woolen Mills Company

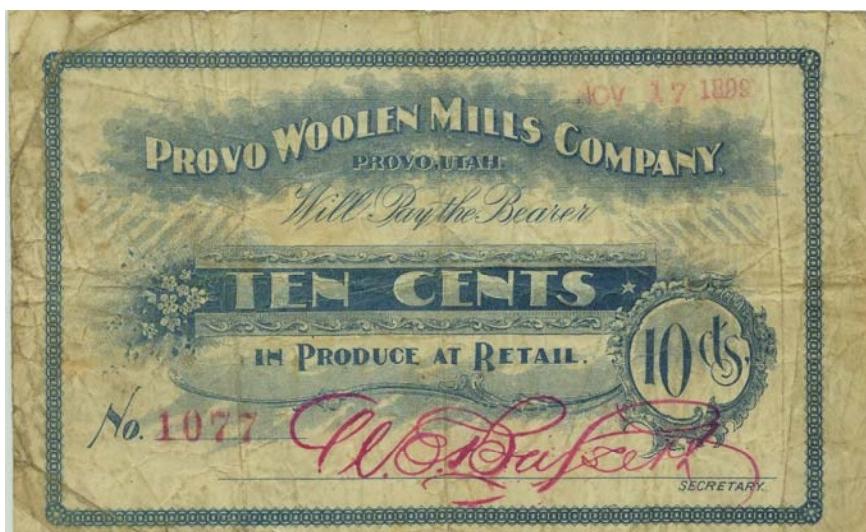
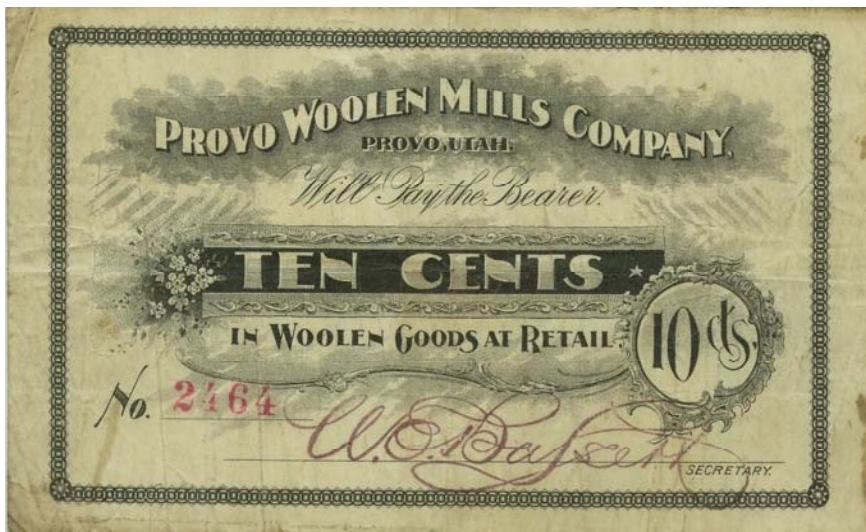


Fig. #257

Shown here are three examples for the Provo Woolen Mills. There are two different obligations on these examples. The top example states that it is good for Woolen Goods while the other two are good for Produce at Retail.

These are known to exist in denominations of 10¢, 25¢ and 50¢ - probably of both types. The color was brown ink for woolen goods and blue ink for produce.

The 50¢ denomination is extremely rare.

Two types

- **Produce**
- **Woolen Goods**

The Provo Woolen Mills Company is one of the more frequently found types of scrip. They issued two types, one payable in 'Produce,' the second payable in 'Woolen Goods.' Issuance was probably in denominations of 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1 and \$2, although I have not encountered any \$1 notes or anything greater than \$2. As with other issuers, it is definite that other denominations were issued.

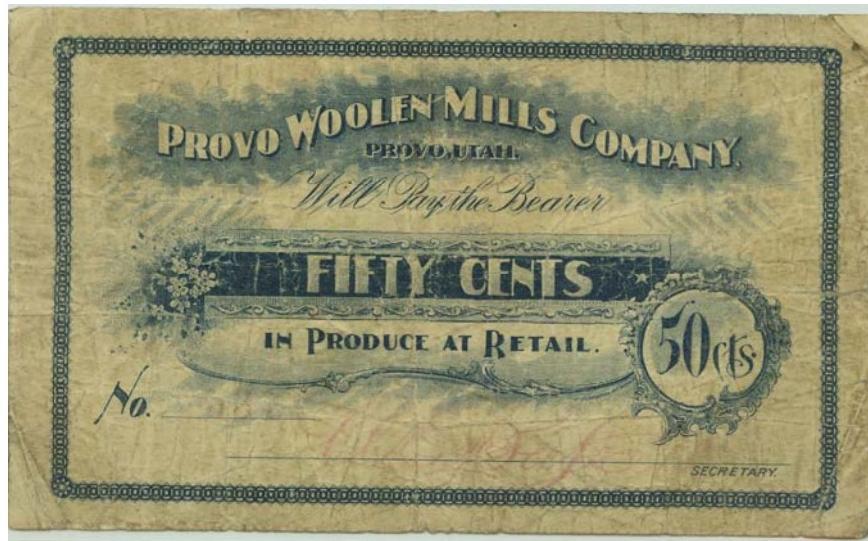


Fig. # 258 A 50c note issued for produce. A woolen goods 50c note was most likely also issued although no image is available.

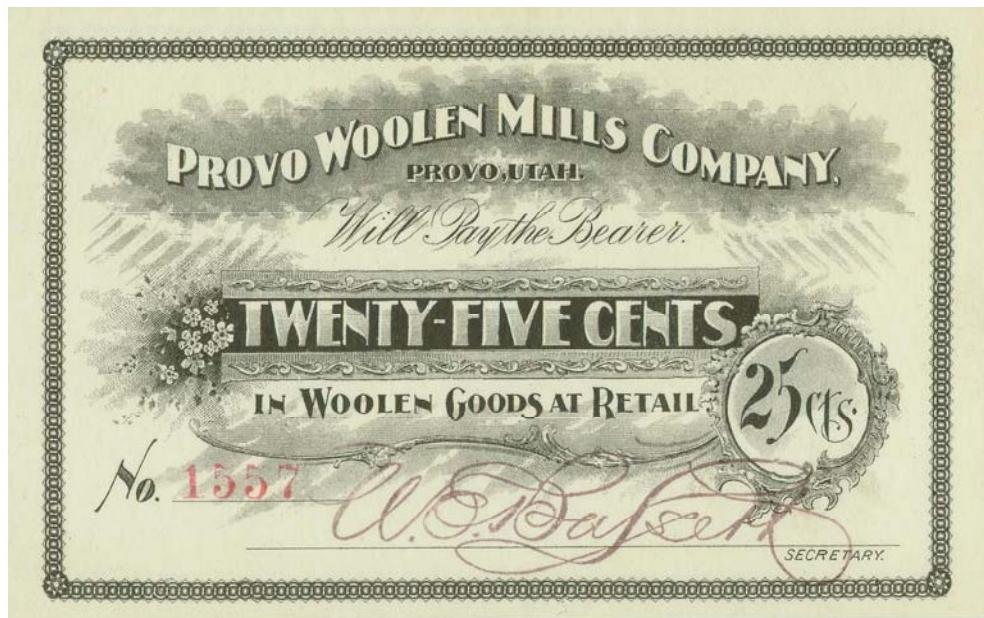


Fig. # 259 This 25c scrip for Woolen goods was also most likely produced for 'Produce' although, again, no image is available.

Denominations were also most likely issued in the same 10c and 50c with both the produce and woolen types. Also known from this issuer in the following picture is a totally different type which is most likely from an earlier issuance. This note is dated July 21, 1893. The latter type is undated except for a note stamped Nov 17, 1899 and the \$2 note stamped 1898.



Fig. #260 Shown above is a well worn note from the Provo Woolen Mills Company dated July 21, 1893. This note precedes the others shown here.

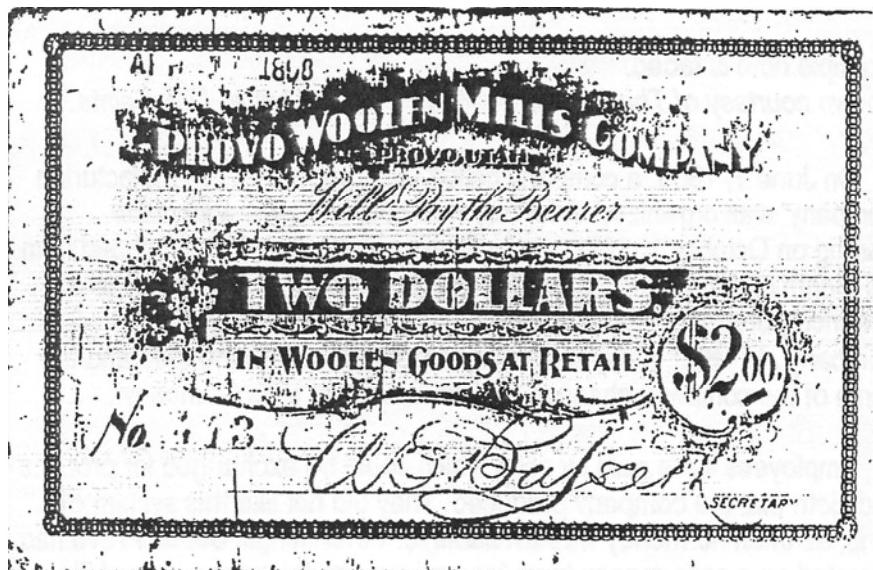


Fig. #261 A very scarce \$2 denomination from the Provo Woolen Mills Company. This is the highest denomination observed.



Fig. #262 A 15c note from Goshen, Utah Co. U.T.
The U.T. or Utah Territory is very unusual to see in print on scrip.



Fig. # 263 An 1899 note signed by Henry Bailey and issued by the Provo Store.

GOODWIN



Fig. #264 Rare Goodwin Brothers scrip bearing a ‘cancelled’ stamp.
These are dated 1877 and signed simply by ‘Goodwin Bro.’

The Goodwin and following pictured examples are courtesy of Al Rust. These notes have not been observed by the author. All should be considered very rare. If any readers of this book have examples of these or any other items pictured only in monochrome the author would very much appreciate it if you would supply hi-res color images for future research.

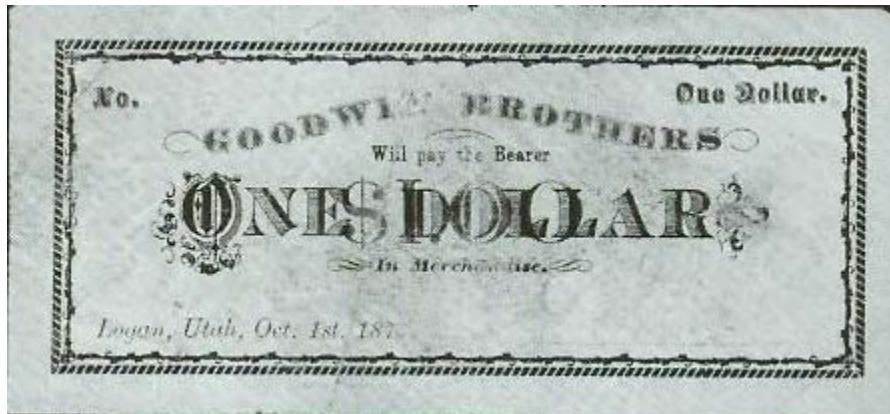


Fig. #265 A Goodwin Brothers \$1 remainder.



Fig. #266 A 'cancelled' high denomination \$2 note from the Goodwin Brothers.

The Goodwin Brothers store was located in Logan Utah. All scrip is very rare attesting to the black and white photos courtesy of Al Rust. Also noteworthy are that the three issued notes bear serial numbers less than 100. Additionally the \$1 denomination was unissued. It is not generally known who issued these higher denominations due to survivability, only that very few survived.

SANPETE COUNTY



Fig. #267 Swen & Lars Neilson scrip from Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah. *Courtesy of Al Rust.*

Swen and Lars Neilson scrip is also rare, the author has never encountered an example. Fairview Utah was also the location of a co-op which issued scrip. These Swen & Lars Neilson notes appeared to have been issued as they were signed but neither were numbered.

OTHER / MISC



Fig. #268 A very rare Chipman Mercantile note. They were located in American Fork.

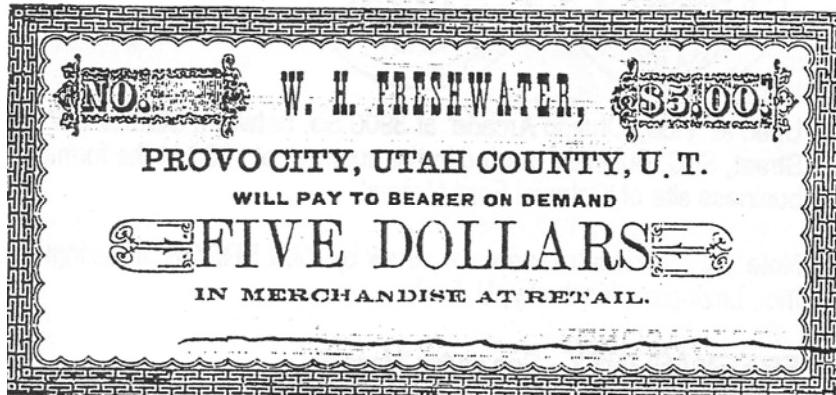
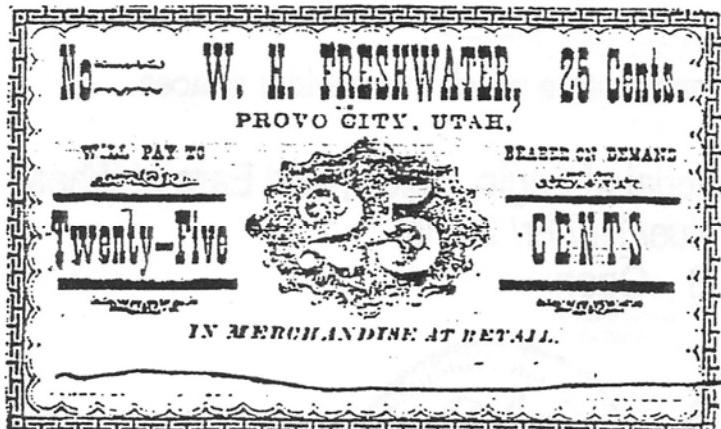


Fig. #269 W. H. Freshwater scrip printed prior to 1896 as noted by U.T. or Utah Territory. The long wavy line representing a signature or possible cancellation is also interesting.

Iosepa

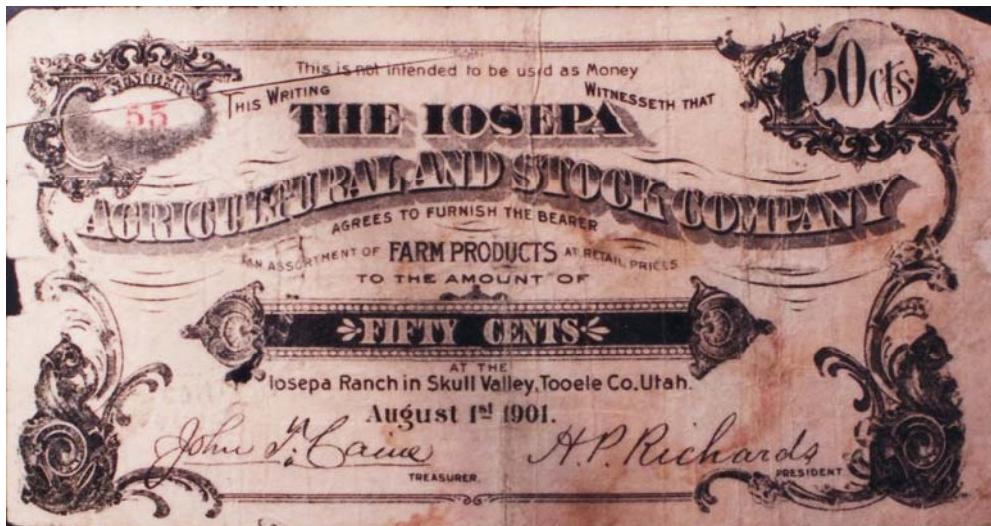
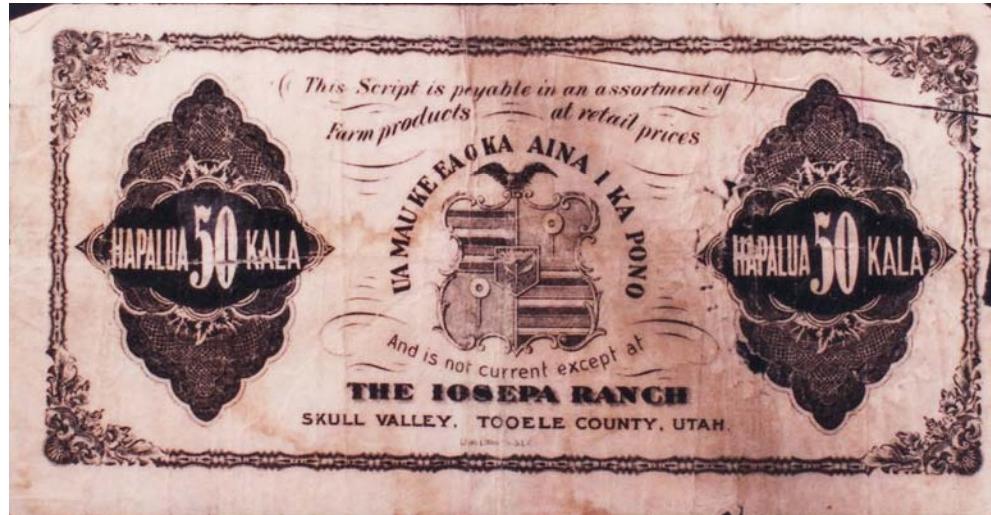


Fig. #270 Very rare Iosepa scrip dated Aug. 1, 1901 and printed on both sides. Only one or possibly two Iosepa notes are known.

Courtesy of the Bob & Carol Campbell collection.

Iosepa was established in Tooele County's Skull Valley in 1889 as a community for Hawaiian members of the Mormon faith who wished to immigrate to Utah to be close to the temples and headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Iosepa lasted as a community until 1917, at which time the residents returned to Hawaii where the Hawaiian LDS Temple was under construction. The LDS Church paid the travel expenses for those who could not afford to pay themselves. "Iosepa," meaning Joseph in Hawaiian and named for the Mormon prophet Joseph

Smith and for Joseph F. Smith, who went to the Hawaiian Islands as a missionary in 1854, is pronounced "Yo-see-pa." The colony was undertaken as a joint stock company incorporated as the Iosepa Agriculture and Stock Company. The LDS Church actually owned the company, although individuals subscribed for the stock and held it in trust for the church. H.H. Cluff was president of the corporation and manager and superintendent of the colonizing company. I.W. Kauleinamoku was the leader of the Hawaiian Saints. The land was dedicated by LDS Church President Wilford Woodruff on 28 August 1890, one year after colonization, as a gathering place for the natives of the islands of the sea.

The first group of forty-six settlers arrived on 28 August 1889 and drew lots for the land they were to occupy. Additional settlers arrived, built houses, a schoolhouse, a general store, and an irrigation system which drew water from the Stansbury Mountains to water a variety of crops including lucern, beets, wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and squash. By 1901 the population stood at about 80 and reached 228 by 1915.

A majority of the residents were Hawaiians, but other island groups were represented as well. The Polynesians raised pigs and fished for the carp that grew in the ponds in the vicinity to add to the crops they grew. A few Anglos resided in the town, working as supervisors on the Skull Valley farm. Most residents worked small farms or were employed by the Mormon Church farm in Skull Valley. The colony was not self-sustaining and LDS Church leaders were forced to allocate church funds to cover expenses. Following a series of crop failures, many of the men began to work in the gold and silver mines which prospered in the nearby mountains during the late 1890s.

In addition to economic difficulties, there were other problems for the settlement. In 1896 three cases of leprosy were discovered and the victims were isolated in a special house, although fears of the spread of leprosy were unfounded. The harsh environment and burning heat in the summer, followed by extreme cold in the winter took its toll on the settlers, as witnessed by the large number of graves in the cemetery.

When the Hawaiian Mormons left Iosepa for Hawaii, many of them settled on the church plantation at Laie, Oahu. Iosepa was sold in 1917 to a livestock company. The cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

UNITED ORDER

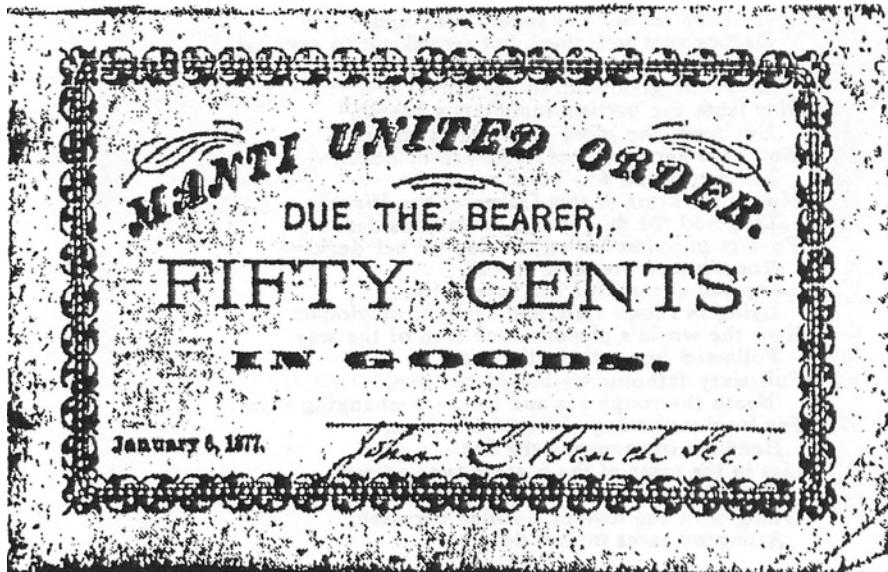


Fig. #271

Unique United Order scrip from Manti.

Dated Jan. 6, 1877 and signed by John L. Branch, secretary.

Manti is located 123 miles south of Salt Lake City. It was the fourth town founded by the Saints in Utah. Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo were the first three. Approximately 50 families formed the community in the fall of 1849.

This term was used in several distinct ways throughout Latter-day Saint history. In reference to scrip and documents depicted in this book it is probably best described as; "A group or United Order to hold property jointly and organize a storehouse for the benefit of the poor." This became evident with the success of the cooperative ventures in Utah and Idaho during the 1870's. Brigham Young promoted the concept of United Orders beginning in 1874. Brigham anticipated there would be resistance and ordered Bishops not to push Saints into these United Orders. The result was a myriad of organizations operating in various degrees of the Order. Urban centers typically sponsored specific business enterprises while rural organizations often attempted to restructure their entire society. Orderville Utah embraced the concept and all residents ate at a community dining hall, produced and wore similar clothing and pooled their resources together.



Fig. # 272

Louis Garff scrip from
Lehi, Utah.

Signed and Issued,
very rare.



Fig. #273 A \$10 denomination note from the Mill Creek Commercial Bank.



Fig. #274 Interesting chits from Wm. Holyoak in Parowan Utah.



Fig. #275

United Order of Tailors in Salt Lake City.

This 10c note was dated 187_ and apparently issued.

Very Rare

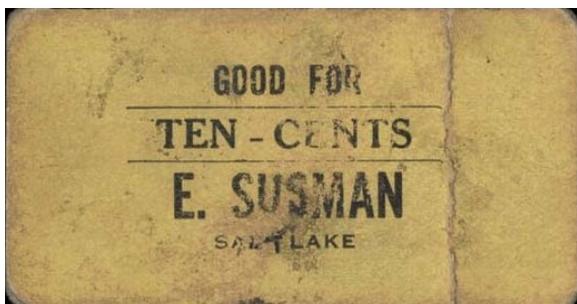


Fig. #276

Not much is known about this item. Probably issued sometime after the turn of the century in Salt Lake.



Fig. #277

Some mercantile and co-op scrip is so rare that even damaged and partial pieces often sell for thousands of dollars.

Much of this type of material is unique or nearly so.



Fig. #278 The above tokens are printed on heavy card stock. They were issued by the Johnson Bros. in Huntington Utah. Occasionally a piece such as a \$1 token is seen cut in half and passed at 50c.

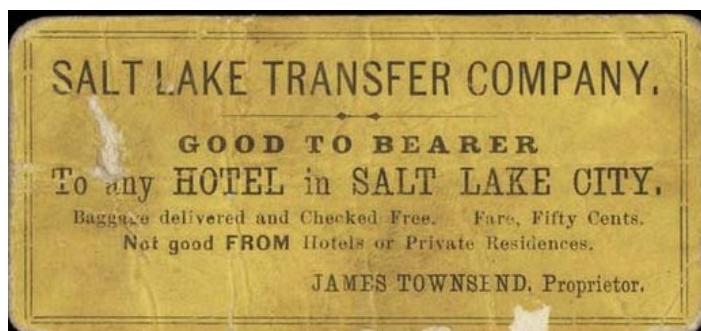


Fig. #279 This appears to be a very early 20th century ticket used to transport baggage to Salt Lake City hotels.

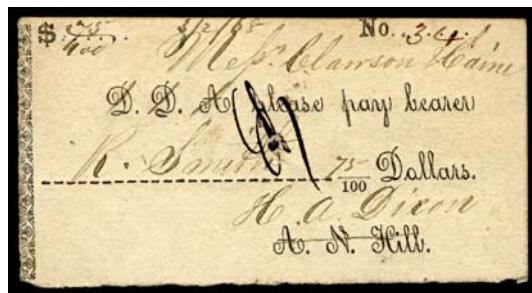
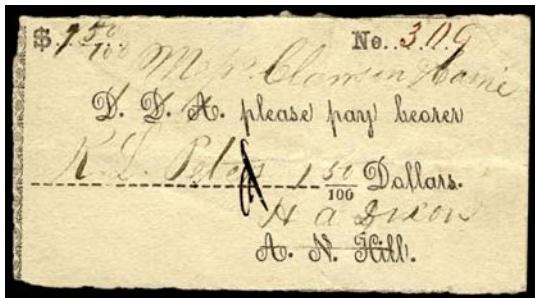


Fig. #280 These are the only two known tickets/scrip issued by the D.D.A. The reason for their issuance or use is unknown.

DDA – Deseret Dramatic Association

Theater was always a priority among Mormons. The first theater was established in Nauvoo, where, along with theater, the arts were encouraged. After moving to Salt Lake, Brigham Young requested that there be a “Deseret Musical and Dramatic Society” in 1849. A social hall was erected in 1853 and in 1862 Salt Lake was home to one of the finest theaters in the country.



Theater in Utah has its beginnings in the Mormon Church and its support of innocent amusement for its people. From this support came the building of the Salt Lake Theater, one of the best theaters of its time in the West, and the

growth of amateur dramatic companies in almost every town and settlement. In the twentieth century much of the theatrical activity in Utah centers around the state's universities, with the development of Pioneer Memorial Theatre at the University of Utah and the Utah Shakespearean Festival at Southern Utah University.

Even before the Latter-day Saints migrated to Utah, they staged plays and elaborate pageants in Nauvoo, Illinois, in the early 1840s. Brigham Young himself played a Peruvian High Priest in the play *Pizarro* staged there. As soon as the Mormons felt comfortably settled in Salt Lake City, they again turned to drama for entertainment. In the fall of 1850 the Deseret Musical and Dramatic Association, which included the Nauvoo Brass Band, was formed. Performances were held at the Bowery on the temple block. The first bill included a drama, "Robert Macaire, or the Two Murderers," dancing, and a farce entitled "Dead Shot."

In 1852 the Musical and Dramatic Association re-organized as the Deseret Dramatic Association, with Brigham Young as an honorary member. The Social Hall was erected and served as a principal place of amusement from 1852 to 1857. Built of adobe with a shingle roof, the Social Hall has been called the first Little Theatre in America and Brigham Young has been considered by some to be the father of the Little Theatre movement. The Social Hall's stage measured twenty by forty feet, tallow candles served as footlights, and there were dressing rooms to the side and under the stage. A bust of Shakespeare was placed above the stage. The orchestra of the Social Hall was directed by Domenico Ballo, formerly bandmaster at West Point. Smaller towns soon began to emulate the activities of the Social Hall.

With the arrival of Johnston's Army in 1857, activities at the Social Hall ceased. The soldiers at Camp Floyd, however, soon organized a theater. The Camp Floyd Theatre, built of pine boards and canvas, accommodated 200 people. The Germania Singing Club also opened a social hall at Camp Floyd and put on performances in German.

In 1859 a new company, the Mechanics' Dramatic Association, was formed in Salt Lake City. Harry Bowring offered the first floor of his new home for the theatre, which became known as Bowring's Theater. The theater was located on 100 South between 300 and 400 East. Brigham Young soon decided that the Saints should have a first-class theatre, and excavations on the corner of 100 South and State streets began in July 1861.

The Salt Lake Theatre, finished in March 1862, was the largest structure yet built by the Saints and cost \$100,000. William H. Folsom was the architect of the exterior, which was Doric in style. E.L.T. Harrison, an architect from London and recent convert, modeled much of the interior after the London Drury Lane Theatre. Building supplies came from the now-disbanding Camp Floyd and the wreckage of government wagons on the trail.

The theater was dedicated with a prayer by Daniel H. Wells, and an address by Brigham Young. Over 1,500 people crowded the theater for the opening, and many continued to come for later performances. Dubbed the "Cathedral in the Desert," the theater became a neutral ground for Mormons and non-Mormons, although it was controlled by the Mormons.

Early performers at the theater included Thomas A. Lyne, Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin, George Pauncefort, and Julia Dean, with their stock companies. Brigham Young even allowed ten of his daughters to appear onstage. His daughter Alice later married Hiram B. Clawson, the first manager of the theater (along with John T. Caine). Great actors of the time began to come to Salt Lake City because of the quality of the theater and the sophistication of the audiences. Maude Adams, a Salt Lake native who went on to star as Peter Pan on Broadway, was a particular favorite.

With the coming of the railroad, Utah was placed on the national theatrical circuit, and the Salt Lake Theatre became increasingly secularized as New York booking agencies virtually controlled its attractions. Church leaders became uneasy with the loss of local standards and control. The theatre kept up with the latest technological advancements, though they were costly. Some 385 oil lamps lit the theater until 1872 when they were replaced by gas. Then, with the coming of electricity, the Railway Company furnished the theater with six lamps on each side of the building.

For a time, the Salt Lake Theatre's prominence was challenged by the Walker Opera House. Built in 1882, it was located on the south side of 200 South State Street between Main and West Temple streets. To settle the dispute between the two theaters, the New York booking agencies agreed to divide bookings evenly. In 1891 the Walker Opera House burned down.

Amateur dramatic groups also flourished throughout the state. The Amateur Dramatic Company of Provo was organized in 1861. The Mutual

Improvement Association of the LDS Church sponsored amateur programs in the 1870s and 1880s. The Salt Lake Dramatic Company, with Lorenzo Snow (later LDS Church president) as its president, was active in the 1870s, and the Home Dramatic Company performed from 1880 to 1894.

By the 1890s theater was so popular and taken so seriously that the *Deseret News*, *Salt Lake Tribune*, and *Salt Lake Herald* all had a special theater page devoted to coverage of the professional theaters in Salt Lake. But Salt Lake City still had no permanent dramatic company.

IDAHO

The first immigration of the Saints into Idaho occurred in 1855 when Fort Limhi was established among native Americans. The second movement began in 1860 when Franklin was established as the first white settlement in Idaho. This settlement was under the leadership of Preston Thomas. In 1863 Idaho became a territory and another migration led by Charles C. Rich formed a town called Paris with forty LDS families. Soon after, the towns of Oakley, Elba, Almo, Heyburn and Burley sprang into existence.

The cooperative movement of the 1860's and 70's also moved into Idaho territory with several merchants issuing their own scrip.



Fig. #281

An issued note from Franklin Idaho dated 1892. Notes from co-ops and mercantiles located in Idaho are quite rare.

Dated Nov. 15, 1982



Fig. # 282

A second example of Idaho scrip. Apparently issued as it is serial numbered and signed. Unfortunately it is undated.



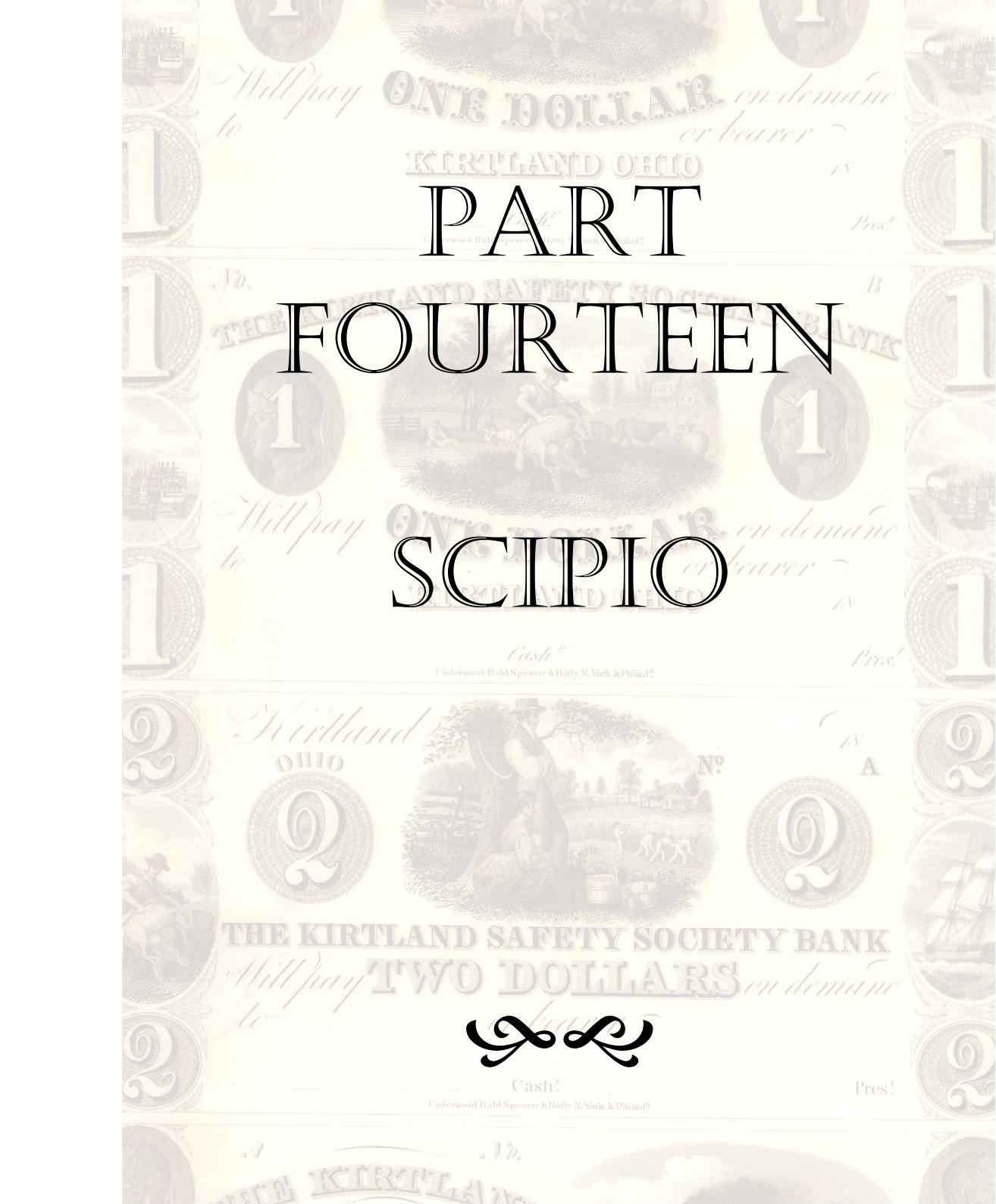
Fig. #283 A 50c scrip from W.C. Parkinson & Co. in Preston ID.



Fig. #284 An additional establishment in Franklin ID which issued scrip.
Possibly unique.

The four notes pictured here from Idaho all represent rare scrip. Very few examples from Idaho have survived and there were only a handful of issuers to begin with.

PART FOURTEEN SCIPIO



Scipio Scrip

There were dozens of Utah businesses which issued both colorful scrip and tokens. These were only intended for use among themselves and other local co-ops¹²⁷ and, in many cases, were used to pay employees.

Scrip from the many co-ops set up in Deseret worked in a similar fashion to ZCMI scrip. It was designed to make Church members self-sufficient. The co-ops helped the early saints who were poor to be able to purchase and acquire goods that their local co-op didn't produce. They would sell their locally produced goods to the local co-op, for which they would be paid in co-op scrip. This scrip could then be used in exchange at other co-op's that produced goods needed.

Scipio Co-operative Scrip

Scipio is a small central Utah town that issued a large amount of scrip. There are many different types of Scipio scrip, both in type and denomination. You will also notice the different types of borders used on these notes, and how they coincide with the individual signatures. Shown here and on the following pages is a virtual complete collection of Scipio scrip.



Fig. #285 Two signed 5¢ notes from the Scipio Co-op. Throughout this section the signatures differ with the borders on each note.



Fig. #286 Scipio 10¢ notes.



Fig. #287 Scipio 15¢ notes.

Please notice on the above issues, that the border for the 10¢ and 15¢ notes signed by Henry Thompson, are identical. The border on the 10¢ note signed by W.J. Robbins is different than the border on the 15¢ note with Henry Thompson's printed signature. This is a general pattern but is not followed in all cases.

The denomination in blue is a rounded font for known 5, 10, and 15 cent denominations while for the 25 and 50 cent denominations it is a square or block type font. Recently discovered is a very low grade 15c note with the square type font. It is advisable to always keep your eyes open when encountering Mormon scrip for subtle differences on items that have yet to be documented or discovered.



Fig. #288 Scipio 25¢ notes.



Fig. #289 Scipio 50¢ notes.



Fig. #290 Additional signed Scipio Notes.



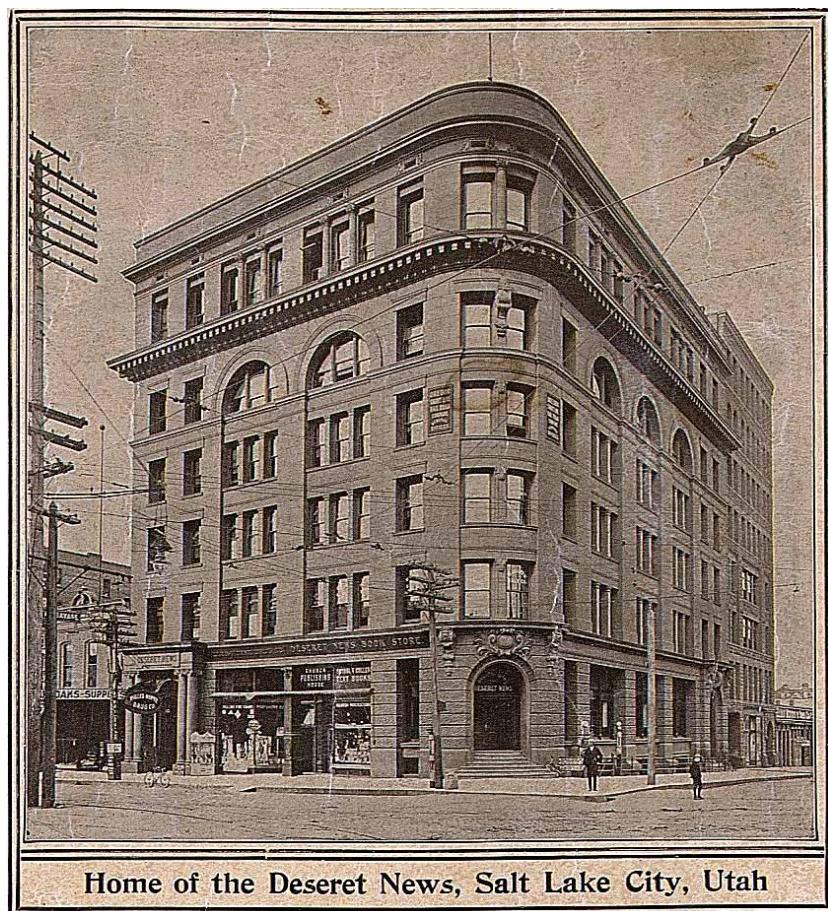
Fig. #291 A final grouping of higher denomination signed Scipio Notes.



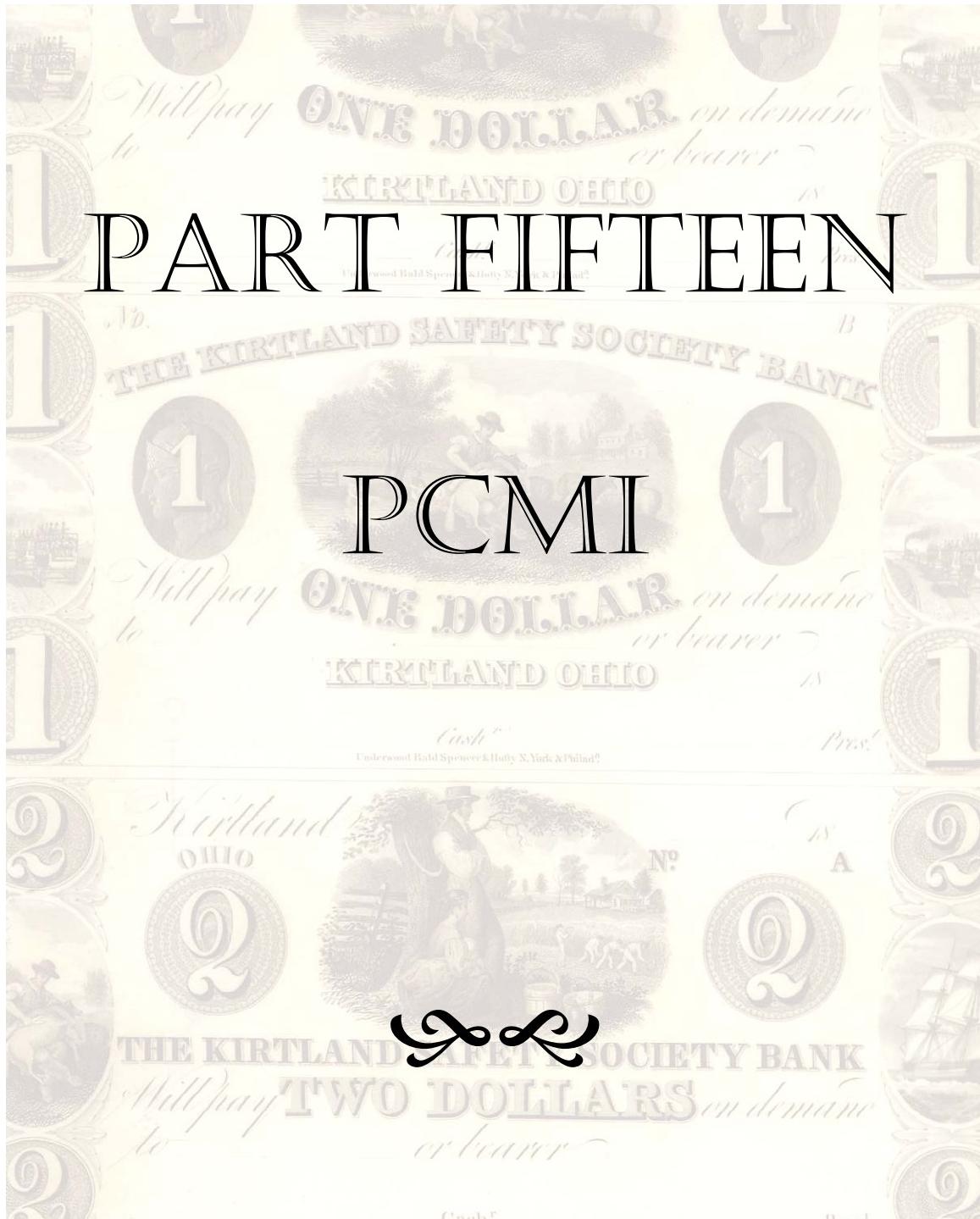
Fig. #292 Unsigned Scipio notes. These are valued far less than the signed notes.

Collector Notes:

Scipio Co-op scrip occasionally comes available, specifically the large size unsigned \$1, \$2, and \$5 denominations. The small denomination notes are all signed or printed with a signature and these, as well as the hand-signed large size notes which are signed are scarce and difficult to locate. Prices range for the signed issues from about \$250 to \$500 and possibly more for notes in top condition. Most un-signed notes can be found for under \$100. Many of the un-signed notes exist in uncirculated condition, but finding top grade signed and issued notes is challenging.



Home of the Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah



Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution (PCMI)

The Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution also issued scrip, or at least had scrip printed with the intention of issuing it. This scrip is rarely seen and difficult to acquire. The pictured examples here are all unsigned, however, issued and signed examples do exist. Additionally an uncut sheet of single denomination notes has survived.



Fig. #293 Pictured above is a 25¢ example from the PCMI.



Fig. #294 Pictured above is a 50¢ example from the PCMI.

Again, it has been reported that signed and issued items do exist but no signed notes have been observed by the author.



Fig. #295 A \$1 PCMI note. This note has been numbered possibly in preparation for issue.



Fig. #296 A \$2 PCMI note.



Fig. #297 A \$5 PCMI note.

PART SIXTEEN

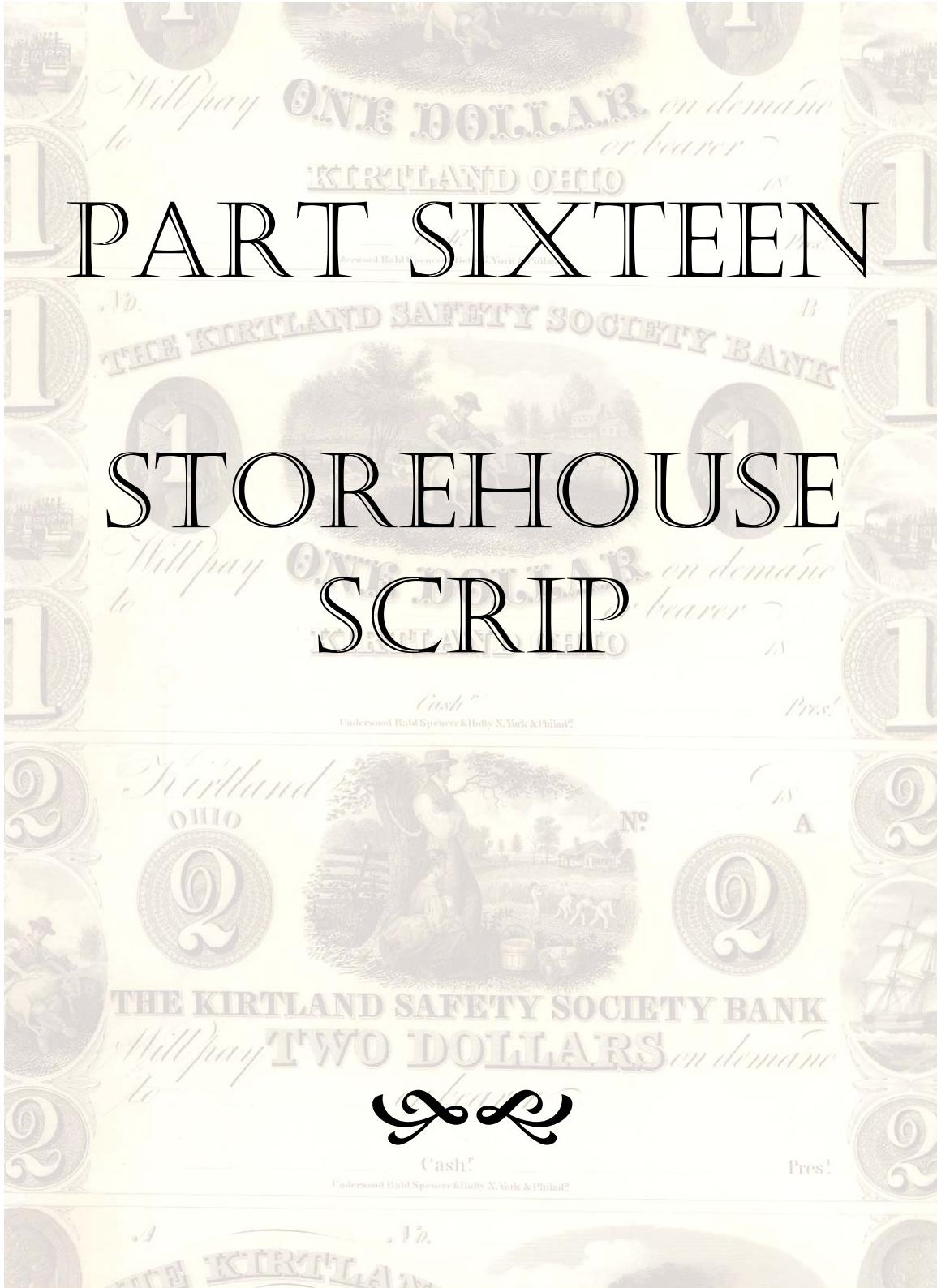
STOREHOUSE SCRIP



Cash^r

Underwood Bald Spencer & Holly N.York & Philad^a

Pres^r



Bishops Storehouse Script & Co-op Scrip

This section is formatted to illustrate Bishop's Scrip in a chronological order. The recently discovered scrip pictured below (dating from 1887) is the earliest dated scrip known, and presently unique as a type. The serial numbers are quite high indicating that a significant amount was printed. The rarity also indicates that it was extensively used and probably destroyed after redemption.

Bishop's scrip in various formats continued until 1906. The majority of it was issued in Salt Lake City, but several other locations¹²⁸ also printed Bishop's scrip. Regardless of the titles it was all used for the same purpose, which was to obtain merchandise from the Bishop's or Tithing storehouses.

The Presiding Bishop Scrip



Fig. #298 Pictured above are four pieces of unique Bishop's Storehouse scrip. The dates of late 1887 are the earliest of any Bishop's scrip.



Fig. #299 Extremely rare 'Presiding Bishop' scrip pink in color to denote 'meat.' This note is presently unique. Note also the single remaining 2c punch available.

This type of scrip is extremely rare. The four tan notes were privately sold as a group. There is a single un-cancelled note in a Salt Lake museum. Recently a 'pink'¹²⁹ colored specimen noted as such for the purchase of meat surfaced. Others may exist as with almost everything in this book, but none have been observed in recent history. Noting the high serial numbers on these notes it is apparent that thousands were issued. It is also apparent that due to their current rarity, virtually all were probably destroyed after redemption.

Type Table for Bishops Scrip (Table #26)

Name / Type	Physical Descp./Color	Years Issued	Locations	Known Denominations	Reference Figure #
“The Presiding Bishop”	Perforated coupons with multiple punch cancels. (Tan/Red)	V. Rare 1887	Salt Lake City	50¢, \$1, \$5, \$10	293 & 294
“Bishops Office”	Small multicolored coupons issued for produce except for a unique Pink 10¢ coupon for meat. (Brown, Rust, Green, Pink)	V. Rare (?)	Salt Lake City St. George Logan (Unique)	5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1	295,296,297, & 298
“General Tithing Store House”	Printed scrip for meat and produce. Green for produce, tan for meat. Produce overprints on meat coupons exist.	1889-1898	Salt Lake City	5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1. \$10	299 thru 311
“Bishops General Storehouse”	Various size printed coupons. Colors used are gray, brown, rose, and pink which vary by denomination	1896-1898	Salt Lake City	5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1, \$10	312 thru 316
“Bishops General Store House”	Red coupons for meat, blue coupons for produce. (cancelled and un-cancelled notes exist)	1898-1906	Salt Lake City	5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1	317 thru 324
“St. George Stake Tithing Store House”	Yellow Coupon	3 known (1891 & 1900)	St. George	5¢, 10¢	325 & 326
“St George Storehouse”	Yellow	V. Rare (1901)	St. George	5¢, 10¢	328
“Sanpete Stake Tithing Store House”	Pink	V. Rare (1894)	Manti City	5¢	334
“Cache Stake Tithing Store House”	Pink	V. Rare (1897)	Logan	5¢, 10¢	331 & 332
“Logan Storehouse”	Purple	Rare (1901)	Logan	5¢, 10¢, 25¢	329 & 330
“Provo Storehouse”	Blue	V. Rare (1901)	Provo	5¢	333

There are three relatively common types of Bishops scrip encountered; these are highlighted above in green. All other scrip shown should be considered rare or very rare. Additional denominations may have been issued, but are presently unknown. Any denominations greater than 50¢ are seldom encountered. Where possible, a figure within this book is shown as reference to a particular type of scrip. However, not all types are shown due to availability of images.

3140



Peter the Eagle

Presiding Bishop's Office

The following small size Bishop's Office coupons are also extremely rare. There are three locations known to have issued this type –

- Salt Lake City
- St. George
- Logan

No complete denomination set of either produce or meat is known to exist. However, by observing notes that are known to have survived, it is a fairly safe assumption that each location probably issued five different denominations for each, produce and meat. It is doubtful that any denominations were issued in amounts exceeding \$1. As shown elsewhere in this book there are instances of \$5 and \$10 scrip being issued, but these were in later years. Each denomination was printed in a different color and although similar, meat and produce of the same denomination were slightly different in color.

When observing the serial numbers, it is apparent that like the previously pictured punch coupons, these too were issued in large numbers. They were most likely destroyed after redemption, which attests to their extreme rarity.



Fig. #300 Although the above scrip was not dated, it was like the similar St. George scrip on the following page it is thought to have circulated near the beginning of the use of printed Bishop's scrip. This type is very rare.



Fig. #301 Shown here are two additional coupons from Salt Lake City.

The coupons pictured above were issued by the Presiding Bishop's Office in Salt Lake City. Additionally, pictured on the following page is scrip which was issued with the same entitlement but for the city of St. George. A unique example of a 25¢ coupon is known for the town of Logan. All three locations follow the same color coding for denominations. The colors used for 10c meat and produce were different. This would indicate that ten different colors were used for this series of notes.

It is interesting that beginning with this issue, the type of goods available was separated by wording indicating "Produce and Provisions" or "Meat." The central vignette also varied with the type, a bull for meat and a beehive for produce and provisions.

Again, as with the earlier Presiding Bishop's scrip, serial numbers on this scrip are in the thousands, indicating a significant number were released. Unfortunately, none are dated so the exact dates of issue are not known.



Fig. #302 Similar to Bishop's Office scrip but issued for the city of St. George.

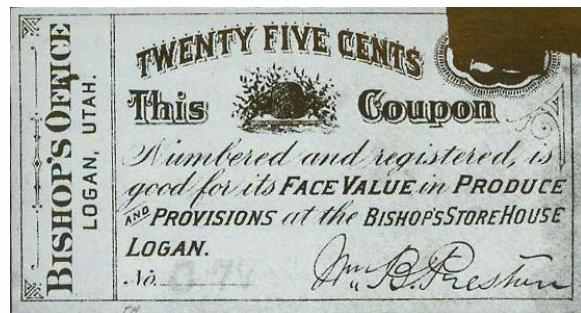


Fig. #303 Similar to Bishop's Office scrip but issued for the city of Logan.

General Tithing Store House

Following are the “General Tithing Storehouse Scrip” notes. This scrip, like the previously discussed scrip, was not redeemable in money, but was intended to be payable in merchandise. Today these notes are some of the more common of the collectable Mormon currency. Even so, they are becoming scarcer as each year passes because Mormon currency is more and more widely collected. This series of currency was issued from 1889-1898.¹³⁰ One of the intended uses of tithing scrip was for the poor. It was distributed to them by their local authorities so it could be used as money at the Bishop’s Storehouses. Also, workers engaged in the building of the Temple in Salt Lake City were paid in part by this scrip.¹³¹ The majority of all tithing scrip was issued under the titles of “General Tithing Storehouse” and “Bishops General Storehouse.”



Fig. #304 A 5¢ General Tithing Store House note from 1898 which is tan in color intended for use to purchase meat.

The “General Tithing Store House” scrip was issued in two colors, tan and green. This was to indicate whether they were to be used for meat (the tan notes), or merchandise and produce, (the green notes).

Additionally, there were a number of tan notes intended for meat which were counter-stamped “Produce.” The exact reason for this is unclear. It has been thought that this may have been done because of a shortage of meat. It was a fact that there were shortages of meat from time to time at the different storehouses. There were no green “produce” notes conversely stamped “meat.”



Fig. #305 A note similar to that on the preceding page. This note has a lower serial number and is also dated ten years earlier in 1889.

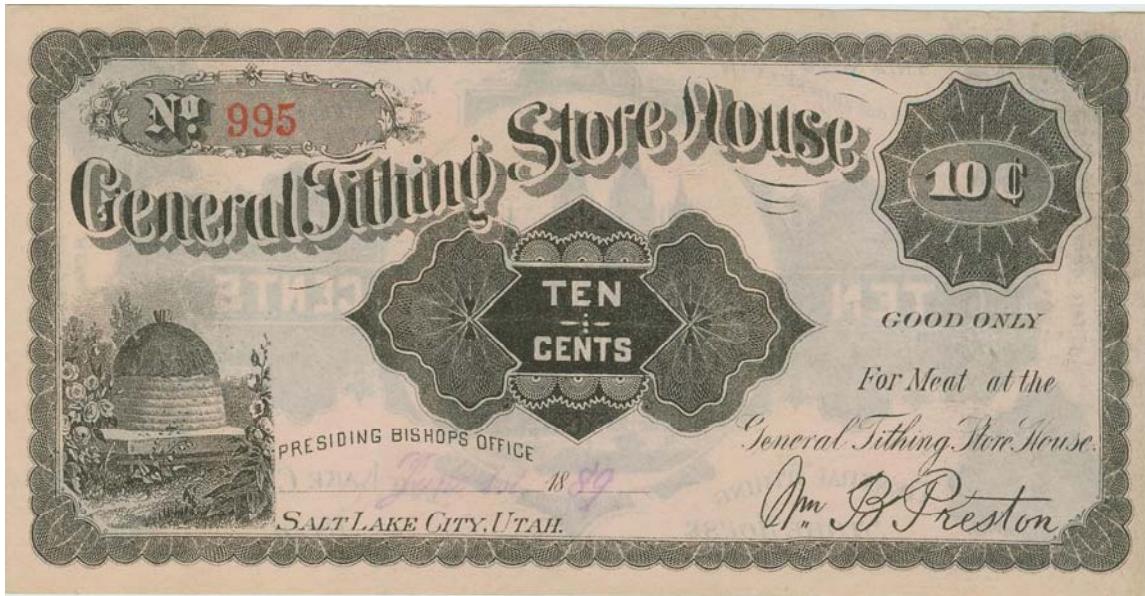


Fig. #306 An additional General Tithing Store House note.



Fig. #307

A scarcer denomination of General Tithing Store House scrip.

Although not rare, the 25¢ denominations of scrip begin to become very scarce when compared to the relatively common 5¢ and 10¢ denominations.

These higher denominations are usually found in much lower quality indicating that some types of scrip may have been re-used instead of being immediately redeemed and destroyed.



Notes with 'Produce' stamps have been observed, and pictured herein, with stamps on the front and the back. Some notes were stamped on both sides.



Fig. #308 A note with a produce overstamp on the back.

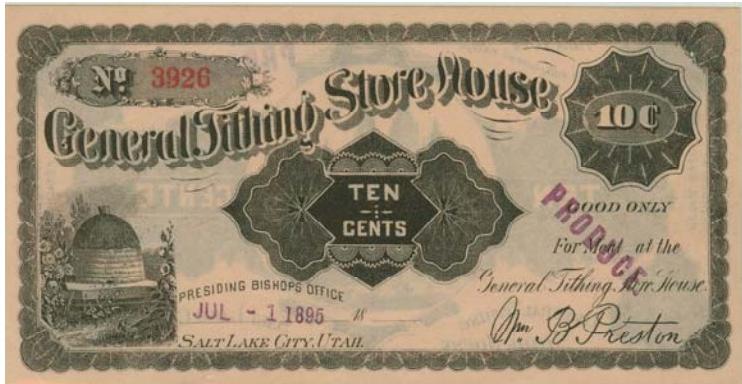


Fig. #309

This example of a 10¢ note originally intended for use to purchase meat has been counter-stamped on both sides with "Produce."

It is not known if it could now be used for both meat or produce or if the counter-stamp indicated that it could only be used for produce.

Notes with this counter-stamp are quite scarce and seldom encountered. No green notes are known to have been counter-stamped for meat.



Fig. #310

Shown here is another denomination which has been counter-stamped with "Produce."

The counter-stamp is visible on both sides of this note which was the general practice.

This note is in exceptional condition, which for this issue is quite remarkable.



Fig. #311

A rare \$1 denomination of the General Tithing Store House is pictured here.



Fig. #312

Possibly unique \$10 denomination which was recently discovered.

This note creates a gap between the \$1 and \$10 denominations. It is quite possible that a \$5 note was also issued and also a \$10 "Green" or "Produce" note. \$10 worth of produce would have been a large amount at the time whereas \$10 of meat would have been significantly less.



Green “Merchandise and Produce Scrip



Fig. #313

Pictured here is a green note from the General Tithing Store House series. This color was intended for “Produce and Merchandise.”

It is not known why these notes were printed in these two types indicating what type of goods could be purchased with them.

Additionally, why were ‘Meat’ notes overprinted with ‘Produce’ and not the reverse.

Fig. #314

Pictured here is a 10¢ note to be used for “Produce and Merchandise.”





Fig. #315

A scarce example of a 25¢ General Tithing Store House Note.

Another note of outstanding quality rarely encountered.



The ‘green’ or ‘Merchandise or Produce’ notes are known in 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c denominations. The possibility exists that higher denominations may have been issued but none are known. Overstamps of any kind are not known for these ‘green’ notes.

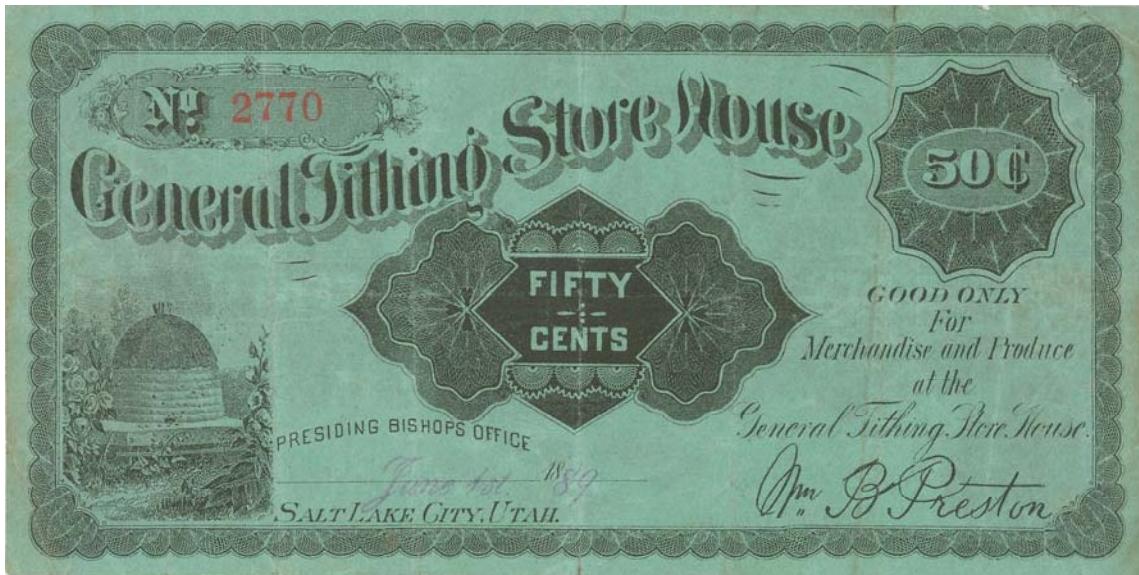


Fig. #316 A scarce 50c "green" produce note which is also in a rarely encountered high grade.

One additional interesting anomaly is the spelling of "Store House." On the preceding series it is spelled in two words. On the Bishop's General Storehouse it is spelled as one word. Then, finally on the last series of red and blue notes the spelling was again changed to two words.

Bishop's General Storehouse Scrip

This series of scrip was issued prior to the common “Red and Blue” notes, but simultaneous with the later dates of the “Tan and Green” notes. They were all of the same general design, but varied in color depending upon the denomination. They were also only designated for “Produce and Merchandise,” with no provision for “Meat” as with the other series’. Not pictured here, this series also contained a \$10 note, which is very rare.



Fig. #317

A 5¢ Bishops General Storehouse note at left and a 10¢ note below.

The colors varied on this series depending upon denomination.



There were two different types of 5¢ notes. That shown in figure #299 and another one printed brown on gray-green paper. The very rare \$10 note was printed in blue on pink paper.



Fig. #318

The 10c example was printed on gray paper as shown.

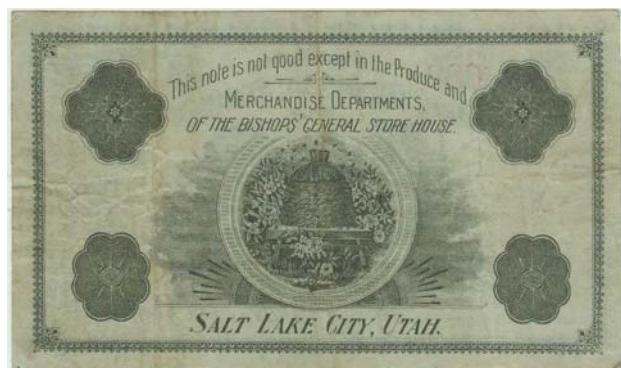


Fig. #319

Shown here is a "Bishops General Storehouse" note of a rare \$1 denomination.





Fig. #320 Although scarce, the 25¢ note of this series is probably the most available of any Bishop's scrip above the denomination of 10¢.

Although stated that this series was issued simultaneously with the 'green and tan' notes they most likely overlapped during the later part of the issue. All seen are dated 1896 or 1897 while the earlier series is dated 1889 to 1898.

It is interesting that several series contain \$10 notes there are no known \$5 notes which seemingly would by today's standards be a normal progression.

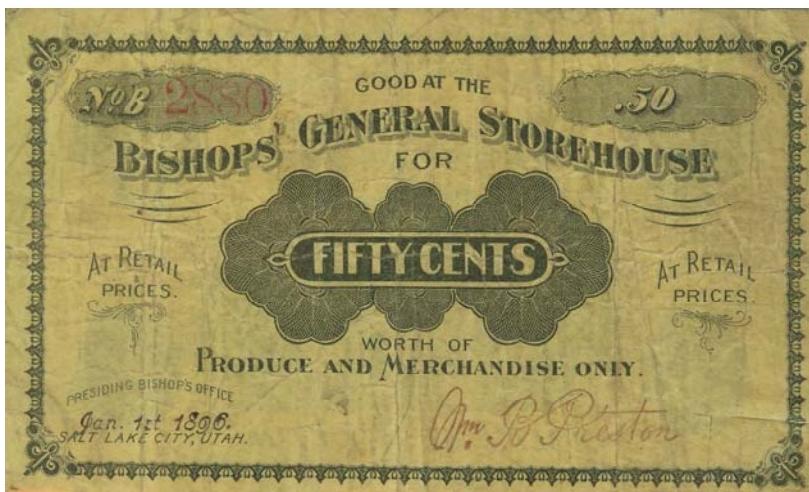
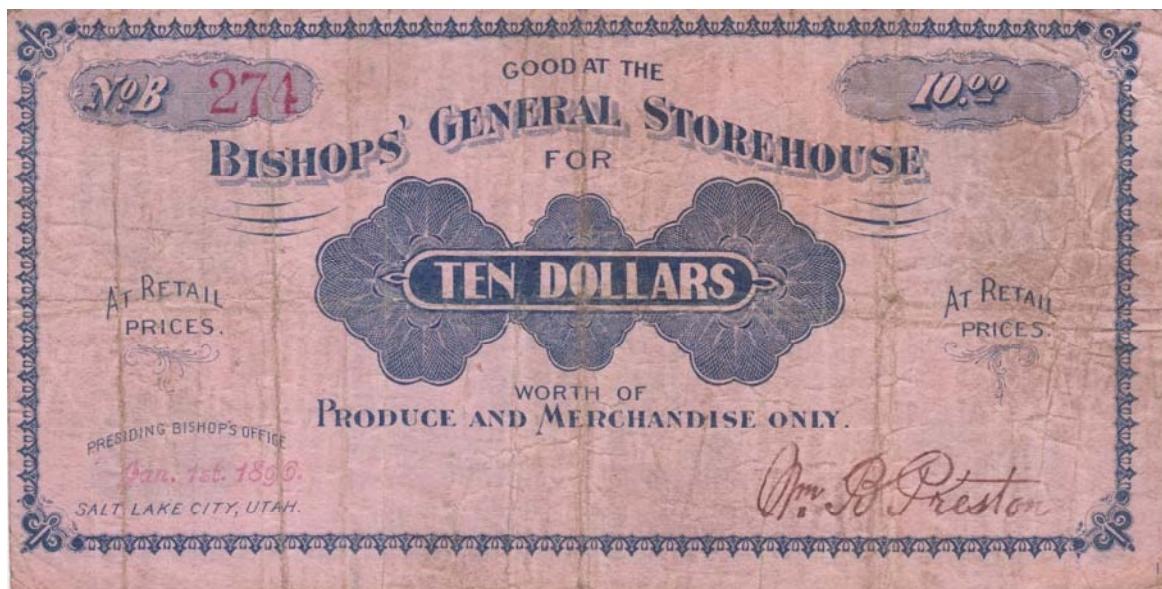


Fig. #321

Above and to the right is a rare 50 cent Bishops General Storehouse note. As with most Bishop's scrip, denominations above 10 cents are rare. This series is no exception. This note is also possibly one of the finest examples of this denomination known to have survived.

Below is an extremely rare \$10 note from this series which may be unique in collector's hands.

Courtesy of the Bob & Carol Campbell collection.



Bishop's General Store House Scrip

The last series of Bishop's Storehouse scrip was issued beginning 1898 and continuing on to 1906. These are the most common of all Bishop's scrip, and were printed in bright red or blue colors, (red for meat and blue for produce). The vast majority of these notes have been stamped "CANCELLED" boldly across the face. This was done to the notes which were on hand at the Church offices when the issuing of Bishop's Storehouse Scrip ended. It was cancelled in order to invalidate the notes in the event someone would try to use them.

It was the practice of the Church to trade certain documents for items which they did not have in their archives, and many of these cancelled red and blue notes were thus traded. I have heard stories from coin dealers who had shoeboxes filled with these notes in the 1960's and 1970's. All of these have been dispersed and absorbed by the collecting community. Virtually all of these notes spoken of above were the cancelled versions of the 5¢ and 10¢ denominations.

The 5¢ and 10¢ denominations which do not have a cancelled stamp are quite scarce. Whereas, the 25¢ and 50¢ notes which do have a cancelled stamp, are rare. All denominations were issued in both blue and red.

I have never seen any cancelled notes with the square block type of cancellation other than the 5c and 10c notes. There is a rare example of a 50c note with a different type of cancellation.

The red & blue notes are known to have been issued only in denominations of 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1. The 5c and 10c denominations are the most common. For some reason the red notes are slightly scarcer than blue ones. 25c and 50c notes are very rare and seldom offered. The \$1 notes are extreme rarities and probably fewer than ten have survived.

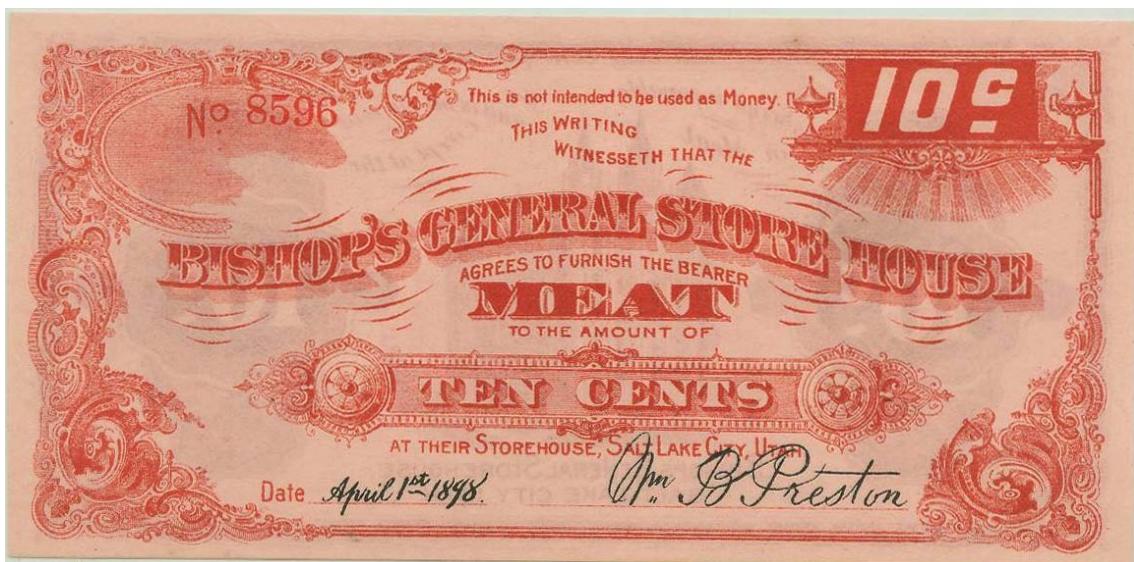


Fig. #322 A scarce non-cancelled 10¢ red example.

Dates on this series of scrip are known from 1898 and 1906. They are generally not collected by date but the 1906 dated notes are noticeably scarcer.



Fig. #323 A very scarce 25¢ denomination of the last series of Bishop's General Store House scrip.



Fig. #324 This 50c denomination is rare and seldom encountered.

As mentioned earlier this 50c note is quite rare. The surviving notes of this type are due to the large quantities of 'cancelled' 5c and 10c note which were dispersed by the Church in the 1960's and 1970's.



Fig. #325 Both the \$1 and 50c denominations are rarely encountered. Each is equally rare.

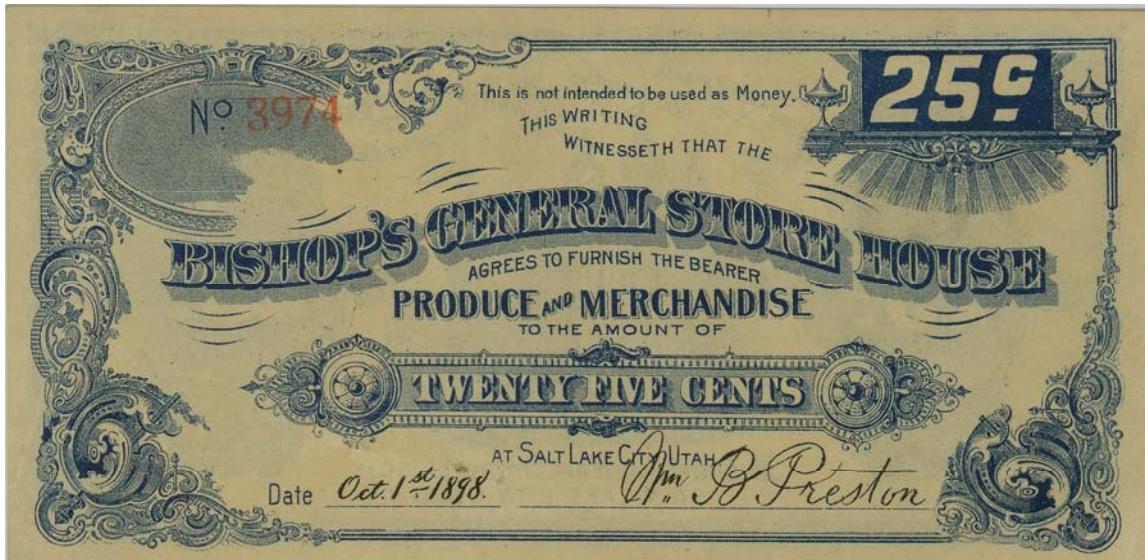


Fig # 326 This note is another exceedingly rare high denomination for this series. Its condition is also superior, and most likely it is the finest known specimen.

There is also a 50 cent blue denomination for this series. There are only 2 or 3 specimens of a 50 cent note known, one of which is pictured in Al Rust's book.

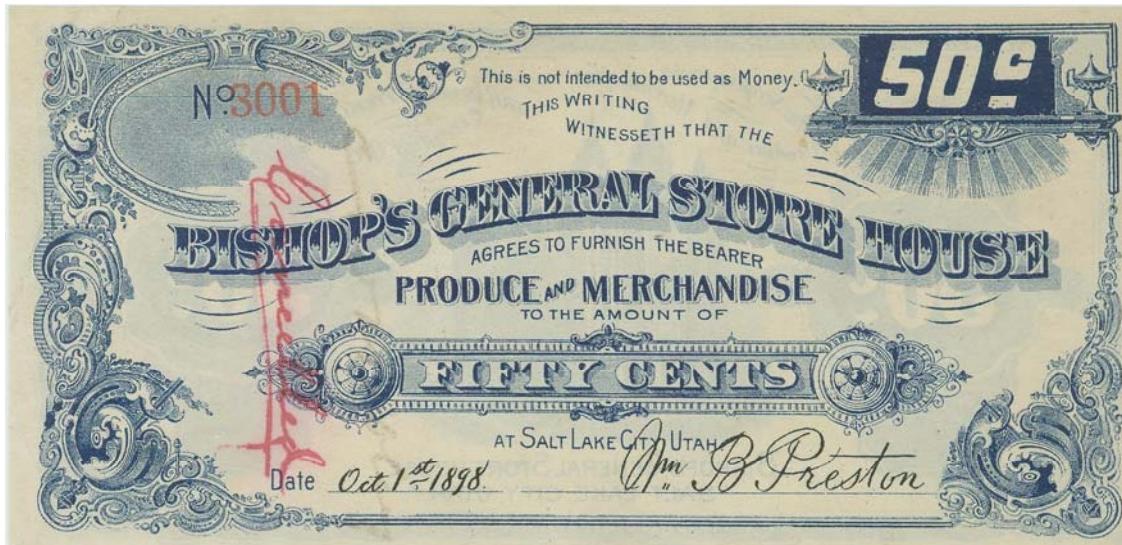


Fig. #327 A rare blue 50c note with a 'Cancelled' stamp applied.

This is an extremely rare 50c note. Note the cancellation mark which differs greatly from the common 5c and 10c cancellations.



Fig. #328 Non-Cancelled examples of a 5¢ meat and 10¢ produce note.

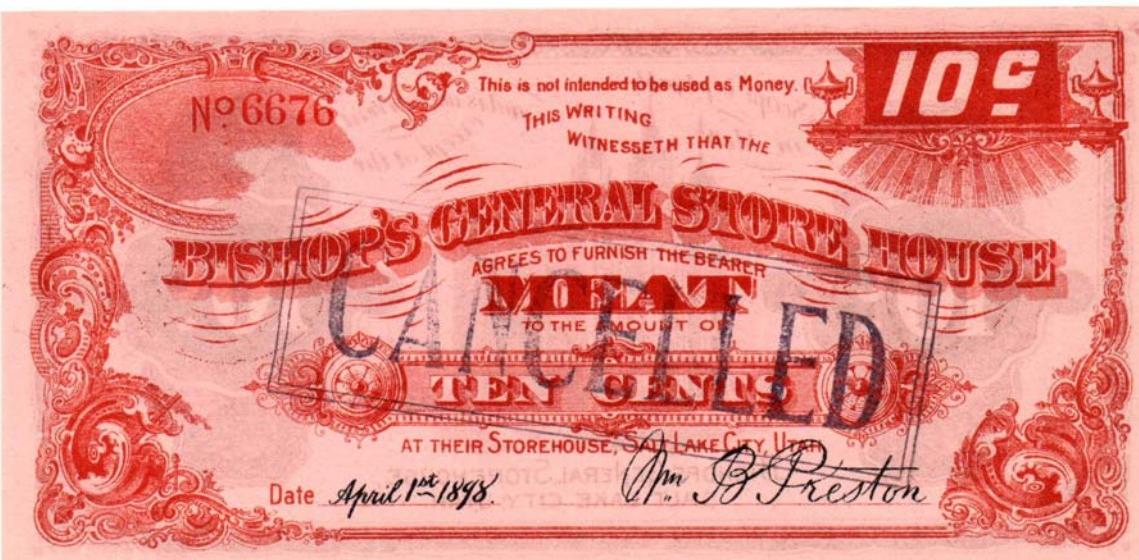
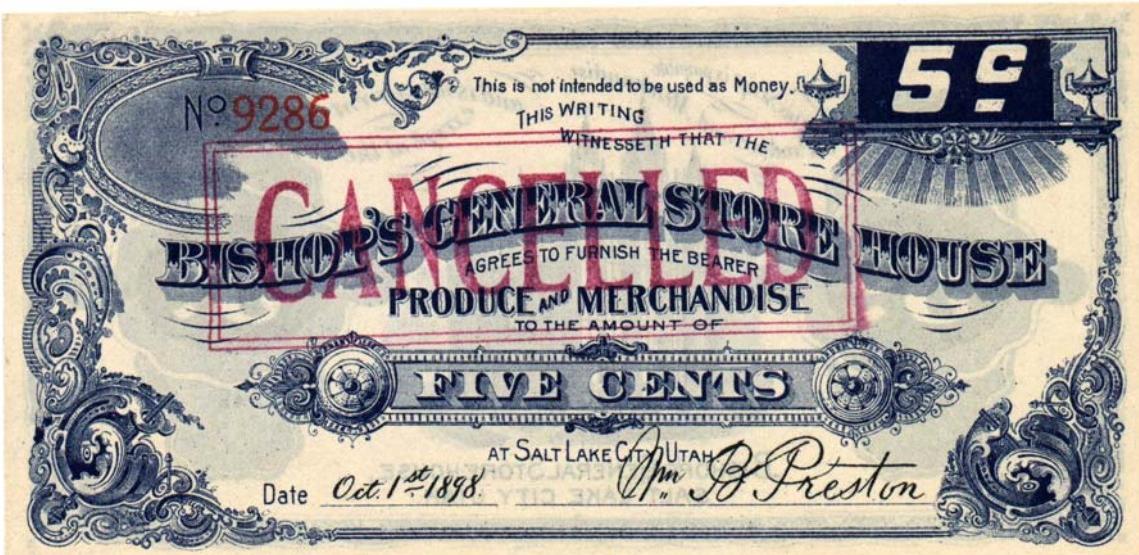


Fig. #329 Shown above are two notes which have been "Cancelled."

Non Salt Lake City issued Tithing Scrip

The notes on the following pages were issued in cities other than Salt Lake City. All of these notes are considerably scarcer than those issued in Salt Lake. Cities issuing notes outside Salt Lake City –

- St. George (two types)
- Logan
- Cache Stake (Logan, Cache County)
- Provo
- Sanpete (Manti)

Denominations issued are most likely more extensive than those listed or reported, almost assuredly due to survivability. Some of these notes are so rare that all denominations printed did not survive. Most known are in 5c, 10c, and 25c denominations. It is the author's opinion that most were probably printed in 50c and possibly \$1 denominations similar to the Salt Lake notes. By serial numbers on these notes we see that most were printed in the hundreds or thousands.

This section includes three “Stake Tithing Store House’s” -

- St. George
- Cache (Logan)
- Sanpete (Manti)

Also included are the following “Store House” or “Storehouse” notes which are identified as such and not as Stake Tithing store houses –

- St. George
- Provo
- Logan (Cache)

Both St. George and Logan produced both types. It is possible that Provo did also but no Provo Stake Tithing Store House notes are known.

It appears that the Stake scrip preceded the ‘non-Stake’ titled scrip due to the dates on surviving notes.

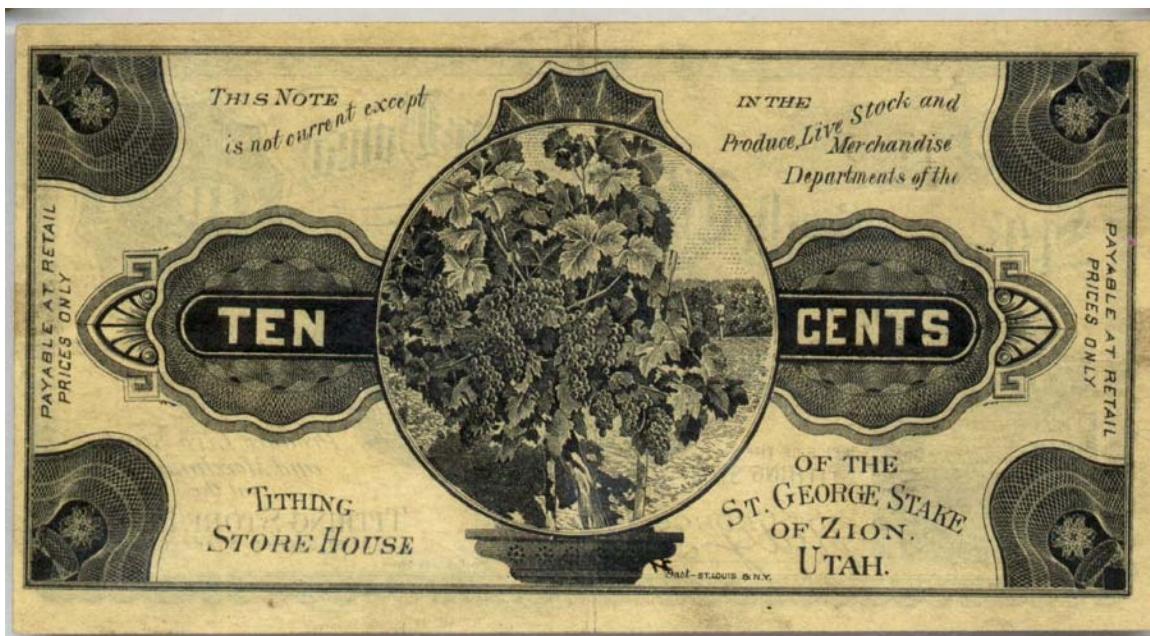


Fig. #330 Pictured above is an example of an extremely rare St. George Stake Tithing Storehouse note. This is the finer of two known notes of this type; and only one of two in private collections. Notes from locations other than Salt Lake City are rare.

St. George was founded in 1861. There were about 300 families called by Brigham Young and his counselor, George A. Smith to settle this community. St. George was named in honor of George A. Smith.



Fig. #331 A 5c note from the St. George Stake Tithing Storehouse.
This along with the previous 10c note are currently unique with this title.

An additional wording difference unique to the 'Stake' titles is that they were good for 'Livestock' in addition to the standard produce and merchandise.



Fig. #332 This is the second type of St. George note. They are known in 5 and 10 cent denominations. As with the first type they are also extremely rare, with fewer than 10 specimens known. These later types all bear the engraved date of Jan. 1st, 1901.

There are two distinct types of tithing scrip issued in St. George. Both are very rare but the St. George Storehouse is collectable, while the Stake Tithing Storehouse is only known to the extant of three specimens, one of which is in the Salt Lake City Church History Museum.

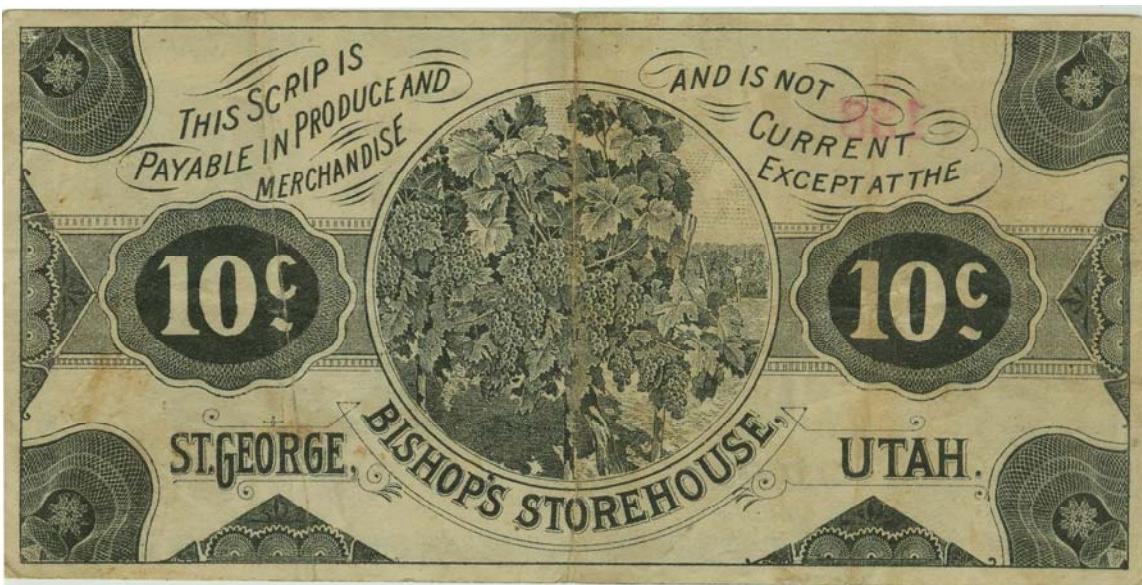


Fig #333 This is a second example of the second type of St. George Storehouse scrip. Note also the added phrase "This is not intended to be used as money."



Fig. #334 A purple Logan Storehouse note.



Fig. #335 A rare 25¢ note from the Logan Storehouse.

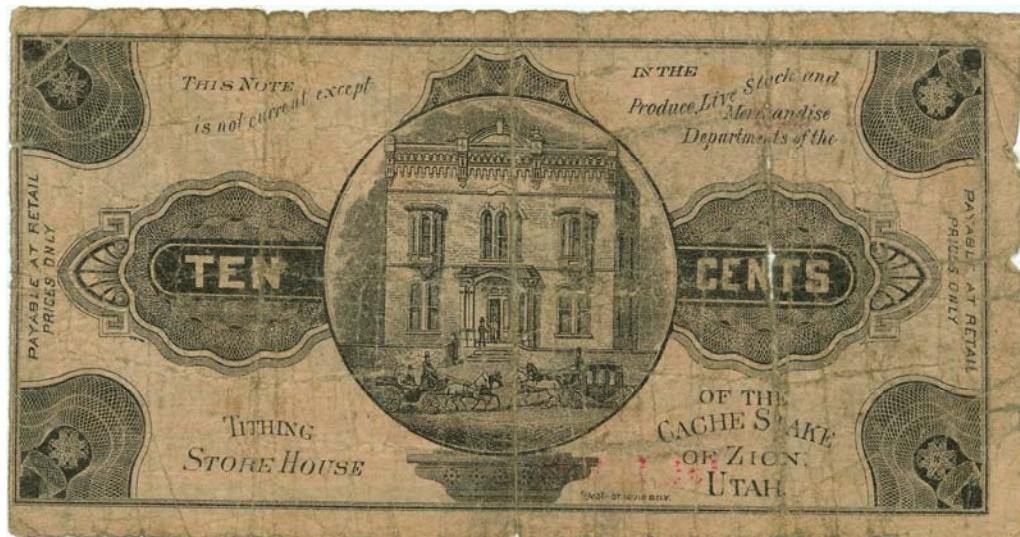


Fig. #336 A rare Cache Stake Tithing Store House note.



Fig. #337 25¢ note (back) from the Logan Storehouse.



Fig. #338 A rare Cache Stake Tithing Store House note.

Cache Stake is located in Logan Utah.



Fig. #339 Provo Storehouse scrip. Surviving scrip from Provo is very rare.

Provo Storehouse notes are extremely rare. Only a few examples are known. Interestingly enough, National Currency banknotes from Provo are unknown even though there were two chartered banks in Provo issuing National banknotes. Very little is known regarding denominations issued, but like other storehouse scrip it is likely that the issuance of other denominations occurred. No denominations for non-Salt Lake storehouses above 25c are known to have survived.

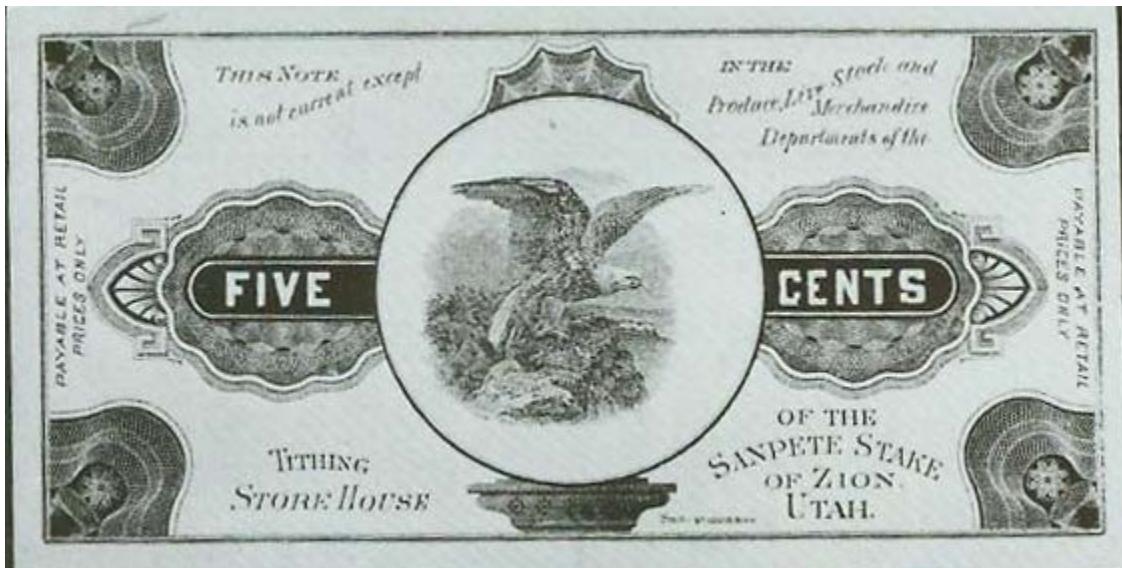


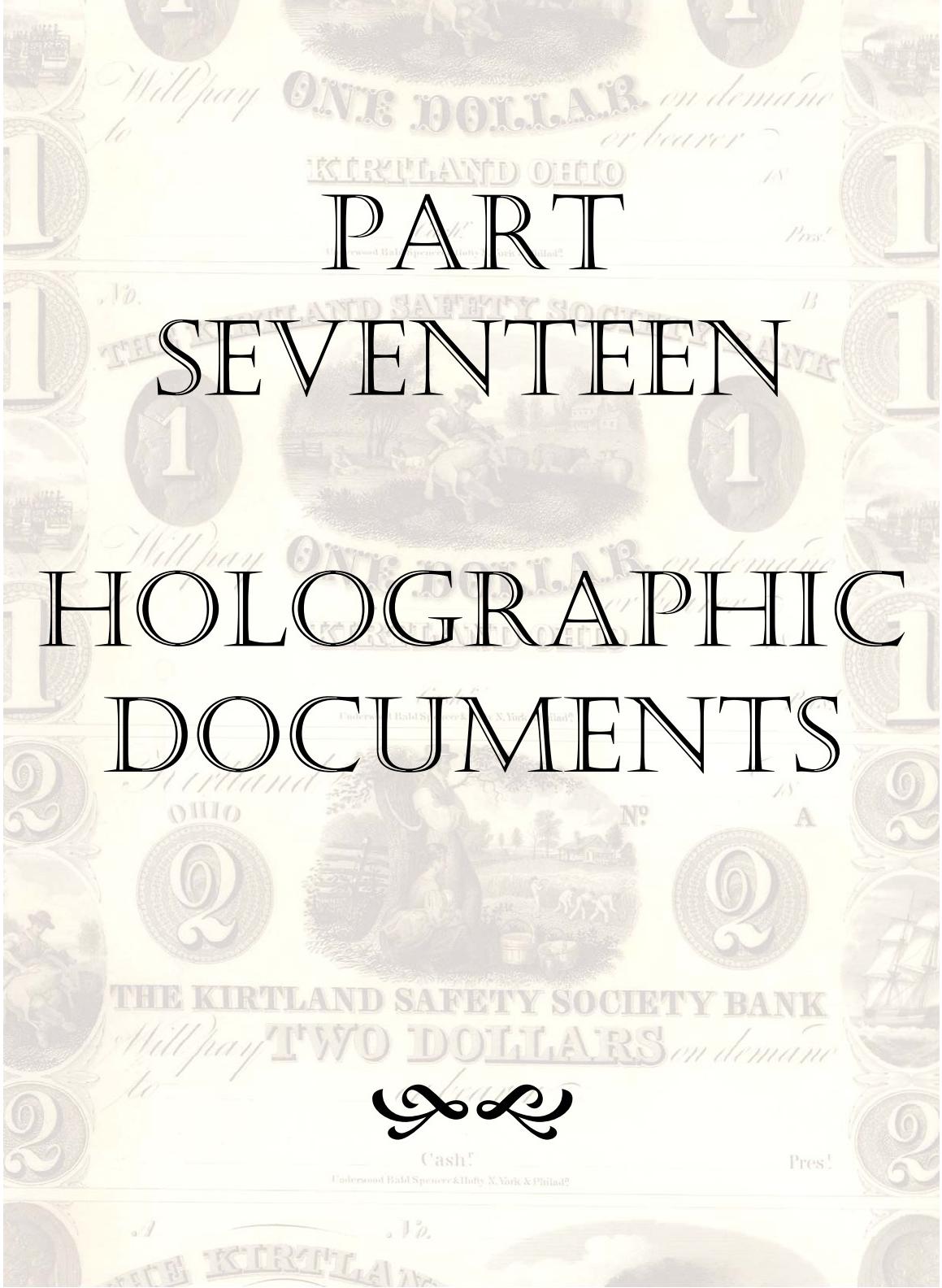
Fig. # 340 Sanpete Stake, located in Manti, is very rare. This black and white image is the only one available as the author has never seen an example. *Photo courtesy of Al Rust.*

Sanpete is another non-Salt Lake location for which surviving notes were issued. All are extremely rare. The author has never seen one. The above picture is a black and white photograph courtesy of Al Rust in his 1984 book.

Sanpete Stake is located south of Salt Lake City in the town of Manti.

Collector Notes:

Bishop's Storehouse scrip is the most readily available Mormon currency discussed in this book. One can usually find an example or two listed on EBAY™ at any time. Sometimes an early issue is for sale, but usually it is the last issue type notes in denominations of 5 and 10 cents. Red notes are slightly scarcer than blue notes. These notes can usually be acquired in the range of \$75-\$125. Notes could be purchased 20-30 years ago for \$2-\$3. Prices will most assuredly continue to appreciate, and availability will decrease. There are several scarce and even rare issues which can exceed \$5,000. Finally, the higher the denomination, the greater the rarity. The 5 and 10 cent notes are generally quite common, 25 cent notes are scarce, and 50 cent notes can be considered rare. Any denominations above 50 cents are seldom encountered.



PART SEVENTEEN HOLOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTS

Holographic Scrip & Other Important Mormon Documents

Utah Holographic Scrip

Holographic scrip are documents which are wholly or partially handwritten. For the most part, virtually all of these documents are unique (either completely or in part) if they are a document which has been completed by hand. This section includes several Mormon related holographic documents, as well as a few documents which don't quite fit in any other category.

Holographic scrip is collected for several reasons; first for their historical significance, and second for their origin, or more specifically, for the signatures of the prominent people who penned them.

Collecting holographic scrip involves not only the notes themselves, but also because these unique documents sometimes contained signatures of notable individuals as well as documenting specific and sometimes historical events. As you will see from the following pictures, these included checks, scrip (including handwritten shopping lists), certificates, deeds, and other similar documents, many signed by prominent Church officials.

Many of these documents have been lost or destroyed over the centuries and those that survived have created one more link to the people who lived and conducted business in the 19th century.

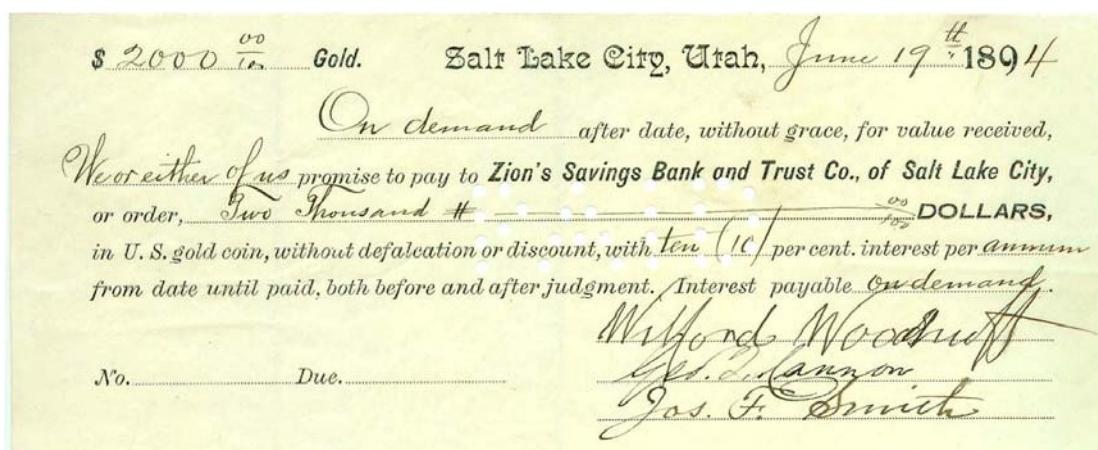


Fig. #341 Above is an early check for \$2000 in gold signed by three notable authorities of the Mormon Church. (Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith)

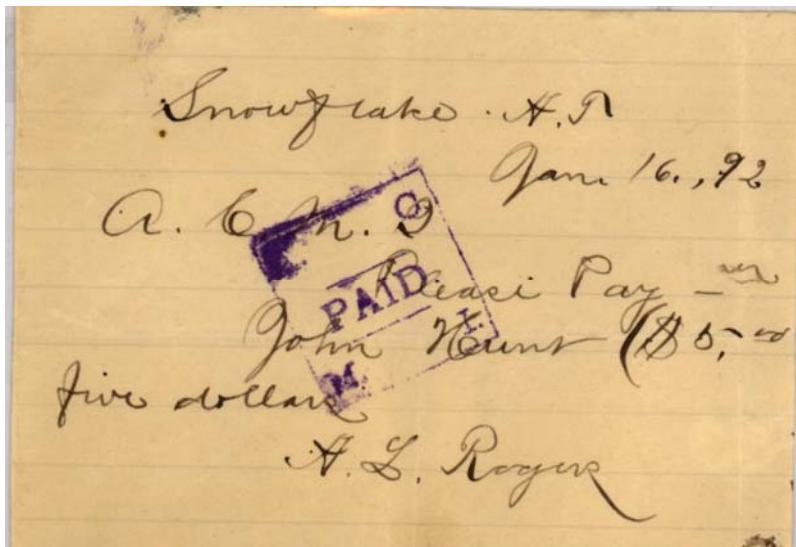
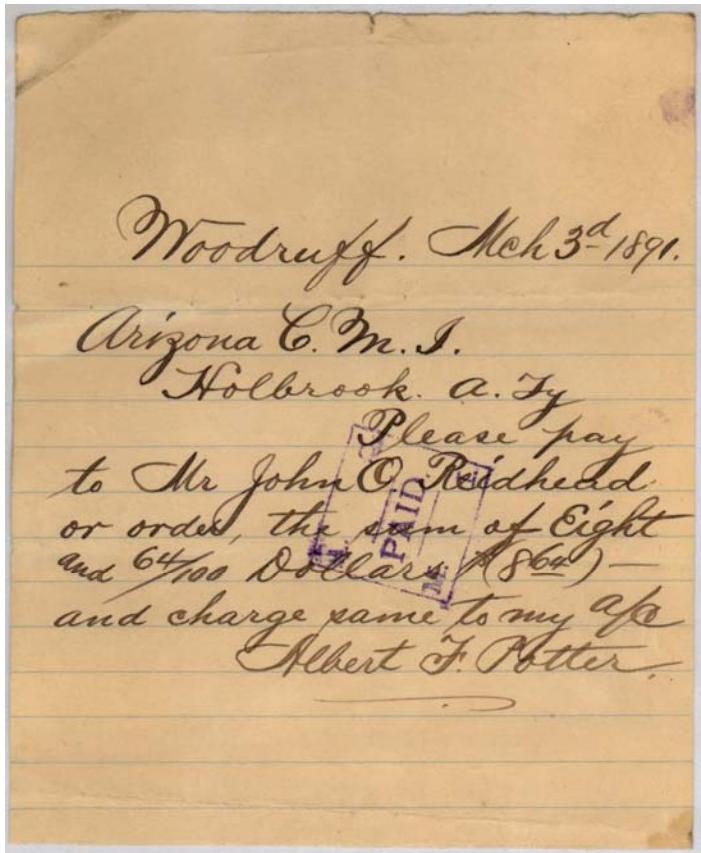


Fig. #342

Shown here are two rare handwritten bills with ACMI, Arizona Territory notations.

No printed ACMI scrip or notes are known, only handwritten bills such as these.



Snowflake Arizona Territory was established in July of 1878 by the arrival of the William Jordan Flake family. Snowflake was named for Elder Erastus Snow and Jordan Flake. Erastus Snow oversaw the organization of the Church in Arizona.

ACMI Tokens



Fig. # 343 A.C.M.I. tokens from St. Johns Arizona.

ACMI or known as the 'Arizona Cooperative and Mercantile Institution' tokens although not rare, are seldom encountered. They were issued in 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1 denominations and all examples were struck in brass. Only the size and denomination differed.

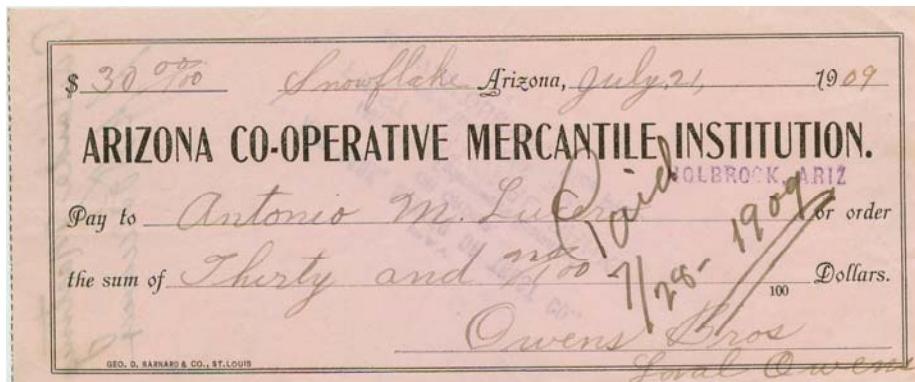


Fig. # 344 A.C.M.I. Check.

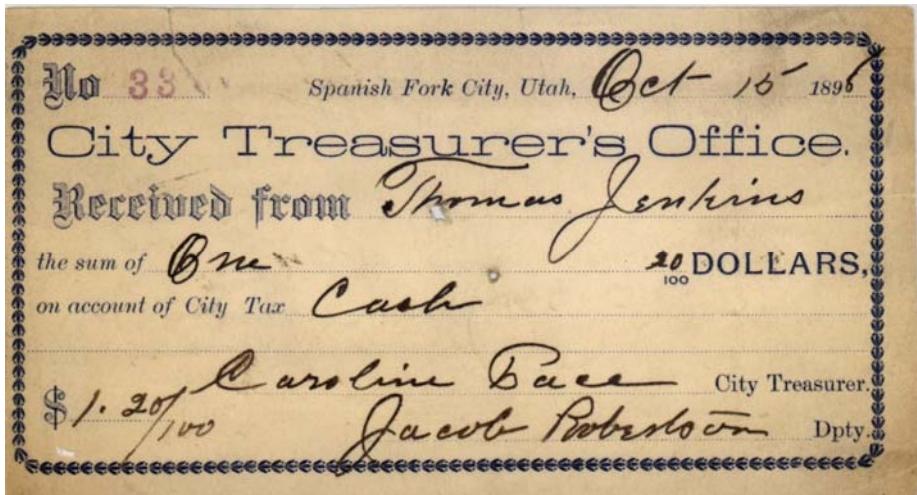
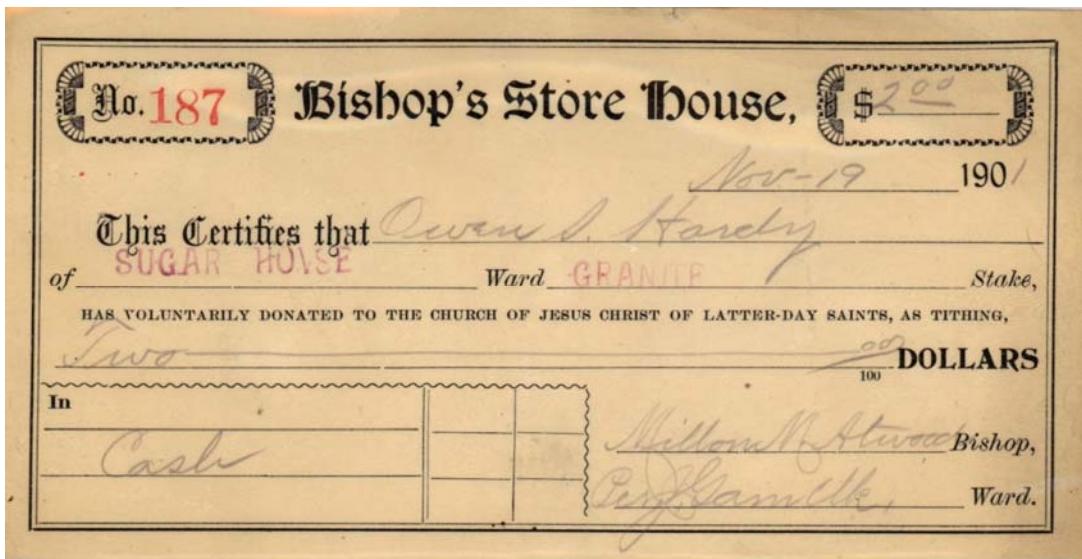
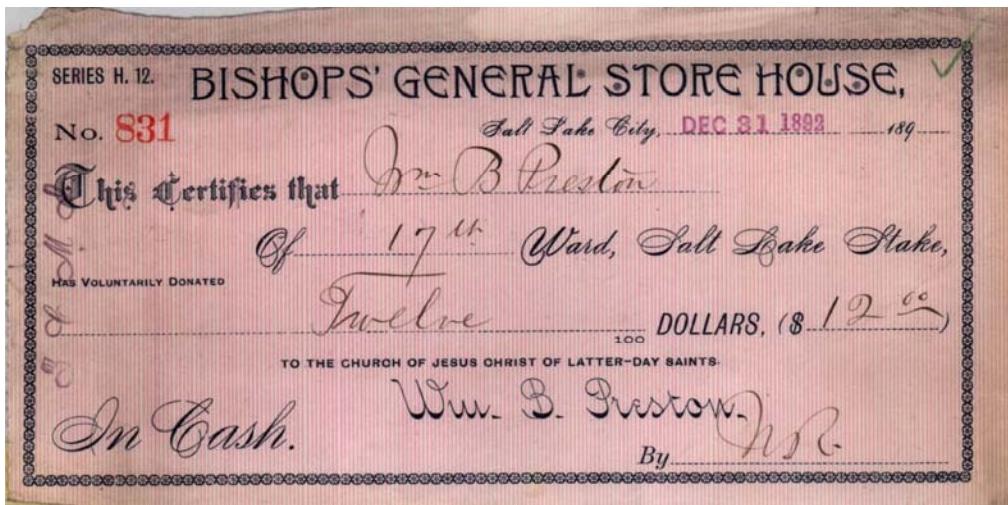


Fig. # 345

Three interesting receipts for early Utah locations.

Note the name of Preston who's name also appears on various printed storehouse scrip.



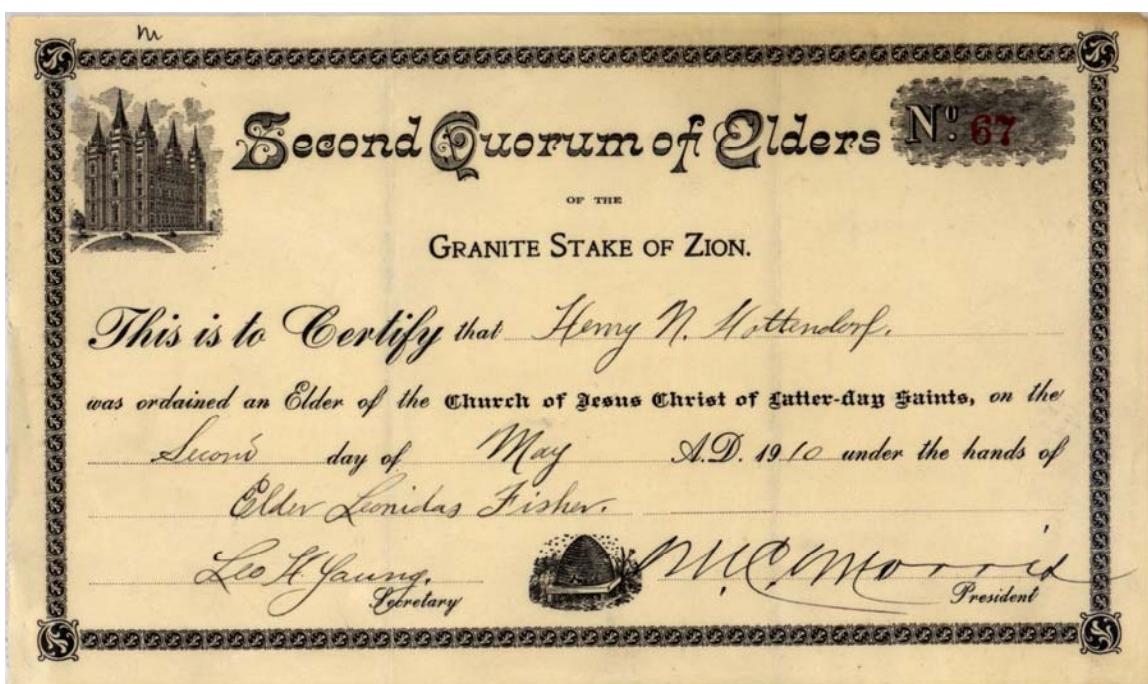
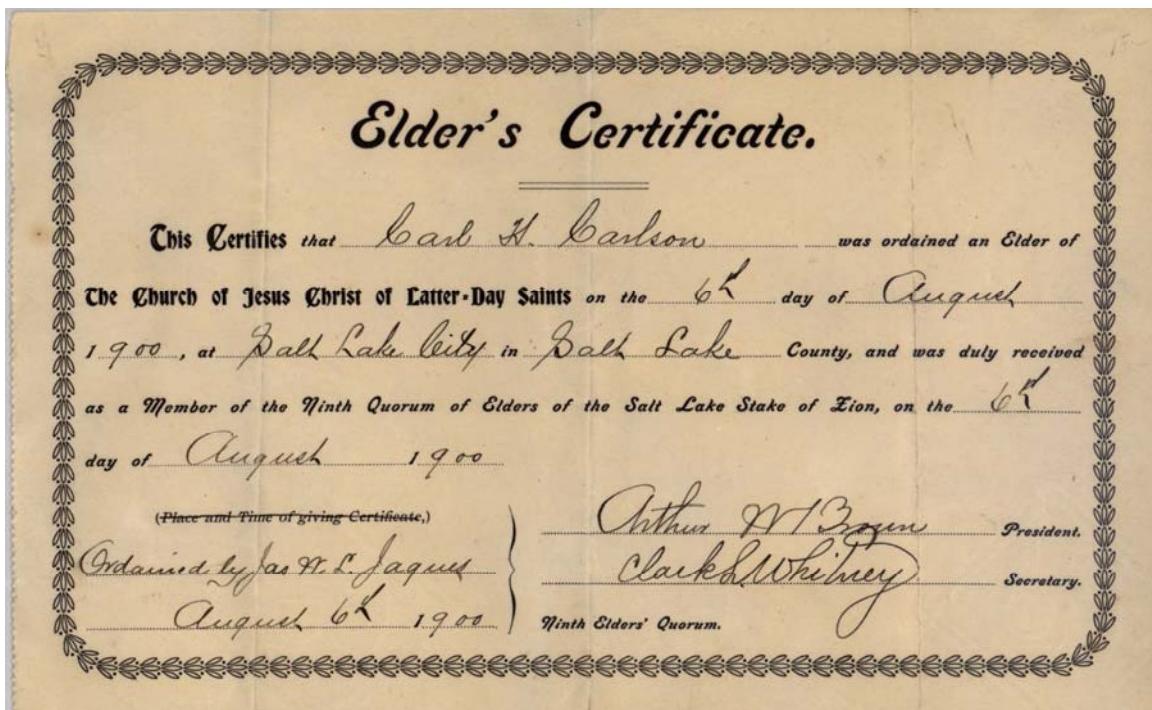


Fig. # 346 Two early Stake issued Elders certificates.

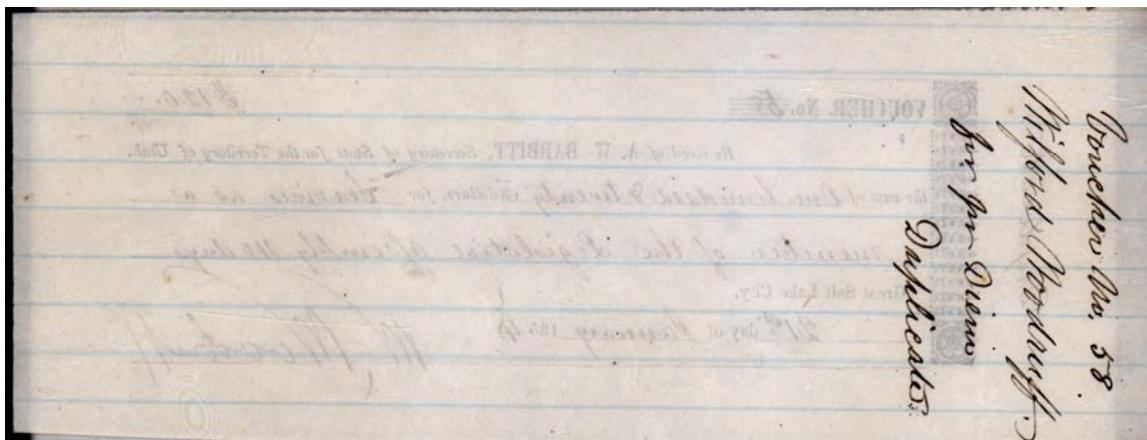
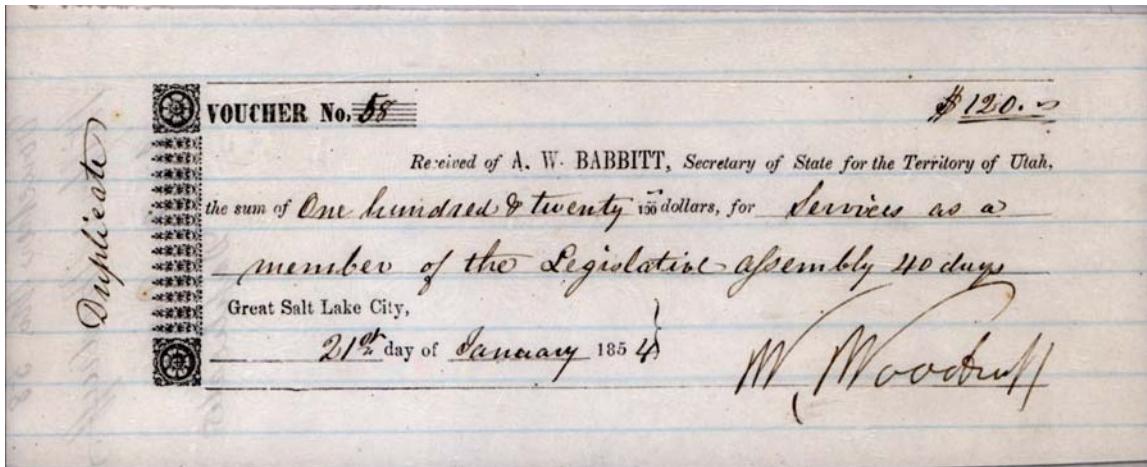


Fig. # 347 Shown is an early printed voucher. The notable Church signature of Wilford Woodruff appears. This was printed on what appears to be on lined notebook paper. Similar examples with other signatures exist.

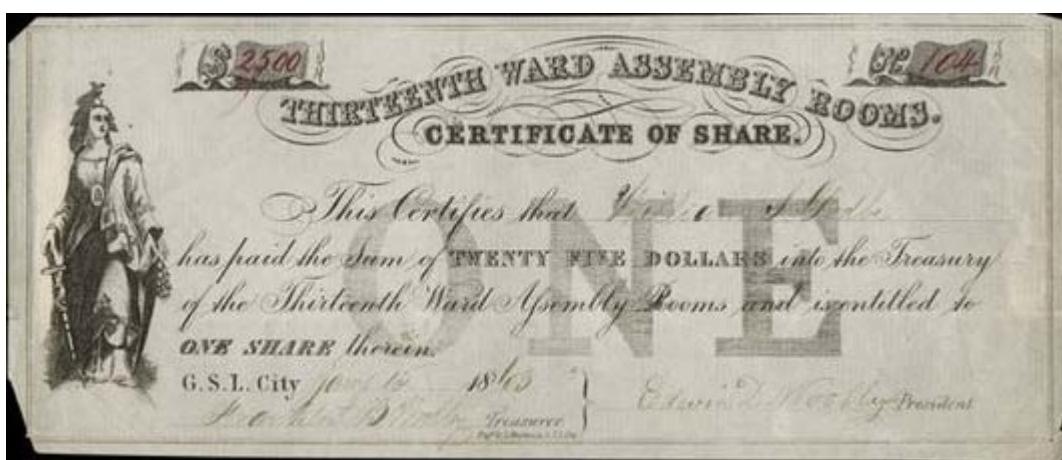


Fig. # 348 A rare Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms document good for one \$25 share.
Signed & Issued.

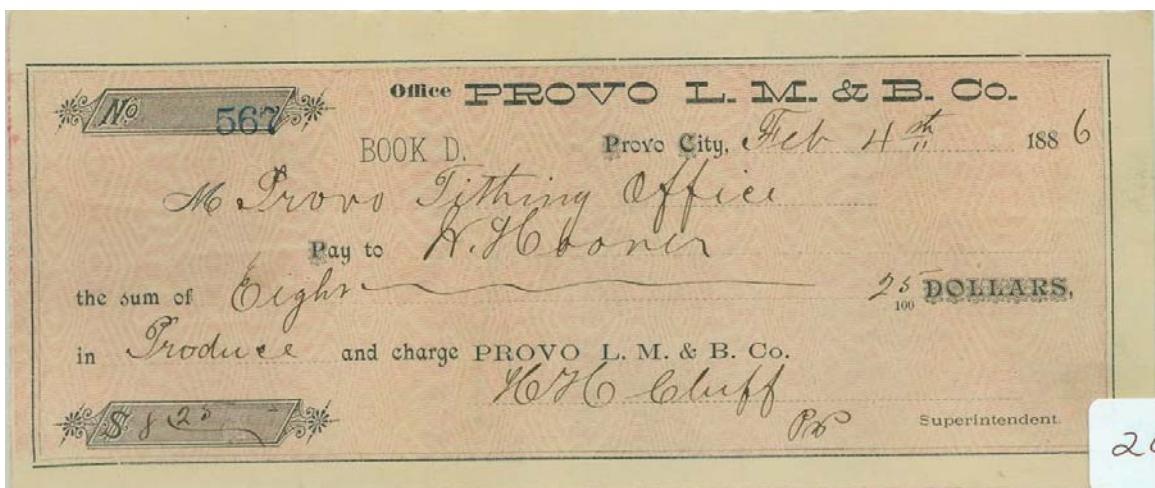
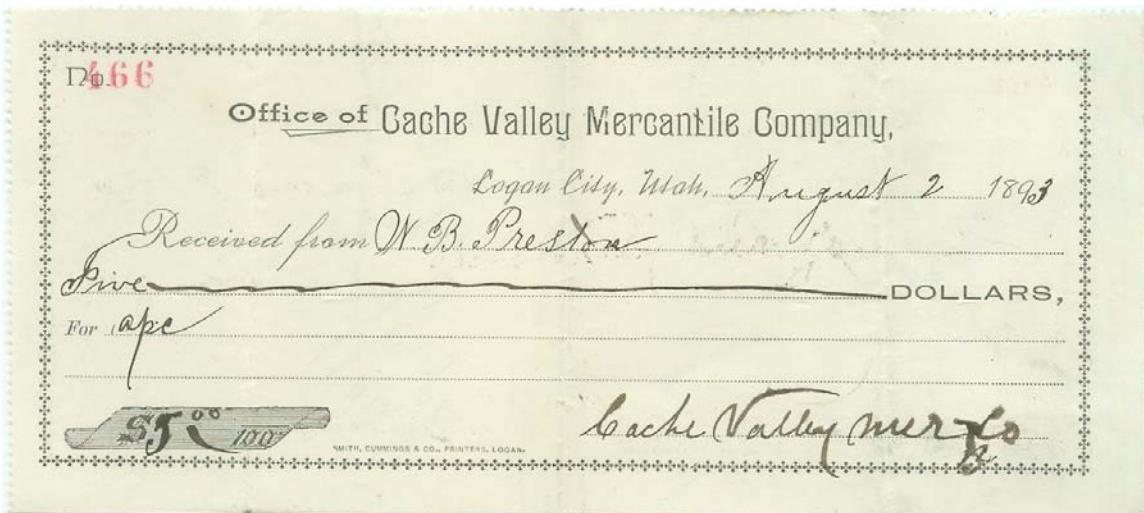


Fig. #349 Shown above are two drafts written in the late 19th century. The top one is a receipt from the Cache Valley Mercantile Company that was also known to have issued scrip. The document at the bottom is from the Provo Land Management and Banking Company.

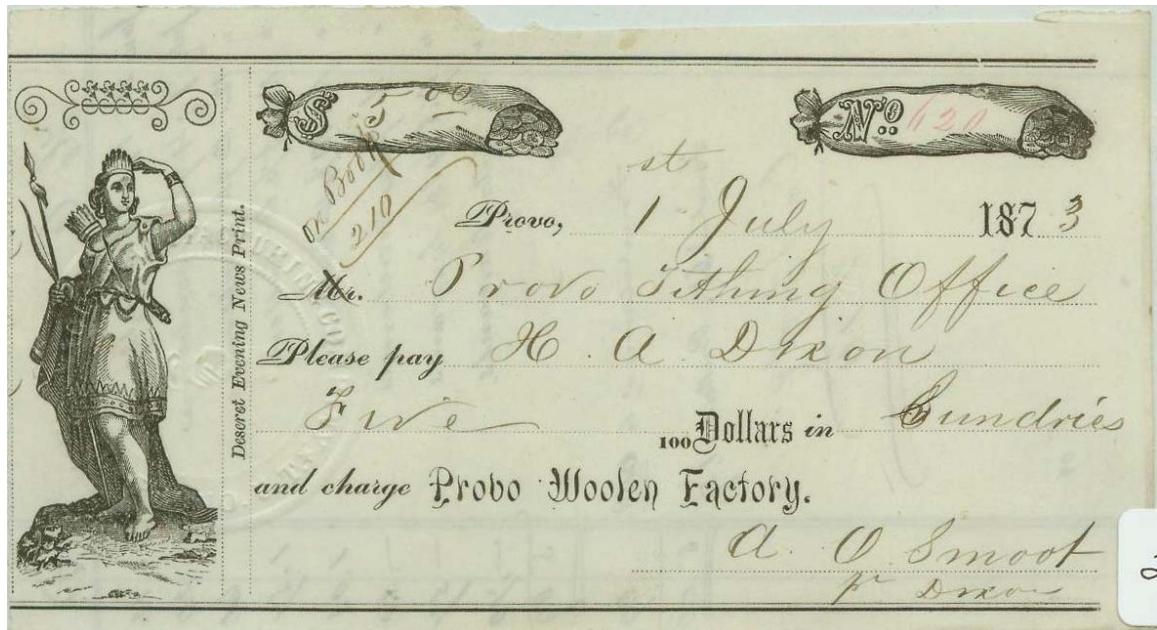
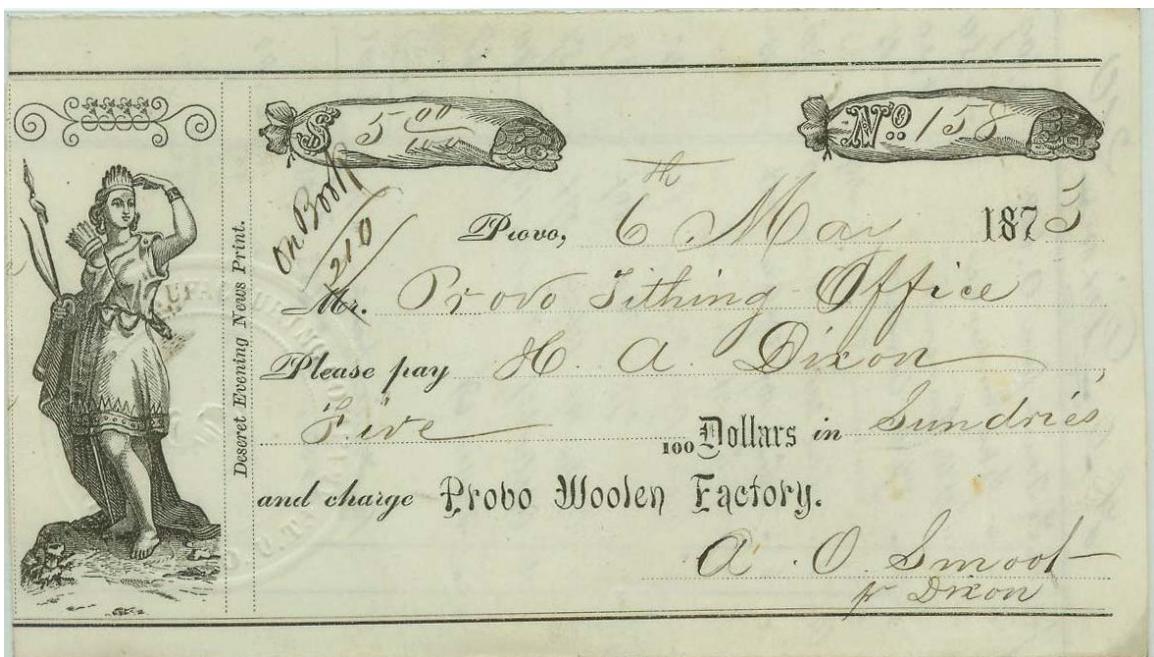


Fig. #350 The example above and on the following page are rare issues from the Provo Woolen Factory. Note the “shopping list” on the back of each indicating prices for certain goods purchased in 1873.

See also scrip issued by the Provo Woolen Factory.



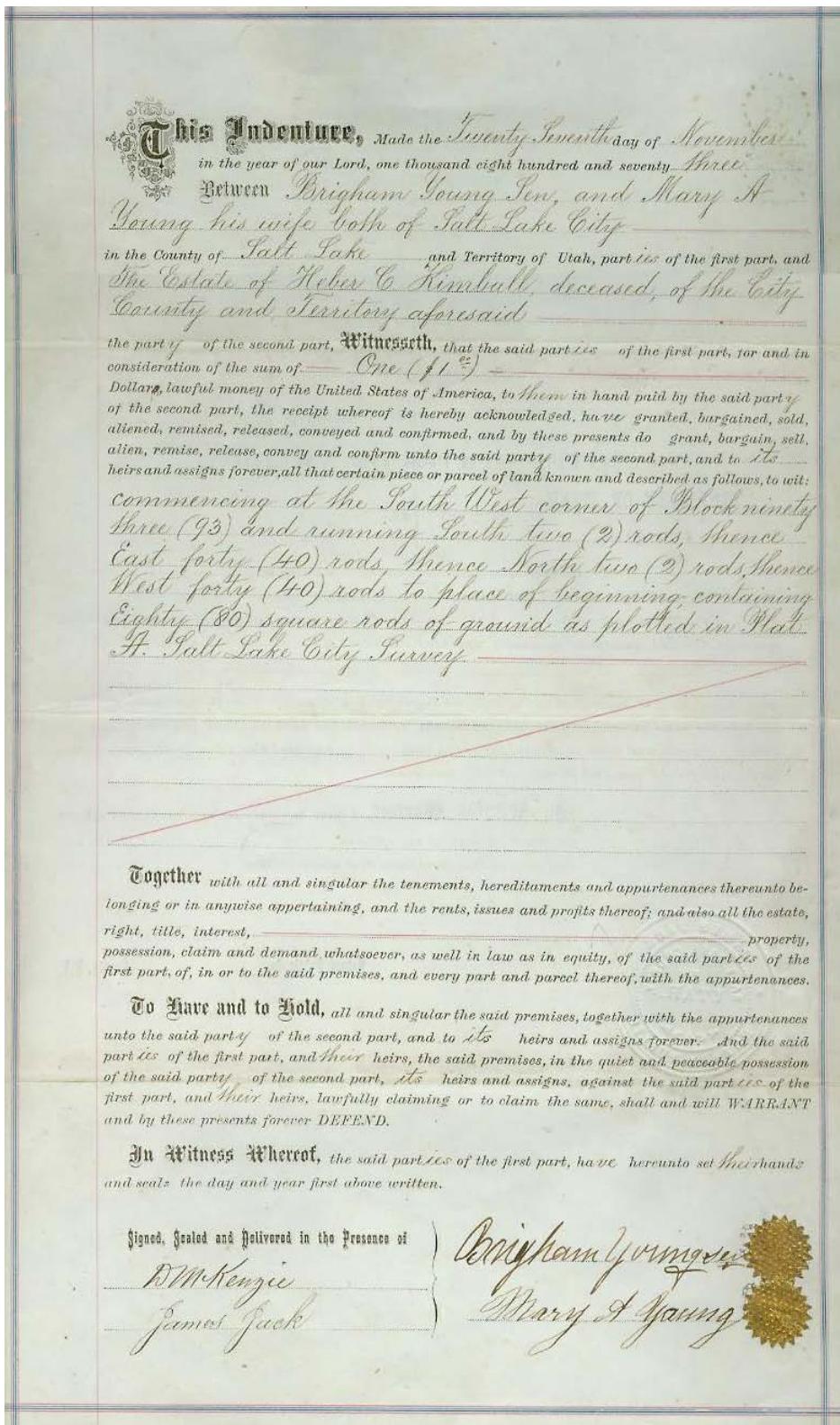
		H. C. - Dixie 210
July 22nd	Fruit from C. 620.	.99
" "	" " " pebbles limestone	.50
" "	" " " limestone Currents	1.20
" 26 "	8 th & Currents	.35
" 29 "	Monktonia 25 ft. Limestone	.35
Aug 1 "	Yellow 24 ft. Limestone 50	.50
" 6 "	Yellow 104' Apples - 05 ft	.15
" "	" " " Apples 101' Limestone 25	.35
" "	Yellow 104' Limestone 30	.42
" "	Yellow 99' Day 50 ft	.59
" "	Yellow 99' Apples 34 ft	.34
" 16 "	Apples 62 ft. Limestone - 12 ft	.80
" "	Butter 62 ft	.60
Aug 23rd	Yellow 104' Limestone 20 ft	.05
Cost - No 653 \$2.05		
Butter 62 ft	.05	
Honey 50	.10	
Yeast 3 lbs	.05	
<u>\$5.00</u>		

Fig. #351 A second example of scrip from the Provo Woolen Factory. Again, note the prices for goods purchased in 1873 handwritten on the back of this note.

Fig. #352

Brigham Young land transaction.

This is a land conveyance and deed which details the sale and transfer of a plot of land from Brigham Young to the estate of Heber C. Kimball, dated November 27, 1873 for the amount of \$1.00. As President of the Mormon Church and successor to Joseph Smith, Brigham witnessed the death of his long time friend and associate Heber C. Kimball and subsequent financial struggles of Kimball's widow. Sister Kimball's destitute condition likely led to the prodding of Mary Young to encourage Brigham to sell this plot of land to her. The lot is block #93 which was a prime piece of real estate then and now. It was well within view of the new Mormon Temple which was under construction and City Creek gave water to the lot. Mary's involvement is indicated by the unusual presence of her signature on a land conveyance.



ELDER'S CERTIFICATE.

To all Persons to whom this Letter shall Come:—

THIS CERTIFIES that the bearer, Elder John Sharp Jr. is
in full faith and fellowship with the **CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY
SAINTS**; and by the General Authorities of said Church, has been duly appointed a **MISSION**
to England to **PREACH THE GOSPEL**, and administer
in all the ordinances thereof pertaining to his office.

And we invite all men to give heed to his teachings, and counsels as a man of God, sent to open to
them the door of life and salvation—and assist him in his travels, in whatsoever things he may need.

And we pray GOD the ETERNAL FATHER to bless Elder Sharp and all who receive him,
and minister to his comfort, with the blessings of heaven and earth, for time and for all eternity, in the
name of JESUS CHRIST: Amen.

Signed at Great Salt Lake City, TERRITORY OF UTAH, April 13th

1863, in behalf of said Church.

Brigham Young
Heber C. Kimball
Daniel H. Wells

FIRST PRESIDENCY.

Fig. #353 "Elder's Certificate" bearing the signature of Brigham Young and the First Presidency.
This Missionary Certificate provided to John Sharp Jr. dated April 13, 1863 certifies that he is an
Elder in full faith and fellowship with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints having been
appointed to serve a mission to England and invites all men to give heed to his teachings.



Fig. #354 Another important document regarding Brigham Young Sr. and his wife Mary A. Young.

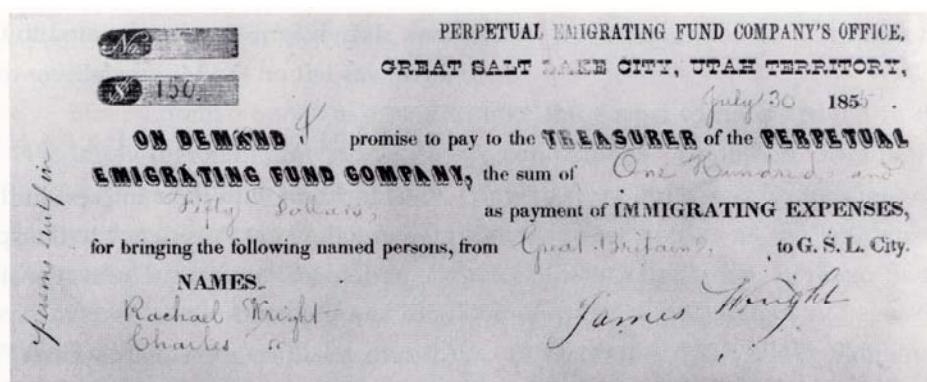


Fig. # 355 Perpetual Emigrating Fund document, issued July 30, 1855.

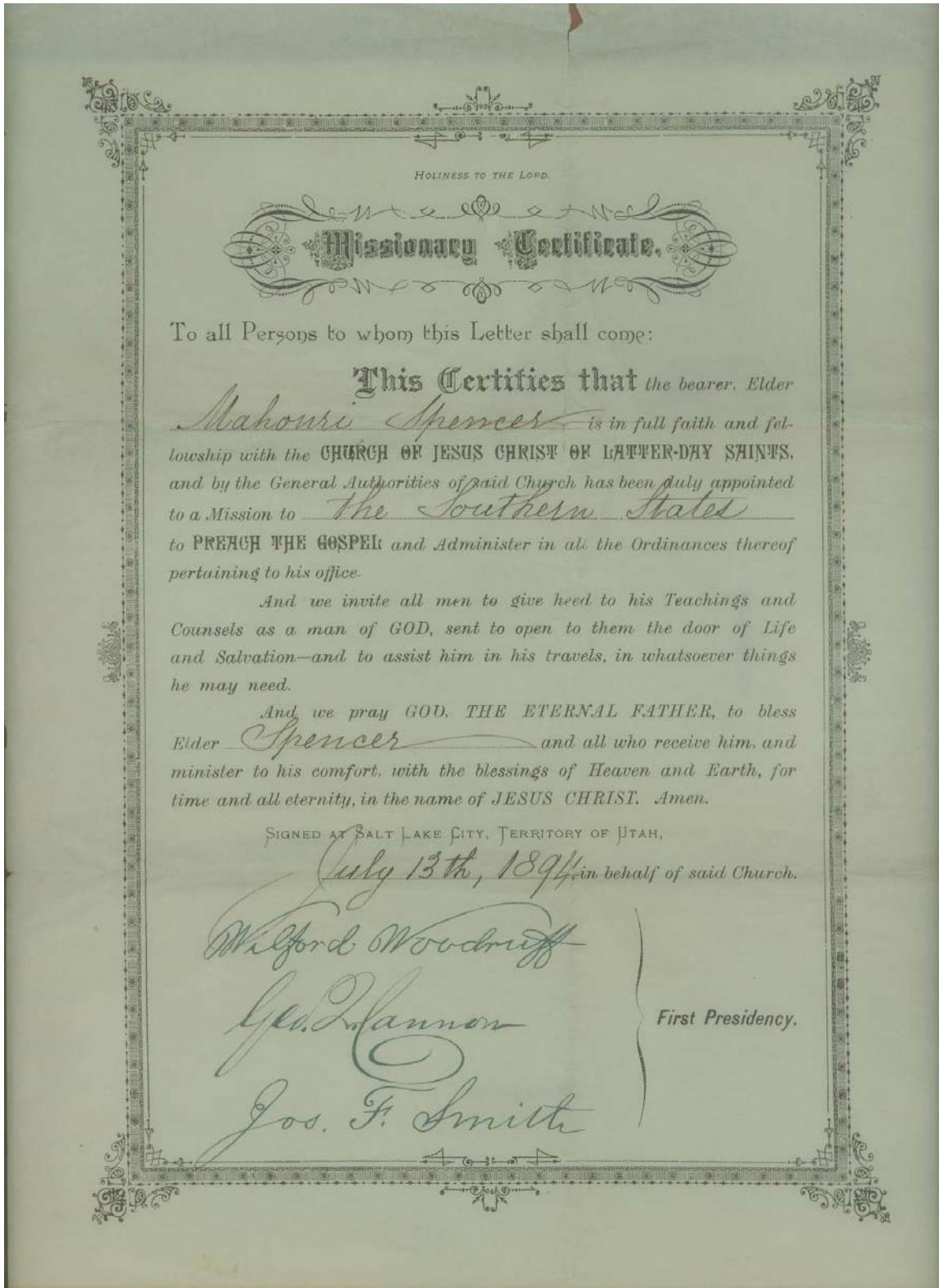


Fig. #356 A Missionary Certificate dated July 13, 1894 presented to Mahouri Spencer indicating his mission call to "The Southern States." This was signed by all in the First Presidency.

Fig. #357

BE IT KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS,
That Isha K Hillman

of Isha K Hillman, in the county of Great Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, for and in consideration of the good will which I have to the CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, give and convey unto BRIGHAM YOUNG, Trustee in Trust for said Church, his successors in office, and assigns, all my claim to, and ownership of the following described property, to wit:

Lot one(1) in Block one(1) in Hermans plat in Great Salt Lake County and Lot eleven(11) in Block three (3) in same survey value three hundred dollars \$300
one span of horses wagon and harness, value 250
Two cows, value \$60 Two heifers value \$40 = 100
One ox, value \$50 Two calves value \$20 = 70
one hog value \$15, Farming utensils \$20 = 35
Total value. seven hundred and fifty five dollars \$755

This very rare certificate issued in Salt Lake City describes the value and possessions of an individual. This was used to account for a person's possessions upon entering the "United Order."

The Law of Consecration called for members to consecrate, or deed, all their property, both real and personal, to the Bishop of the Church. They would then be granted an 'inheritance' or 'stewardship' from the individual that properties were received from.

Together with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, or appertaining: I also covenant and agree, that I am the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the same, unto the said TRUSTEE IN TRUST, his successors in office, and assigns, against the claims of my heirs, assigns, or any person whomsoever.

WITNESSES:

E Smith
John McCallum

I. R. Hillman

Territory of Utah:

COUNTY OF Great Salt Lake } I, Elias Smith, Judge
of the Probate Court within and for said County certify,
that the signer of the above transfer, personally known to me, appeared this twenty sixth day of September
A.D. 1856, and acknowledged, that he of his own choice, executed the foregoing transfer.

E Smith



Fig. #358

An original ticket for admittance to the evening session April 7, 1893 of the dedications services for the newly constructed Salt Lake Temple.



Fig. #359 Above is a \$1,000 Bond used to raise money for the construction of the Salt Lake Temple.

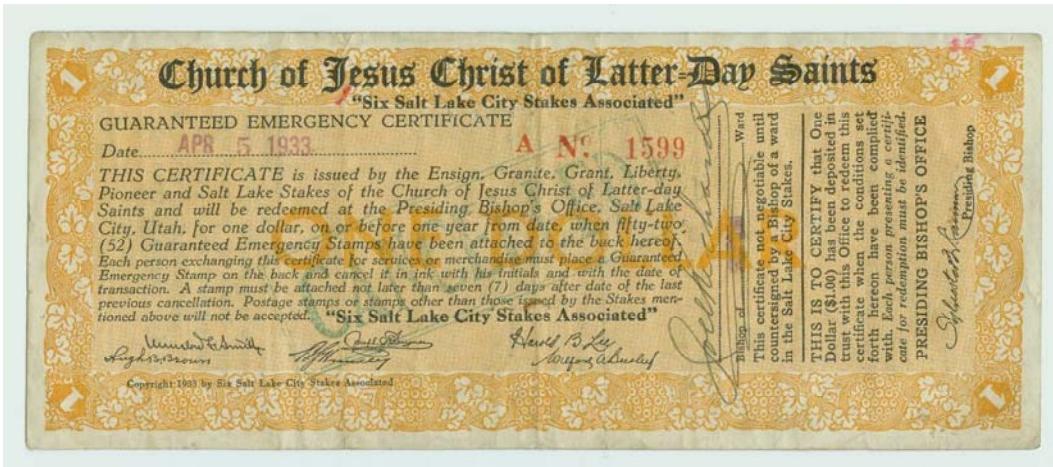


Fig. # 360 Above is a 20th Century Church scrip specifically from 1933. This is a very rare item and only a few have survived. In order to redeem this scrip one would have had to make a purchase once a week for 52 weeks, acquiring a stamp for each purchase and then when completely filled it could be redeemed for \$1.00. One dollar went quite a long way during the depression.

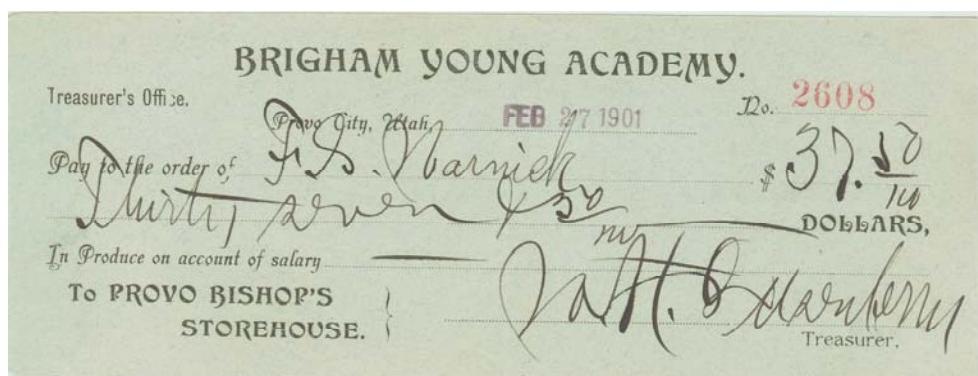


Fig. #361 Brigham Young Academy from Feb. 27, 1901.

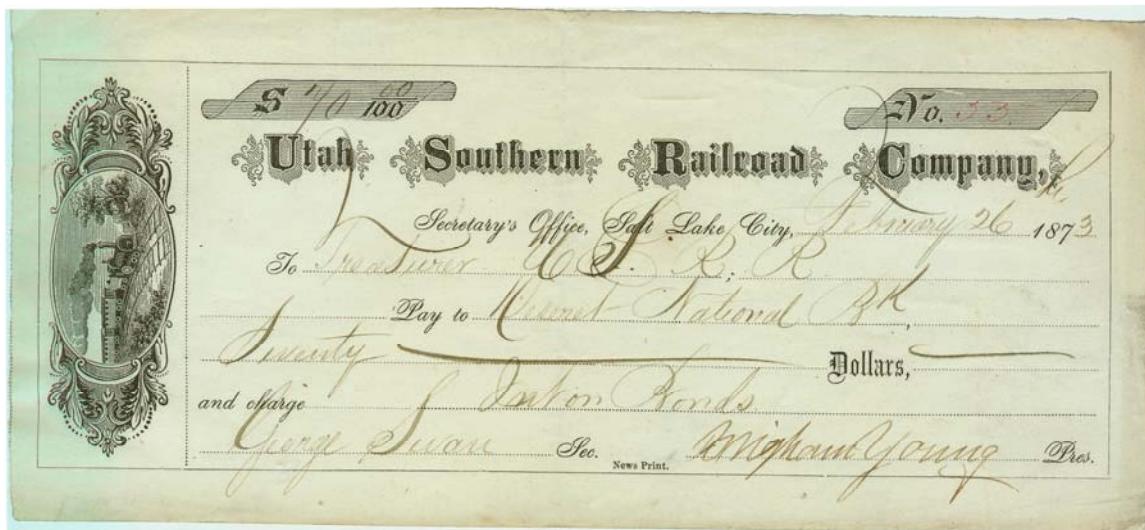
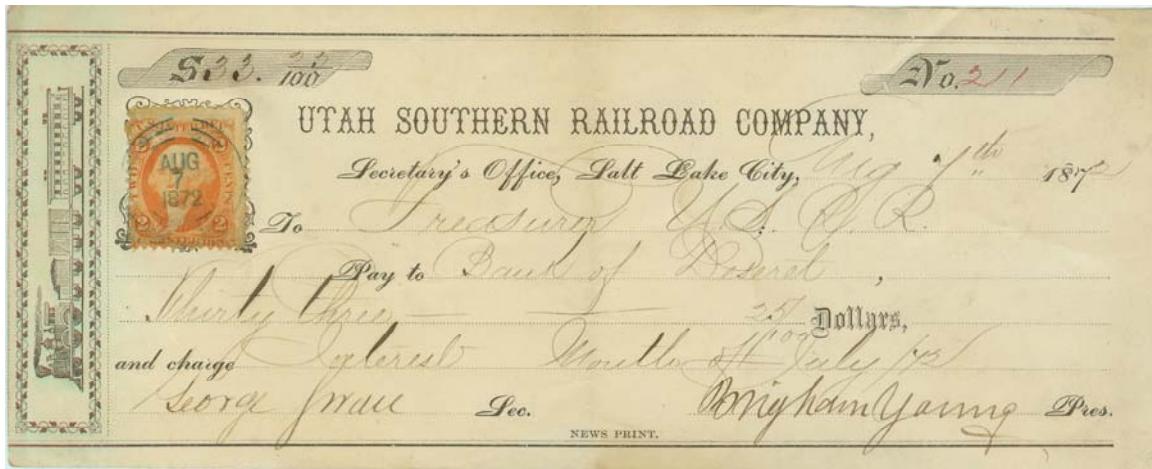


Fig. #362 Two checks from the Utah Southern Railroad Company each signed by Brigham Young.
The upper note has a 2c tax stamp still attached.

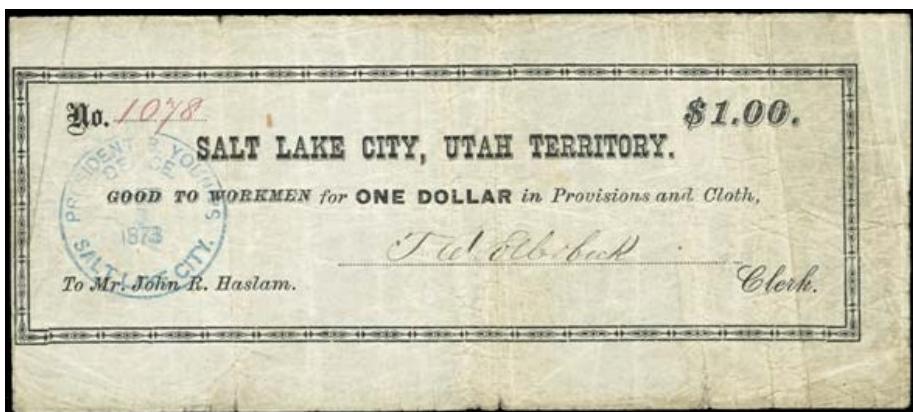


Fig. #363
\$1 scrip issued
from the office of
President B.
Young for
provisions and
cloth.

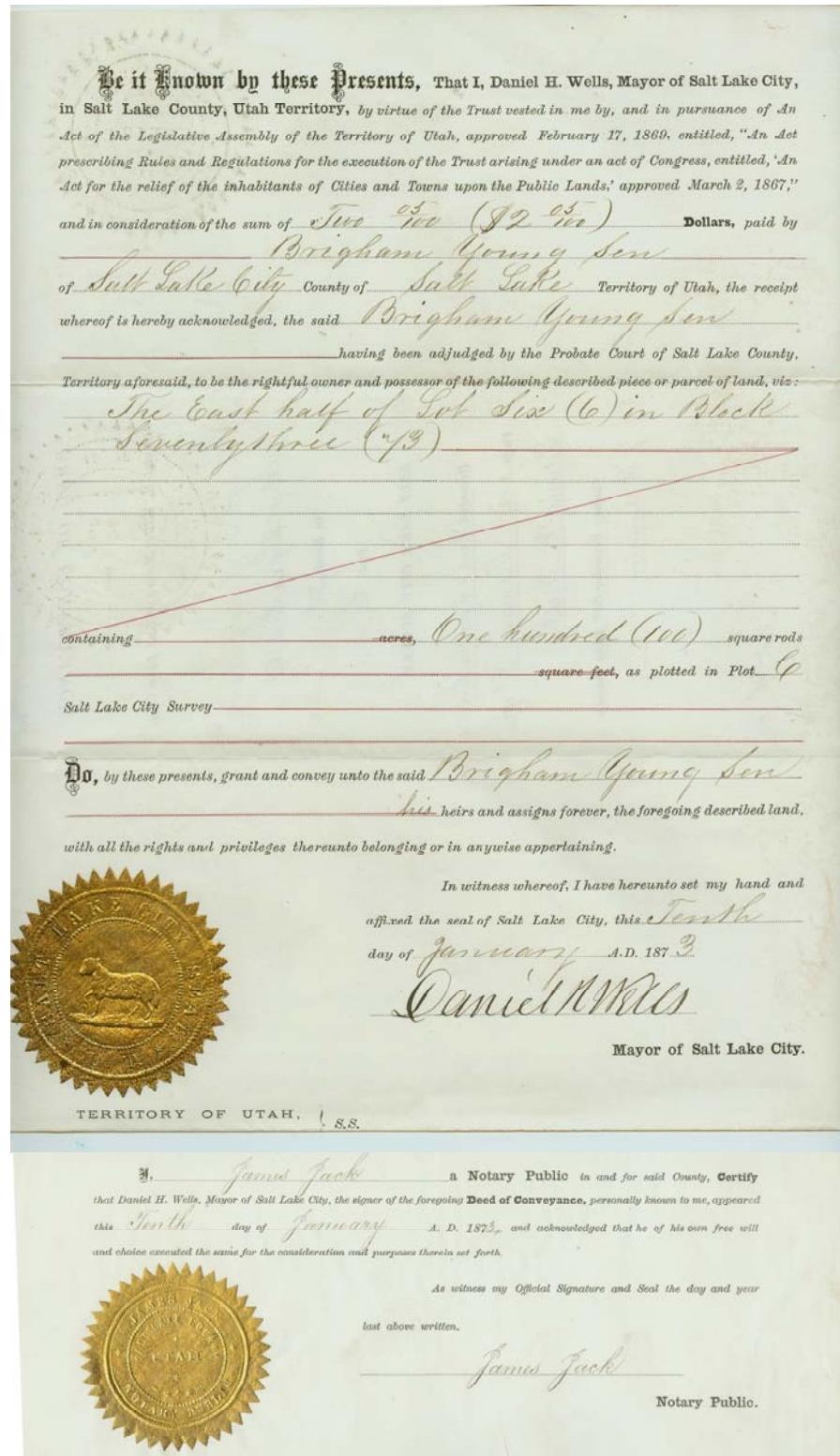


Fig. # 364 Land deed from 1873 signed by Daniel Wells, the Mayor of Salt Lake City.



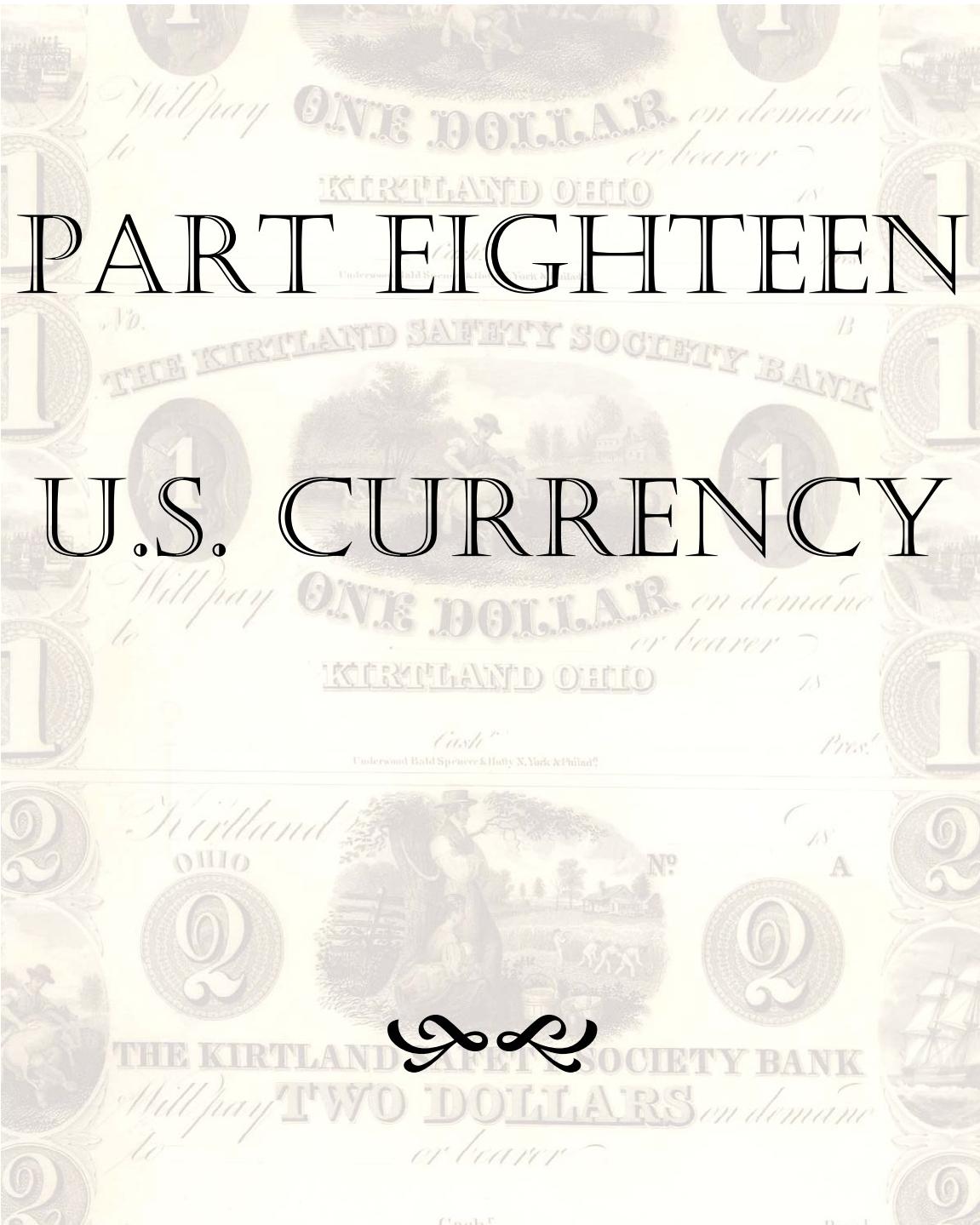
Fig. #365 Several Co-op's also issued stock. Pictured here is a blank stock certificate from the Springville Co-op circa the 1870's.

Collector Notes:

Collecting of holographic documents and other items contained in this section is quite a challenge. Occasionally an item may be offered for sale but most items offered and one's ability to acquire them is akin to the old adage of "having to be in the right place at the right time." One exception may be the Temple Dedication ticket. These are offered at sporadic intervals, and one may be acquired with a bit of patience.



Golden Spike Ceremony



THE MORMON CONNECTION WITH U.S. CURRENCY

Connections with U.S. Currency

The Mormons had links to regular issue U.S. currency almost from the first issue of “Greenbacks,”¹³² which were the precursor of today’s modern currency. U.S. coins date back to 1793 when the first mint was established in Philadelphia.¹³³ Currency in the U.S., however, had a much different beginning. Paper currency was not trusted by people in the 18th century, nor during the first half of the 19th century. There were many reasons for this, some of which included the following:

- Mistrust for something only written on paper.
- Extensive counterfeits in circulation.
- No recourse if the currency you owned became worthless due to a bank failure.
- Lack of standards and laws for the issuance of currency.



Fig. #366 This is a series 1912 U.S. National Currency note issued by the Utah State National Bank in Salt Lake City Utah bearing the stamped signature of Heber J. Grant.

Terms commonly used in the 1830’s were “Wildcat Banks.”¹³⁴ “Broken Banks,” “Shinplasters”¹³⁵ (which referred to worthless paper; see figure on page 17), and many more. Banks were mistrusted during this period of time. The alternative was hard coin. If you received a \$10 gold piece you could

be assured that it contained \$10 worth of gold in the coin. Likewise, a 50 cent coin would contain 50 cents worth of silver.

As far as Mormon connections to U.S. currency, the story begins in 1862. This is the year which marks the first issuance of currency as we recognize it today. The dollar bill as first issued by the U.S. government in 1862 is shown below, and can still be spent today for \$1 at your local supermarket.¹³⁶ Of course, it would be foolish to do this because the collector value far exceeds its face value, and you could possibly have a difficult time convincing the cashier that your dollar was still good. Therefore, 1862 marked the first time in our history that the U.S. government would solidly back the paper currency it issued.

An interesting fact regarding the note below is that in the area behind the word “Washington” are numerals 1, 2 and 3. As this is a one dollar bill, it has the numeral 1 highlighted. There is a similar \$2 bill which has the 2 highlighted. There are no U.S. \$3 bills, but apparently there were plans to create one at one time, as suggested by the numeral 3 under the 1 and 2. So the term “phony as a 3 dollar bill” almost never came to be, although there are many \$3 bills in existence which were not issued by the U.S. Government.



Fig. #367 Above is an example of the first “Greenback” dollar bill issued by the U.S. Government in 1862. This is the grandfather of our modern currency. As noted in the text this note is technically still spendable today!



Fig. #368

A first charter
National Bank note
from the Deseret
National Bank bearing
the signature of
Brigham Young.

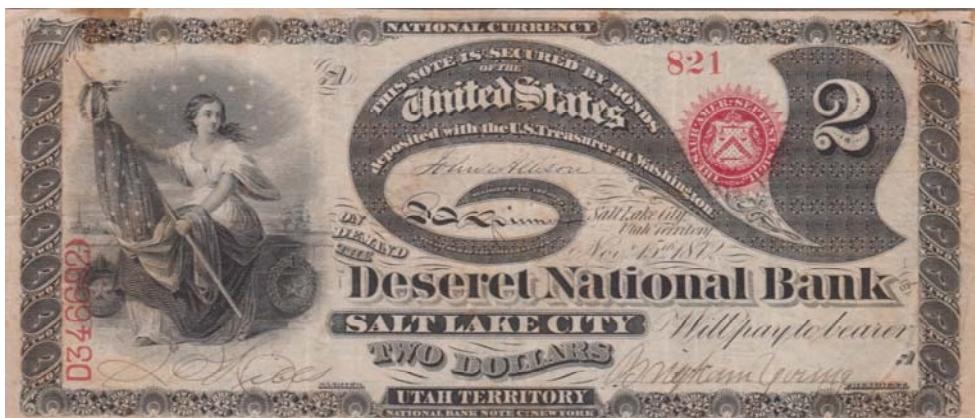


Fig. #369

Shown here is a \$2
“Lazy Deuce” from
the National Currency
series of U.S.
Currency. It is signed
by Brigham Young as
President of the
Deseret National
Bank. An extremely
rare note with only
three examples known.

*Courtesy the collection
of Bob & Carol
Campbell*





Fig. # 370

Possibly a unique canvas bag from the Deseret National Bank which at one time contained \$5000 in gold coin.

Today we recognize only “Federal Reserve Notes.”¹³⁷ However, if you were around in the 1960’s you may remember “Silver Certificates”¹³⁸ or “United States Notes.”¹³⁹

Prior to that there were several other types of currency, but for purposes of this book I will only discuss notes designated as “National



Currency.”¹⁴⁰ National Currency had its beginnings in 1870 and endured until the last shipment to a bank in 1935.¹⁴¹ The purpose of National Currency was to increase the amount of currency in circulation. This was accomplished by allowing banks to issue U.S. currency with the bank’s name printed on the face of the currency, along with their charter number and the signatures of the bank officials. The issuing bank had to supply securities to the U.S. government to back their currency. Over 14,000 banks in all 50 states were issued charters under this program. There were 34 banks in the Utah Territory, and later the state of Utah, which issued National Currency. One of the most famous was “The Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City.” This bank was organized on October 11, 1872, and shortly thereafter issued U.S. National Currency. Brigham Young was president of this bank and, therefore, his signature appears on the currency. Due to the limited issuance of currency in 1872 it was standard procedure for the bank officials to hand-sign the currency. Such was the case with these notes, and the surviving notes from Utah are eagerly sought after since they are hand-signed by Brigham Young. There are about two dozen notes with Brigham Young’s signature known today.

The Deseret National Bank was formed in 1871. It was the only Mormon commercial bank in Utah for a long number of years. It was originally known as “Hooper, Eldredge & Co.” until it was enlarged and founded as a chartered bank by several prominent Church members in 1872. Brigham Young was elected as the bank’s first president. The bank grew quickly from its beginnings with capital assets of \$200,000 to over \$1,000,000 by 1880. The title of ‘Deseret National Bank’ ceased to exist in 1932 when it merged into what became the First Security Corporation.

Another bank of interest with a Mormon connection is the “Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake City.” This bank succeeded “The Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City” on April 30th, 1912. The president of this bank was Heber J. Grant¹⁴² (the 7th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints” - serving from 1918-1945). His signature appears on the old large size notes of the 1912 series, and continues on to the smaller notes (as we know them today) of the series 1929. It is possible that Heber J. Grant personally signed a number of the 1912 notes, but the majority of them were stamped with a facsimile of his signature. Regarding the 1929 notes, his signature was engraved as part of the printing plates.



Fig. #371 Series 1929 U.S. National Currency, bearing the engraved signature of Heber J. Grant, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Heber J. Grant was the seventh President of the Church. He was born in Salt Lake City on Nov. 22, 1856. He became president of the Church in November of 1918 and remained in that position until his death on May 14, 1945.

Today’s Zion’s bank was established Aug. 6, 1873 with \$200,000. It was created as an offshoot of the Deseret National Bank, Brigham Young was its first President.

Deseret National Bank - 1st Charter series

Denomination	# of Notes Issued	Surviving Notes
1	3000	21
2	1000	3
5	4000	0
10	3300	0
20	1100	0
50	800	0
100	800	0

Table # 27 Population Chart for 1st Charter
Deseret National Bank Notes.

The above table illustrates just how few banknotes survived from the first series of notes issued by the Deseret National Bank in 1872. These notes would bear the signature of Brigham Young, President of the bank.



Fig. #372 Above is an example of currency from The Utah State National Bank. This note was signed by Joseph F. Smith prior to Heber J. Grant taking over these duties when he became President of the Church and this bank in 1918.

Joseph F. Smith notes are significantly scarcer compared to those with Heber J. Grant's signature.

National Banknotes rarity table for collectors

R1	Very Common	50+	R4	Very Scarce	6-11
R2	Common	25-50	R5	Rare	3-5
R3	Scarce	12-25	R6	Very Rare	0-2

Table #28 Rarity Table for U.S. Currency.



Fig. # 373 Another very scarce note bearing the signature of Joseph F. Smith. This is a 'dateback' nicknamed as such because of the dates on the back of the note. This is the only surviving dateback bearing Joseph F. Smith's signature.

Joseph F. Smith was born November 13, 1838 in Far West Missouri. He presided over the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as their sixth president from 1901-18. During this period there was intense anti-Mormon sentiment, in part, resulting from the polygamy issues where he was for some time in exile. His son, Joseph Fielding Smith, who eventually became the tenth President of the Church, was not the signer of these notes.

U.S. banknotes signed by Joseph F. Smith are much scarcer than those signed by Heber J. Grant. There are less than ten known Joseph F. Smith notes and these are known both as plain back and a unique date back note.

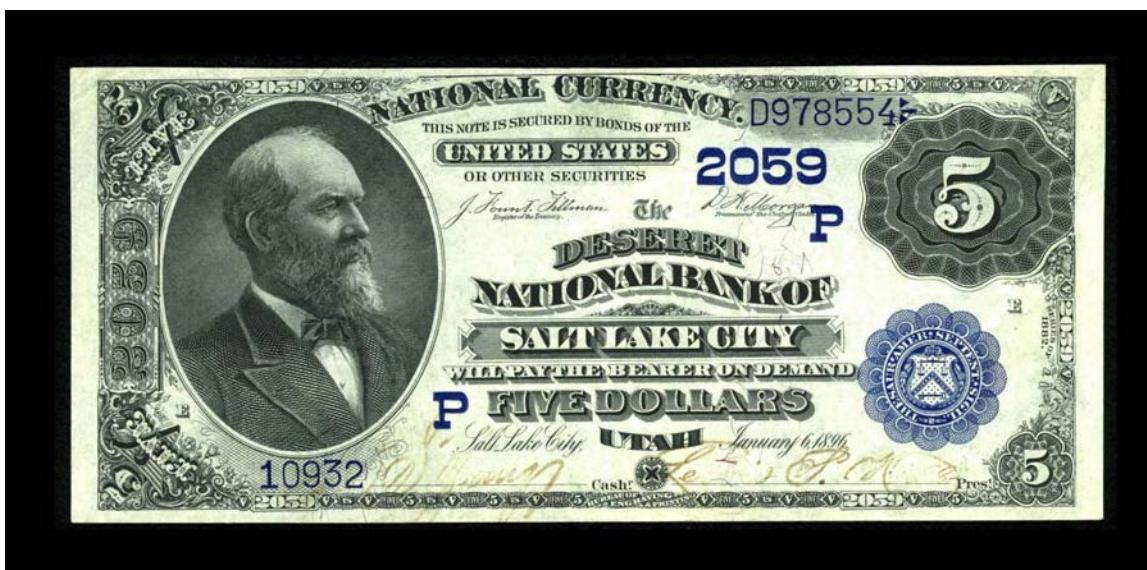


Fig. # 374 An example of a later Deseret National Bank \$5 note. S. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young signed as cashier.



Fig. # 375 Price Utah was one of 34 Utah National banks issuing currency. This note is referred to as a 'BrownBack' for obvious reasons. The charter number, 6012, is prominently displayed.



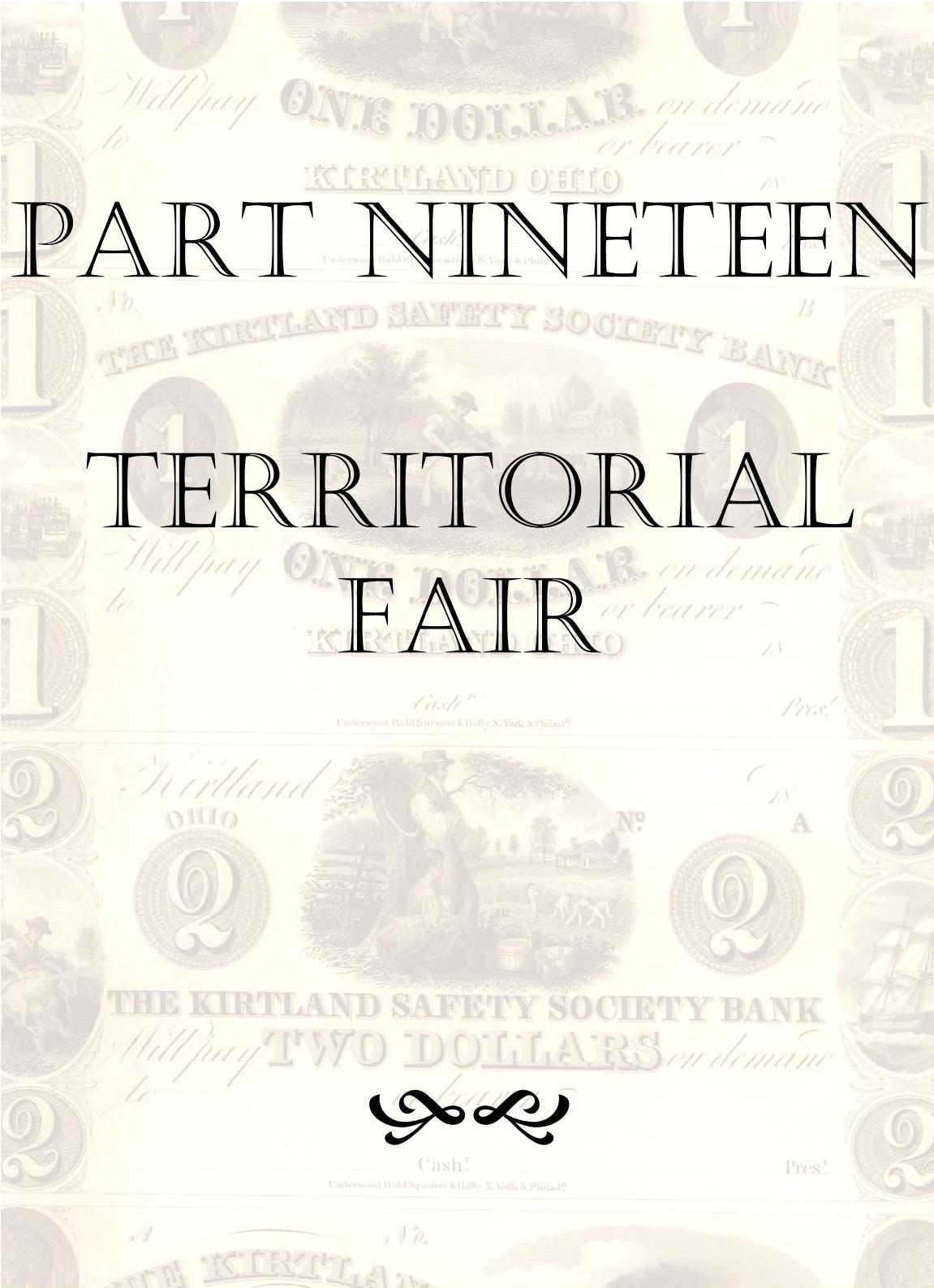
Fig. # 376 Rare BrownBack note from Brigham City.

Collector Notes regarding U.S. Currency:

National currency issued by the U.S. Government in the state of Utah is somewhat scarce (but generally not rare) except for certain banks and series' issued. The two banks associated with the Mormon Church are from "The Utah State National Bank" and "The Deseret National Bank." The latter carries the signature of Brigham Young and the former that of Joseph F. Smith and Heber J. Grant. Notes of the first series of the Deseret National Bank bearing the signature of Brigham Young are classified as "R3" on the collectors rarity scale. This indicates that there are 12-25 known examples. The Utah State National Bank issued notes in both large and small size (as we know currency today). Rarity factors are "R3" for large (again 12-25 known), and "R2" for small (25-50 known). The Utah State National Bank issued 605,060 large size notes and 149,591 small size notes. Again, the survival rate is very low. Values for the first series Deseret Bank notes list from \$2000-\$6000, depending upon condition. However, I highly doubt that you could acquire a note with Brigham Young's signature for under \$10,000. Notes for the Utah State National Bank range from \$300-\$400 for an average circulated large size note, and \$300-\$300 for an average circulated small size note.



Deseret National Bank Building, circa 1880



Utah Territorial Fair Medals



Medal #1

Medal #2

Medal #2

Fig. #377 Three gold territorial fair medals from 1890/91 given to Arthur Thomas who was at the time the Territorial Govenor of Utah.

Medal #1

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society (D.A.M.S.) was chartered January 17, 1856 by an act of the territorial legislature. The first sponsored exposition was held in Salt Lake City in 1856. Succeeding expositions were held irregularly at various locations. Because of the significant Mormon influence in the Territory of Utah these fairs were not only instrumental functions of the Church but also important to the territory. There was definitely a religious significance as the timing was planned to coincide with the October General Conference¹⁴³ of the Mormon Church. Mormon Bishops and their counselors acted as agents performing such tasks as membership drives and fundraising at this time. This particular medal, although not exclusive to the Mormons, depicts a beehive which is a commonly used symbol of the Mormon Church indicating industry. It is

inscribed with the date awarded, 1890 on the obverse, on the reverse is the inscription awarding it to (Governor) Arthur L. Thomas for best “Double Team” event. Additionally the names of his team, Abbie and Affectionate were inscribed. The specifics of this medal are 9.3 grams, 27mm, and apparent 14k gold.

Medal #2

A second Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society medal was struck virtually identical to the previously described lot. Differences can be seen in the engraving style and lettering size with the only exception being the wording ‘to harness’ on this medal and ‘to pull’ on the preceding lot. Arthur L. Thomas was the 13th Territorial Governor of the Utah Territory which attained statehood in 1896. These medals were issued both in gold, silver and bronze. Other fair prizes included monetary, diplomas, or memberships in the society in multiple categories including home production, agriculture, livestock exhibition, as well as horsemanship exhibitions such as this. This medal is also 9.3 grams, 27mm and 14k gold. There is slight handling rub on this medal but overall appearance is very nice with no distracting marks. Territorial notations on medals or scrip from Utah are scarce and always in fierce demand. Although not considered rare in the true sense of the word these medals are quite scarce and seldom offered for sale.

Medal #3

Although this medal itself is identical to the previously offered items, the major difference is the engraving of “Gov A.L. Thomas” indicating his position. A.L. Thomas was the Territorial governor in 1890 but is noted as such only on this 1891 medal. The event was also a third event won by Governor Thomas in two years noted on the engraving as “Team To Pole.” Additional items regarding these fairs were; Brigham Young personally selected or approved the D.A.M.S. president and board members until his death in 1877. The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was renamed the “State Fair Association” in 1907. This medal is ever so slightly heavier than the 1891 medals at 9.4 grams; it is also 27mm in diameter and 14k gold. It shows very slight rub or cabinet friction.



Fig. # 378 A rare paper document or diploma presented by the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society at the annual fair held in Salt Lake City on Oct. 4, 1879.

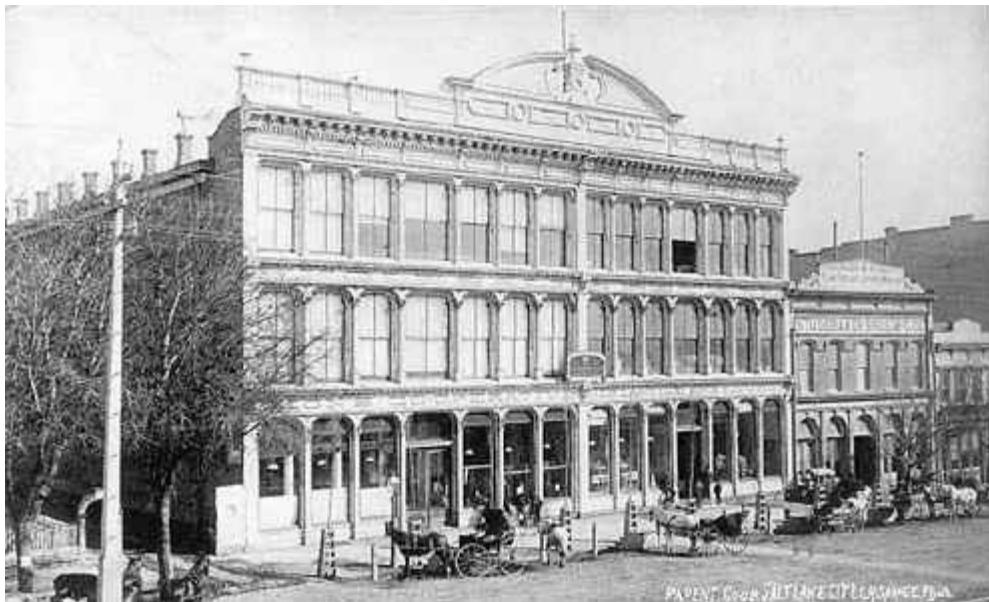


Fig. #379 Pictured at left is a silver DAMS medal and the medal on the right is bronze.



Fig. #380 Brigham Young's personal safe.
Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The safe pictured above is on display along with Mormon Currency at the Church museum in downtown Salt Lake City.



ZCMI Building in 1880

Between 1849 and 1896 Utahans applied for statehood seven times. Initially they wanted to be known as the “State of Deseret.” One of the primary obstacles was the national opposition to the practice of polygamy which was practiced in Utah. Finally, U.S. President Grover Cleveland declared Utah’s admission to the Union on January 4th, 1896.

PART TWENTY

GOLD TRIALS & RESTRIKES

Restrikes from Mormon Gold Coinage Dies

In order for this book to be complete, something should be said of the restrikes made from the gold coin dies. It is not known exactly when these coins were struck, but most likely it was just prior 1900. Donald Kagin's¹⁴⁴ book on territorial gold lists many known examples, and speculates that they were probably made in 1898. This would coincide with the 50th anniversary of the first striking of the Mormon \$10 coin in 1848. Other sources have speculated that the date could be anywhere from 1896 to 1900. Strikings were made using all of the original gold coinage dies, with the exception of the \$20 reverse. Most are uniface with one exception of a piece which is a muled coin using the original \$5 obverse die with the second \$5 reverse die. This is a unique piece, and is struck in copper. (see restrikes #22 & #23) Strikings were in various metals, some in white metal, tin, lead and some were gilt. The gilt specimens all have wire attached to the backs. This was possibly for some form of mounting. All are R7, R8, or Unique on the standard rarity scale. R7, the most common of these re-strikes, indicates less than 10 known. They are rarely offered for sale, in fact actual gold coins come to market more often.



Fig. #381 Two restrikes from Mormon gold coinage dies. These were probably struck circa 1898.

A recent specimen offered for sale is pictured below. It was authenticated, but incorrectly identified as being struck in silver. Most likely this specimen was struck in lead; the color of the photograph is the actual color of the coin.



Fig. #382 This is a re-strike using the original coinage dies. Its date of manufacture is around the 1898 time period. All but one re-strike was uniface as this one is.



Fig. #383 Above is an enlargement of the previous picture showing the massive crack across the die. This is the original die with the three mountains.

Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

1860 Dies, First Type

As you can see from the above photo, the die has a massive crack. This crack, according to accepted knowledge, occurred very early in its use. There are now known strikings from these initial dies of several pieces in several different metals. These uniface tokens were minted around 1898. All known specimens show the crack on the coins surface.

Pictured below are two of the known test pieces struck from the first pair of dies. As you can see, the crack present in the die (fig. #377) has been transferred to the coin itself. The design elements are similar, but you can easily see that both the obverse and reverse dies are definitely different. The lion has a marked difference from the 1860 gold coin, and the lettering, although still in the Deseret alphabet is slightly smaller. The 1860 date is also smaller.



Fig. #384 1860 test coins struck from the original die pair.

The reverse die is also quite different when compared to the die that was used for striking gold coinage. The beehive is much smaller, and the eagle's wings are also of a different design. Although the same words are used, the legend is formatted around the eagle differently. Upon close examination,

the reverse exhibits a doubling of the strike, as can be seen on the upper portion of the eagle's wings.

A photo of the reverse die on the following page shows the differences between the two sets of dies. From this picture you can more easily identify the differences in the design of the first and second sets of 1860 dies. It also has a crack which is very noticeable on the die, but is far less obvious on the actual coin (as pictured on the preceding page).





Fig. #385 Close-up of the original 1860 reverse die. Note the differences in the beehive, eagle, and position of the lettering.

Courtesy of the Church Archives, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Restrikes



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28

Fig. #386 The preceding 28 images are courtesy of Don Kagin.

The above 27 coins are restrikes using the original dies. Figures 22 and 23 are the obverse and reverse of a single coin, all others are uniface. These are all very rare and are seldom seen.

Restrike Table

Item	Denom.	Date	Description	Metal	Rarity
1	\$5	1860	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7
2	\$10	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7+
3	\$2 ½	1849	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7+
4	\$2 ½	1849	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7+
5	\$5	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7
6	\$5	1849	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7
7	\$5	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R7+
8	\$5	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R7
9	\$5	1850	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7
10	\$5	1850	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7
11	\$2 ½	1849	Uniface Obv.	Lead	R7+
12	\$2 ½	1849	Uniface Rev.	Lead	R7+
13	\$10	1849	Uniface Rev.	Copper/Gilt	R8
14	\$10	1849	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7
15	\$5	1850	Uniface Obv.	Lead	R7+
16	\$5	1850	Uniface Rev.	Lead	R7+
17	\$5	1860	Uniface Obv.	Lead	Unique
18	\$5	1860	Uniface Rev.	Lead	Unique
19	\$5	1860	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7+
20	\$5	1860	Uniface Rev.	Copper	R7+
21	\$5	1860	Uniface Rev.	Copper/Gilt	R7+
22/23	\$5	1860	Double Sided	Copper/Gilt	R8
24	\$5	1860	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R8
25	\$5	1860	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R8
26	\$10	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R8
27	\$20	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper	R7+
28	\$20	1849	Uniface Obv.	Copper/Gilt	R8

Table # 29

Restrikes of Mormon Gold Coins (Courtesy of Don Kagin)

Will pay **ONE DOLLAR** on demand
to
KIRTLAND OHIO

U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Underwood Bald Spencer & Huldy N.Y. & Philad^{la}

PART

TWENTY-ONE

DESERET

UNIVERSITY

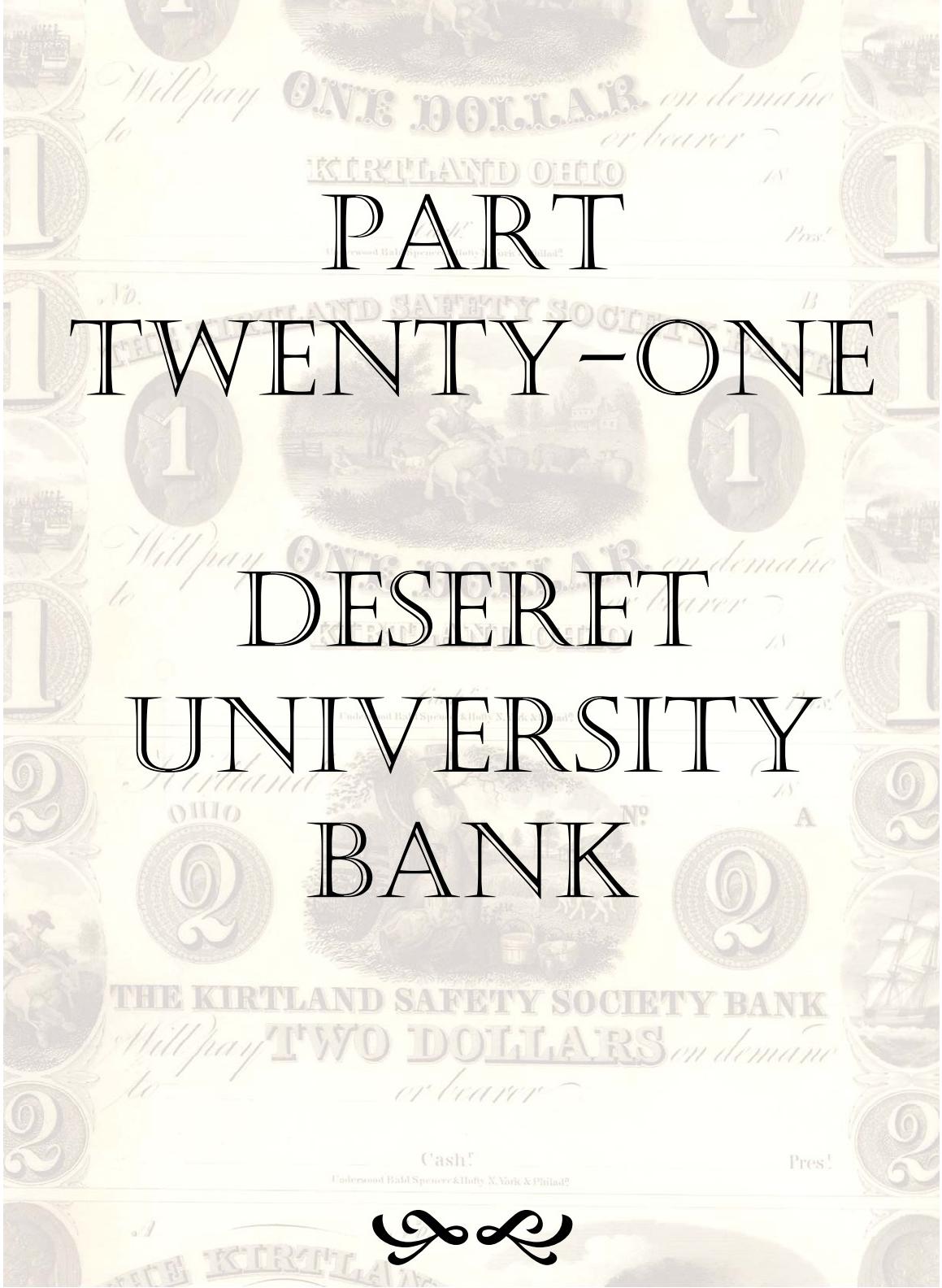
BANK

Will pay **TWO DOLLARS** on demand
to
THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK

Cash^r

Underwood Bald Spencer & Huldy N.Y. & Philad^{la}

Pres^r



Deseret University Bank

David O. Calder was appointed as Chancellor of Deseret University November 27, 1867 with classes beginning the following year on October 12th. Classes were arranged so as to simulate actual business, which is the reason for the printing and use of this scrip. Actual banking transactions were done with regular U.S. currency. These notes were used to simplify commercial transactions within the school to purchase school furnishings. There were three different types of Deseret University scrip used. The first was a plain unsigned 5¢ note followed by the second type which was much more detailed and printed in whole dollar denominations. They were printed in \$1, \$10, and \$50 denominations. This type had places for serial numbers when issued. Finally the third type, which were more intricately engraved notes, are known in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$50 denominations. These notes additionally bore the signature of David O. Calder as President as well as a cashier's signature. Calder resigned in the winter of 1869, after which the Deseret University Bank ceased operations. The majority of the notes were burned, accounting for a very small survival rate for these notes. All are printed in black ink on white paper.

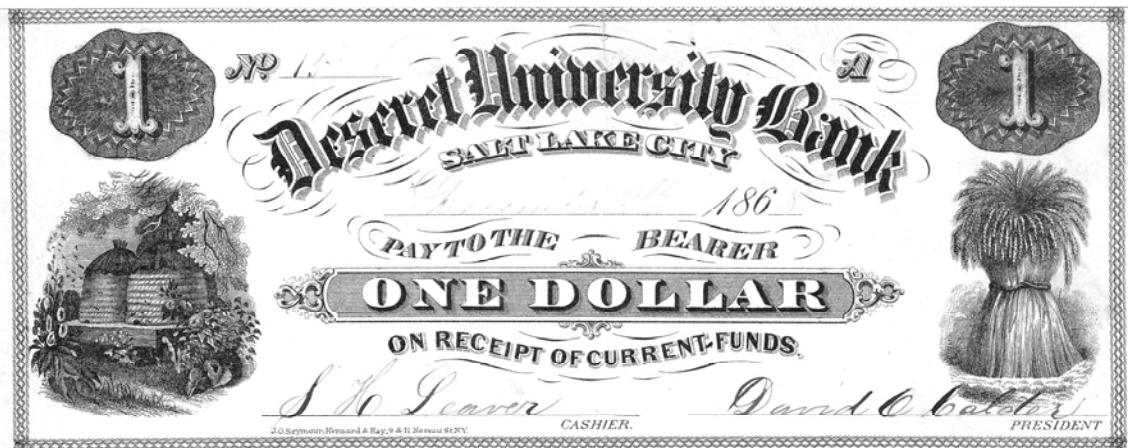


Fig. #387 Above is an example of the third printing of engraved notes for the Deseret University Bank. Ornate Type.



Fig. # 388

\$2 Deseret University Bank remainder. Ornate Type.

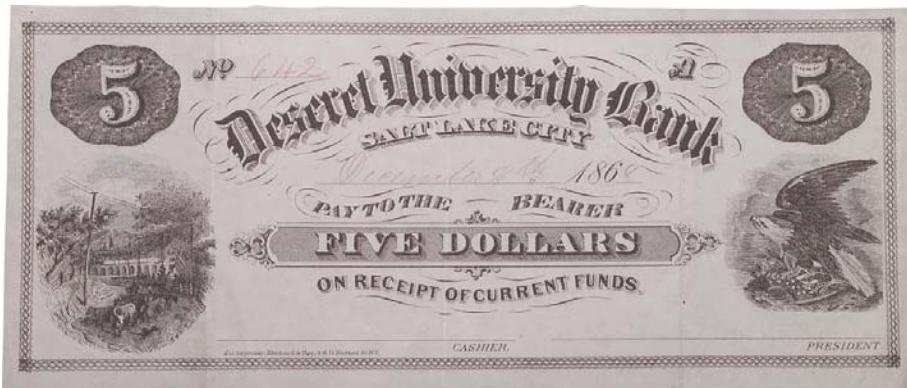


Fig. # 389

\$5 Deseret University Bank remainder. Ornate Type.

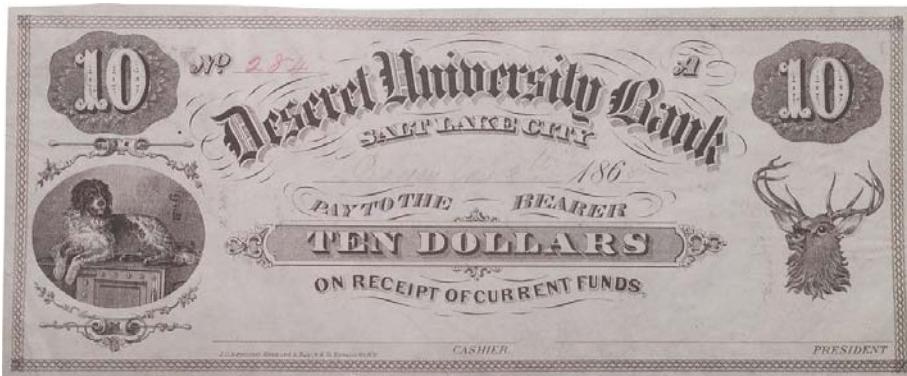


Fig. # 390

\$10 Deseret University Bank remainder. Ornate Type.

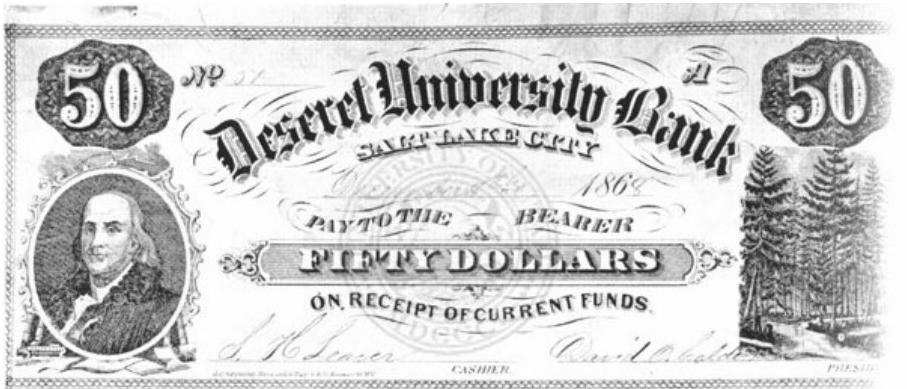


Fig. # 391

A \$50 Deseret University Bank issued with signatures. Ornate Type.

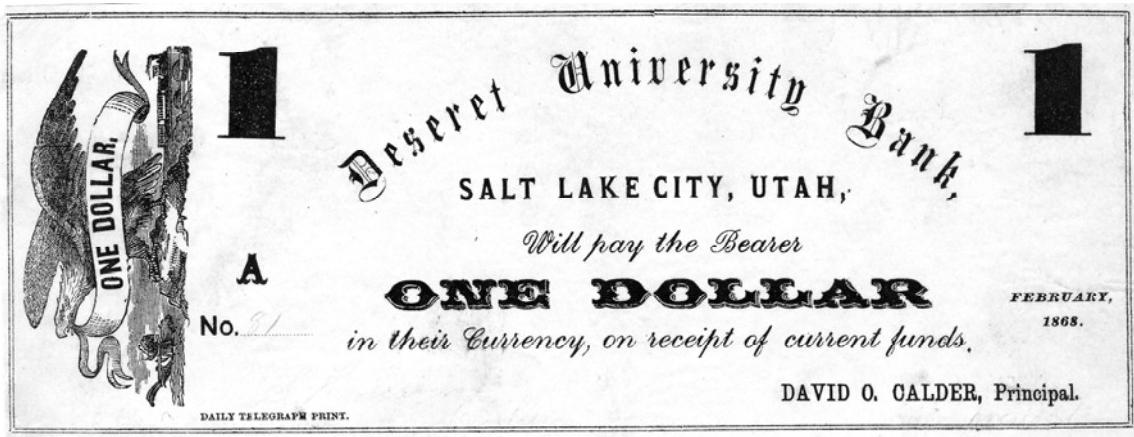


Fig. # 392 \$1 Numbered note. Second printing.

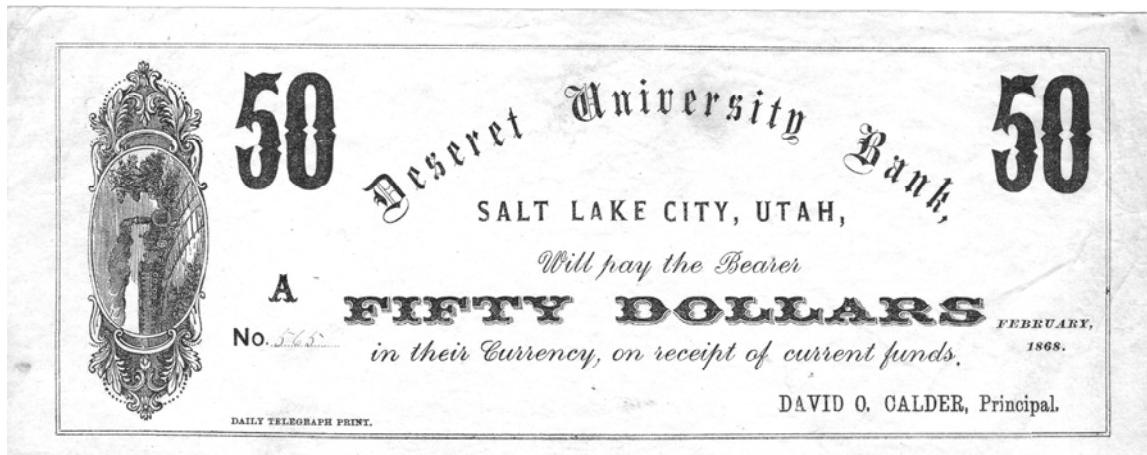


Fig. # 393 \$50 Numbered note. Second printing.



Fig. # 394

A very rare 5c note from the Deseret University Bank. This is probably from the initial printing and precedes the other notes shown here.

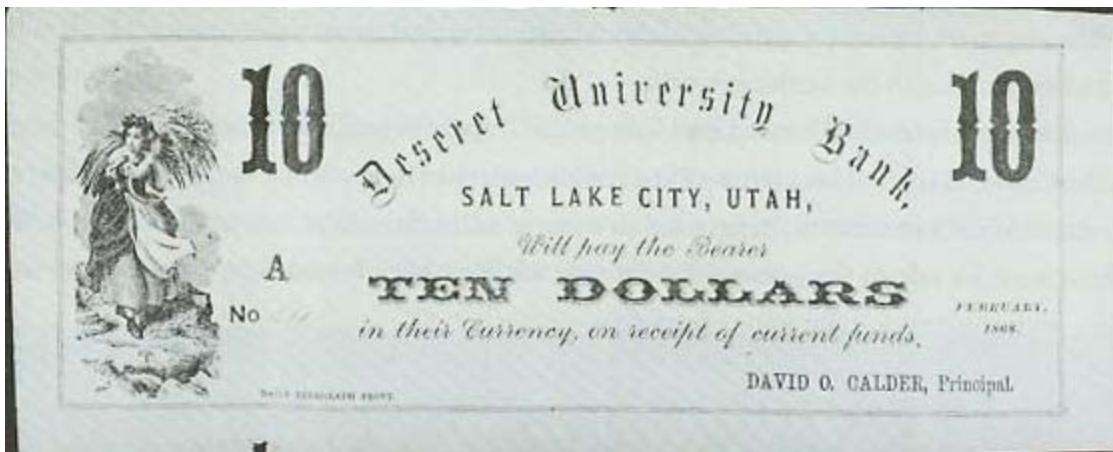


Fig. # 395 \$10 numbered note from the second printing.

Both the second and third printing are very scarce. Both are equally rare and encountered at about the same frequency. The single 5c note however, may be unique and is very rare. It can be assumed the second and third printings were done in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10, and \$50. A \$20 seems likely but none have ever been observed. In regard to the unique 5c note being a fractional amount, any comment or assumption on other fractional denominations would be merely speculation.

Will pay **ONE DOLLAR** on demand
to
KIRTLAND OHIO

PART

TWENTY-TWO

ZCMI STOCK

Cash^r
Underwood Bald Spencer & Holly N.York & Philad^a

Kirtland
OHIO

THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK

Will pay **TWO DOLLARS** on demand
to



Cash^r

Underwood Bald Spencer & Holly N.York & Philad^a

ZCMI STOCK

ZCMI Stock

With the incorporation of ZCMI by Brigham Young, stock certificates were issued and traditionally signed by the President of the Church. This, of course, began with Brigham Young and continued through David O. McKay, after which this ended.

It was the practice of ZCMI to present a complete group of stock certificates to senior level retiring officials in the 1950's and early 1960's. It is not known exactly how many complete sets were issued, but estimates are in the 25-30 range. This was discontinued as it was soon discovered that the early certificates, especially those signed by Brigham Young, could be sold for a significant amount of money. ZCMI decided that they did not want people to profit, or turn the signatures of past Church Presidents into a commodity so this practice was stopped. Many of the sets have been broken up for sale as individual certificates, but the following is a photo essay of an original complete set.

Complete sets of these stock certificates have sold in the \$25,000+ range.

Dates of the term of Church President are listed herein.

Brigham Young	1847-1877
John Taylor	1880-1887
Wilford Woodruff	1887-1898
Lorenzo Snow	1898-1901
Joseph F. Smith	1901-1918
Heber J. Grant	1918-1945
George Albert Smith	1945-1951
David O. McKay	1951-1970



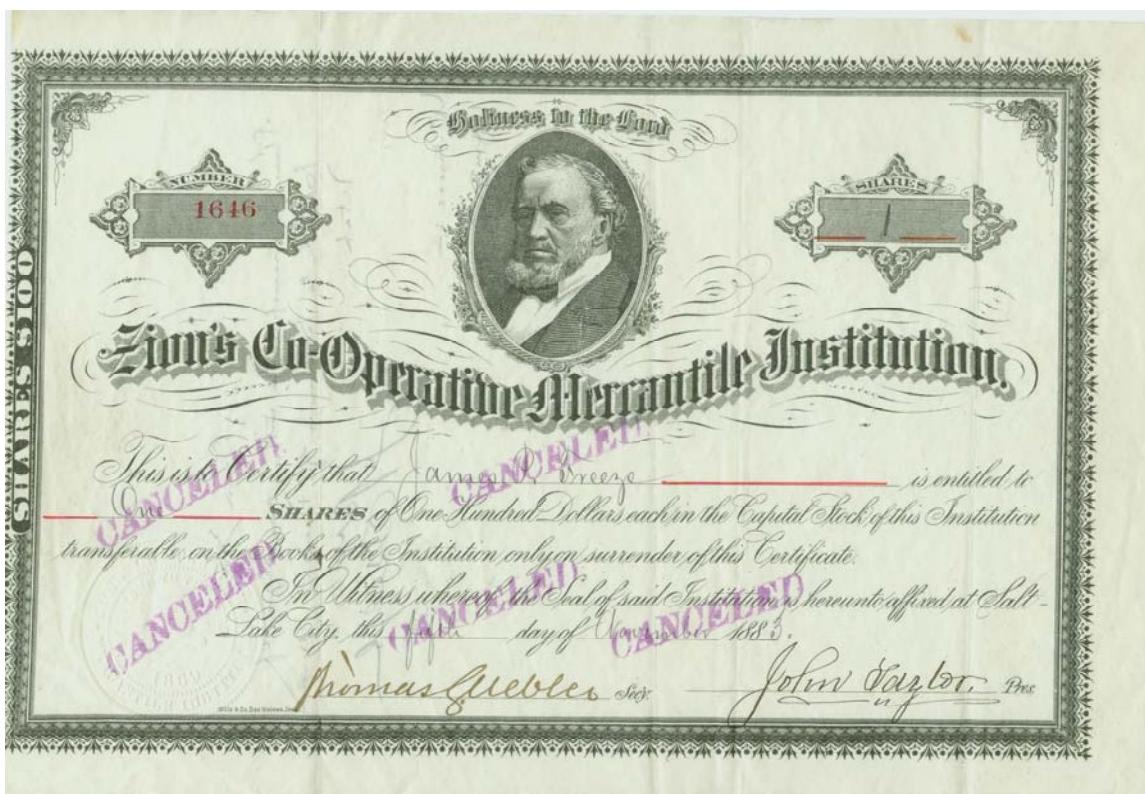
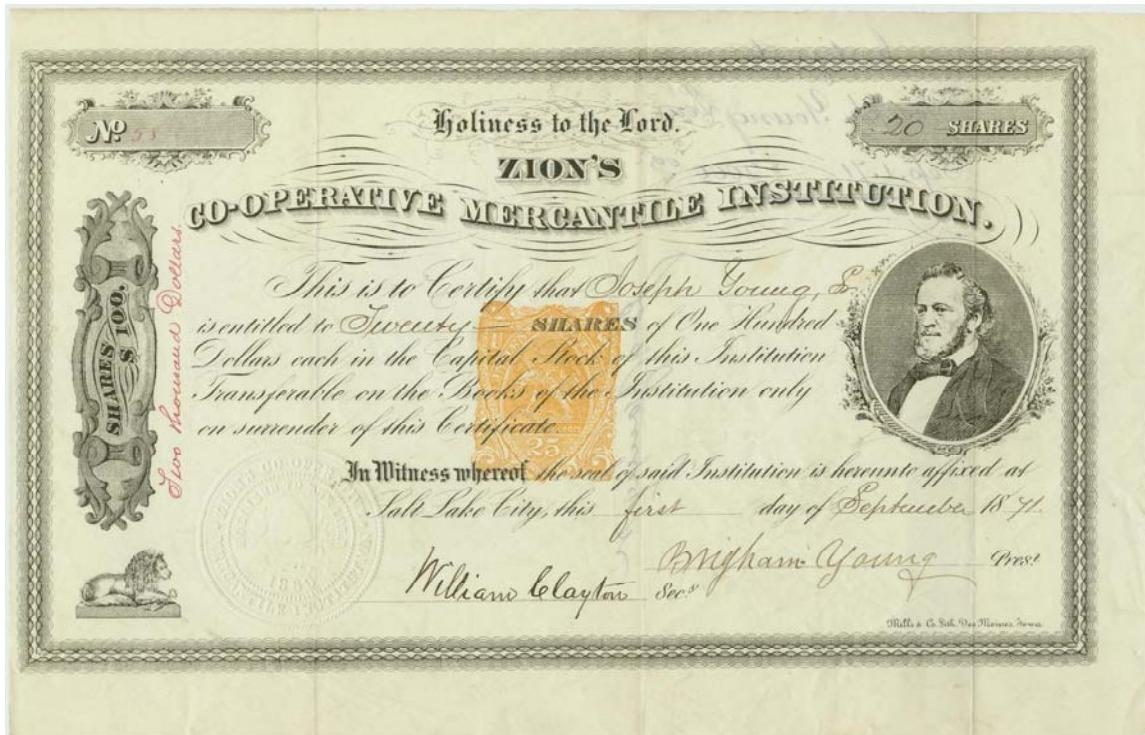


Fig. #396 Brigham Young & John Taylor ZCMI Stock Certificates.

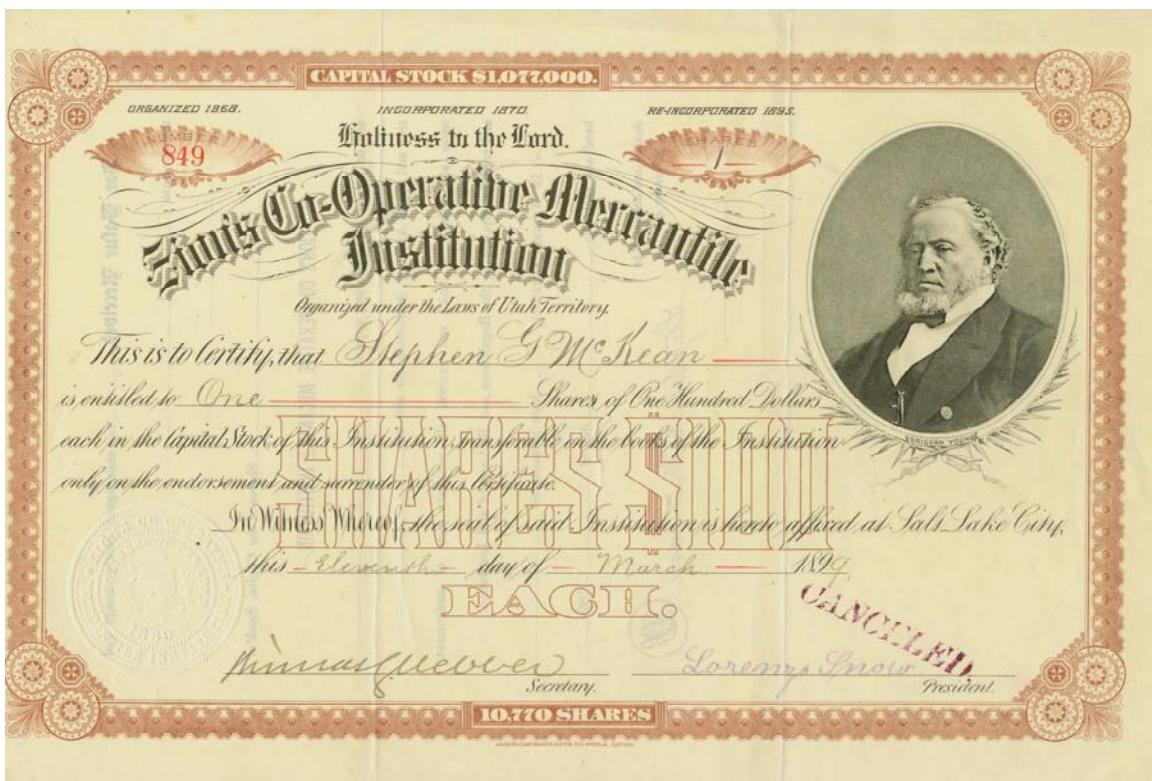
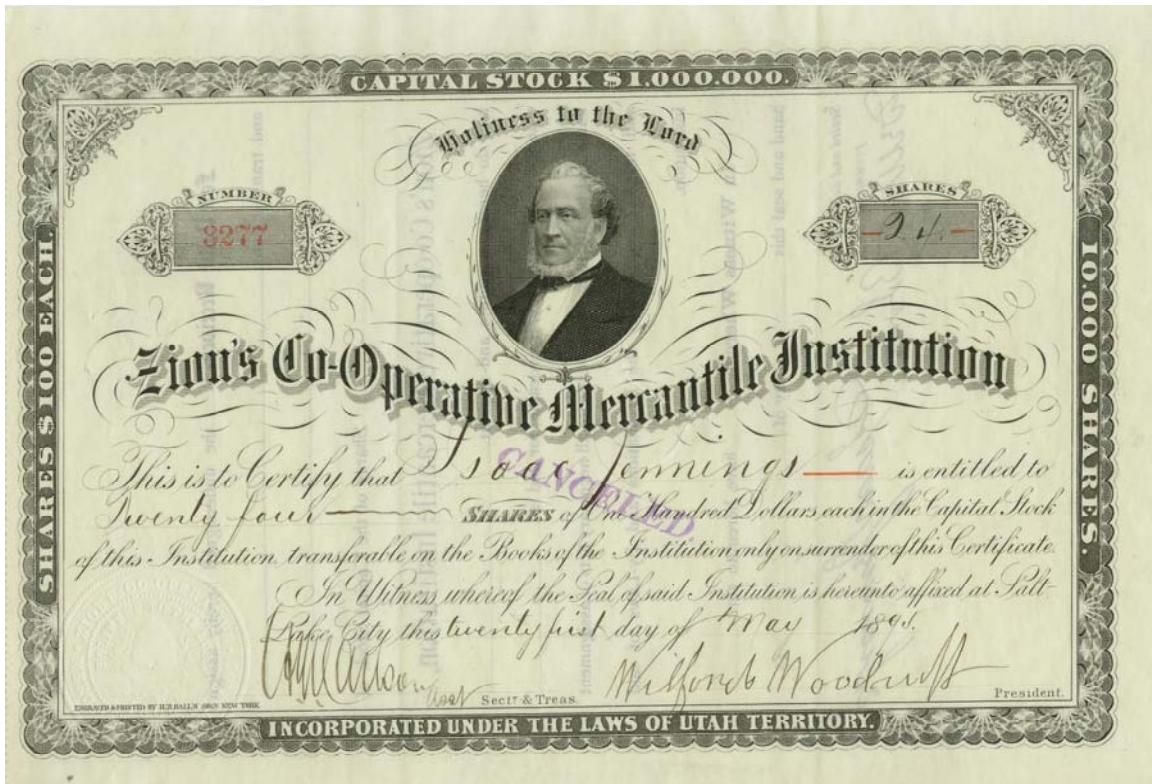


Fig. #397 Wilford Woodruff & Lorenzo Snow ZCMI Stock Certificates.

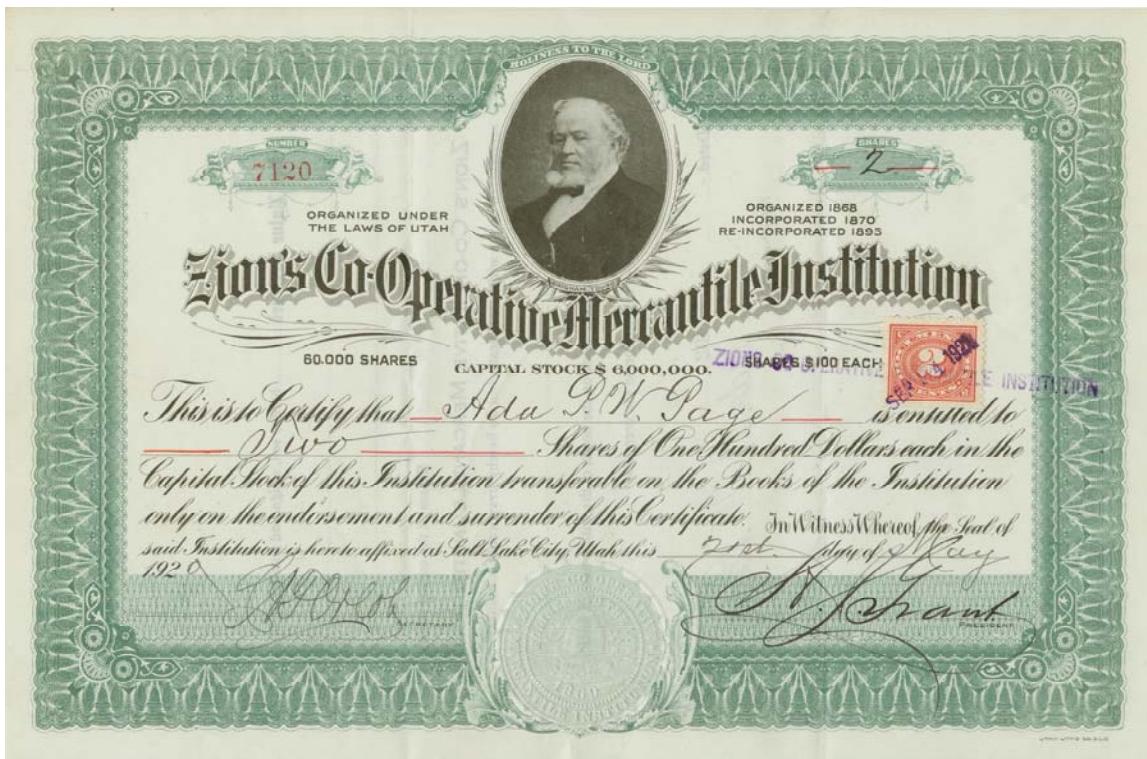
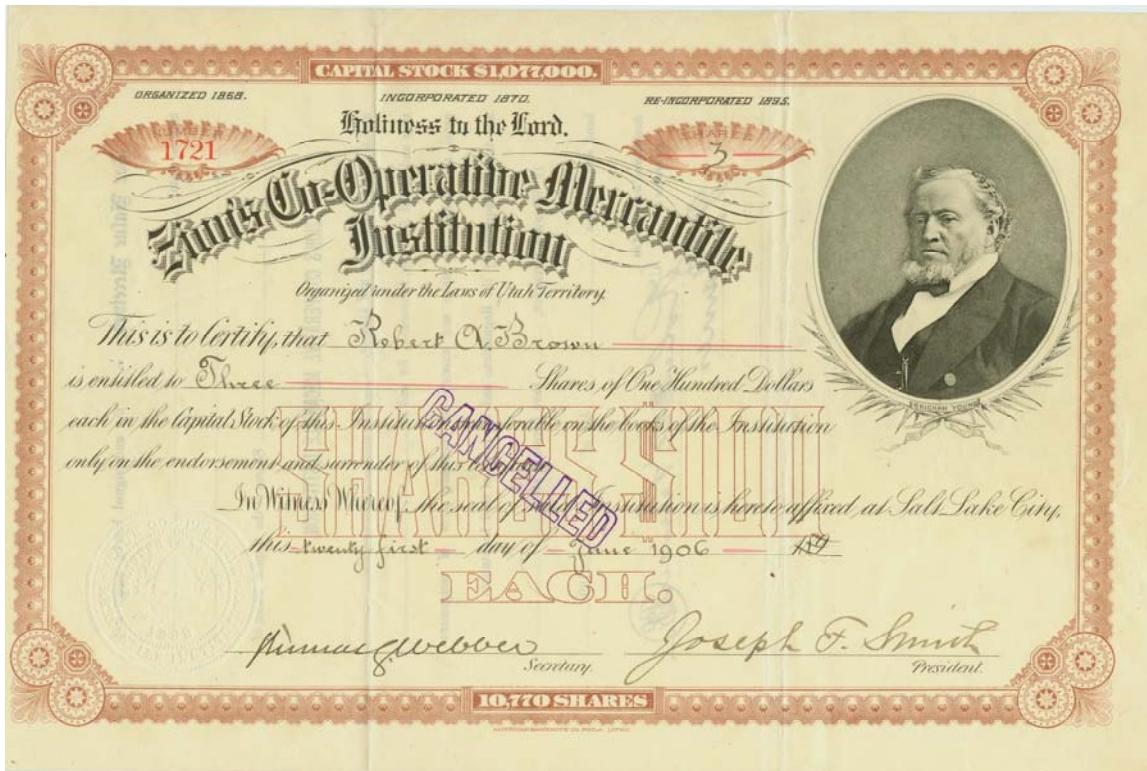
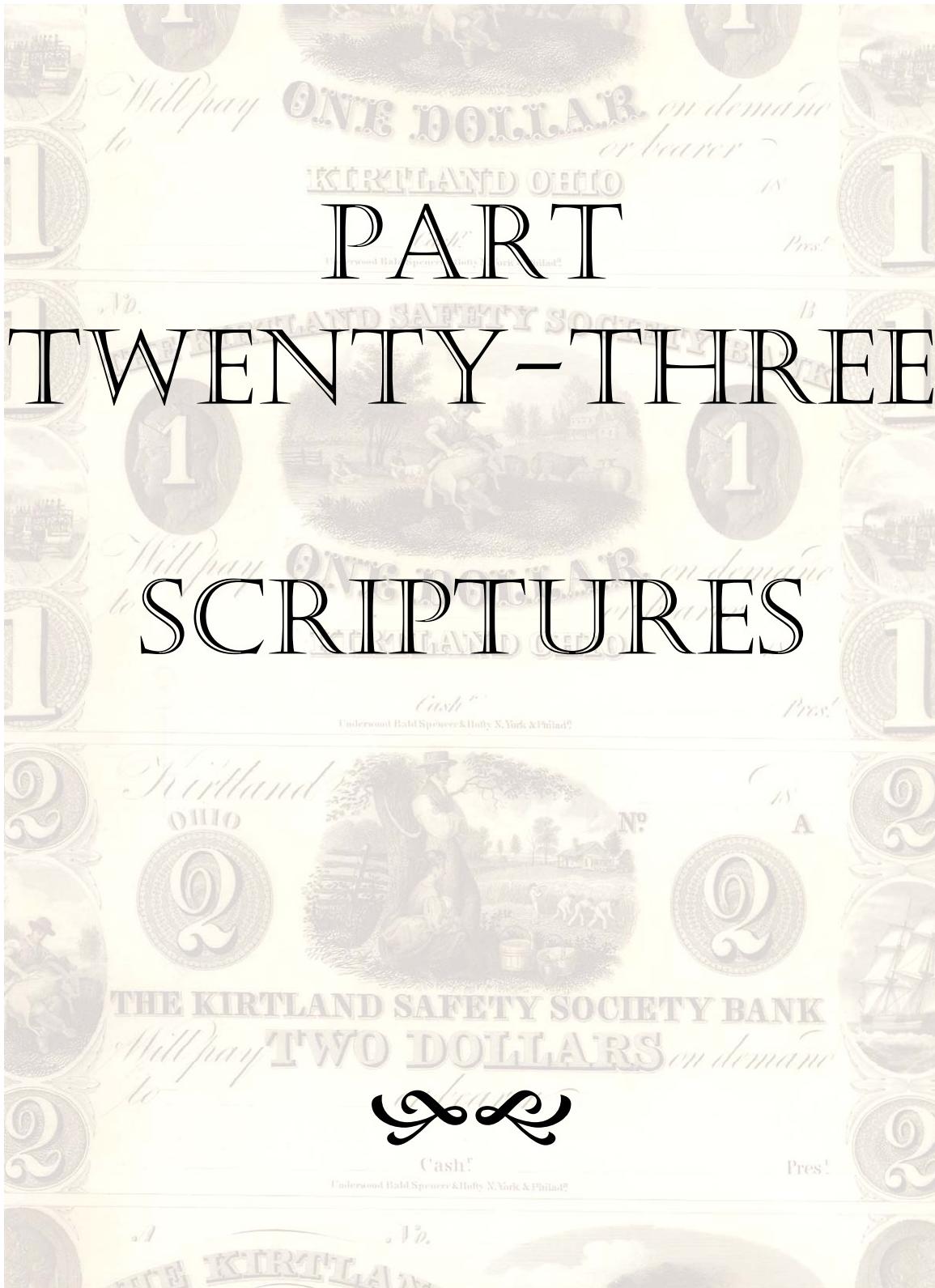


Fig. #398 Joseph F. Smith & Heber J. Grant ZCMI Stock Certificates.



Fig. #399 George Albert Smith & David O. McKay ZCMI Stock Certificates.



MORMON SCRIPTURES

The Book of Mormon

Although definitely not coins, currency, or scrip, original early editions of the Book of Mormon are often collected by the same people who collect Mormon coins and currency. Modern copies and reproductions exist for many early books. Many Mormons have never seen an actual copy of a first edition. In this section are displayed the First, Second, and Third U.S. editions of the Book of Mormon. Additionally, the inside title page has been pictured for each version.



Fig. #400 Shown above are the first three edition of the "The Book of Mormon."

Top – 3rd Edition of 1840 printed in Nauvoo Illinois
Middle – 2nd Edition of 1837 printed in Kirtland Ohio
Bottom – 1st Edition of 1830 printed in Palmyra New York

1st Edition of The Book of Mormon

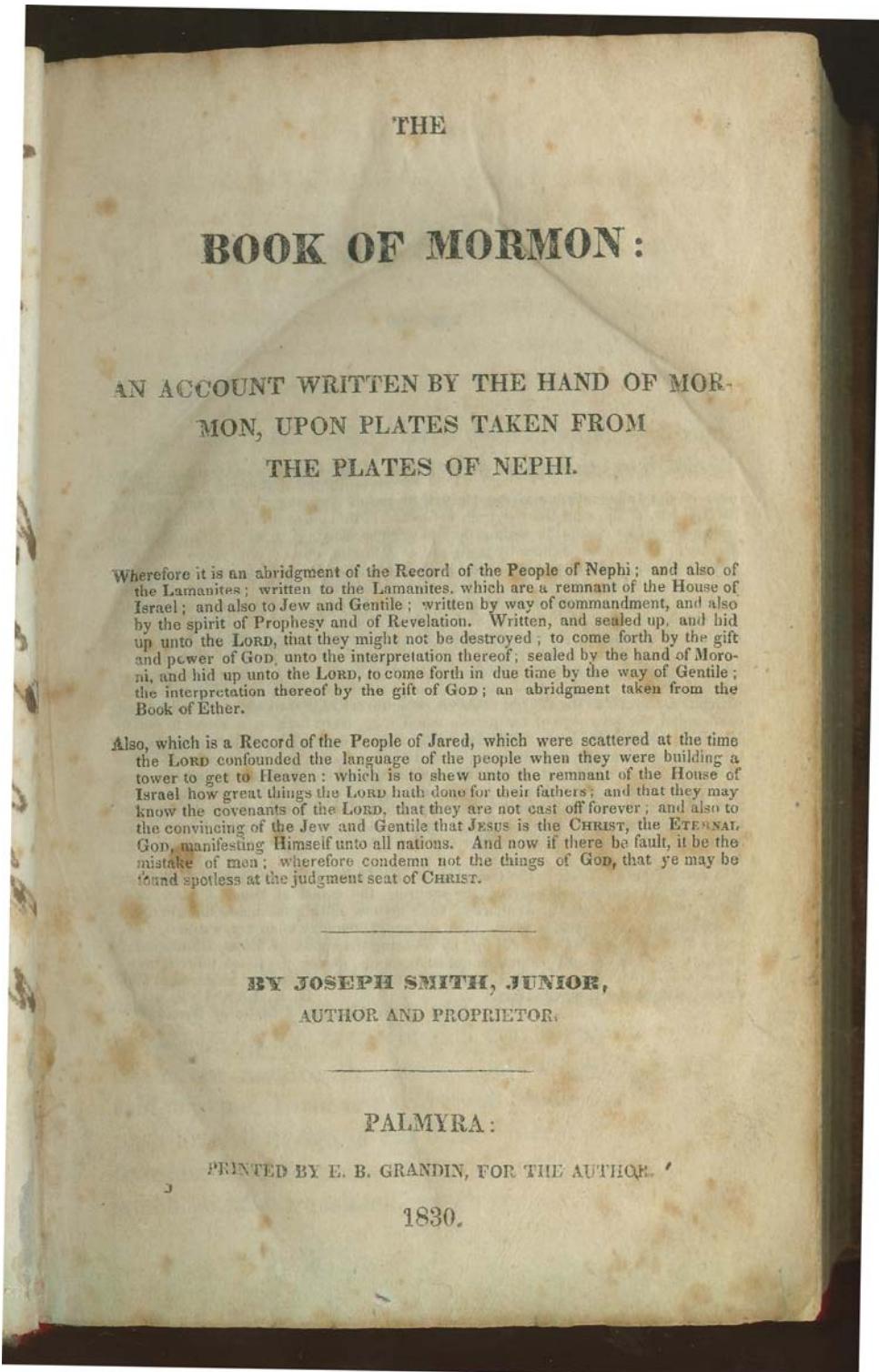


Fig. #401

Pictured is the title page of the 1st Edition "The Book of Mormon" published in Palmyra in 1830.



Fig. #402 Dedication written inside the cover of the previously pictured 1st Edition of the "The Book of Mormon"

The inscription reads:

David Smith
Gold Bible
Presented to him
by his particular friend
Rev. Martin Harris
of the Town of Palmyra
and County of Wayne
and State of New York

It is believed that this inscription is a forgery and not actually that of Martin Harris.

2nd Edition of The Book of Mormon

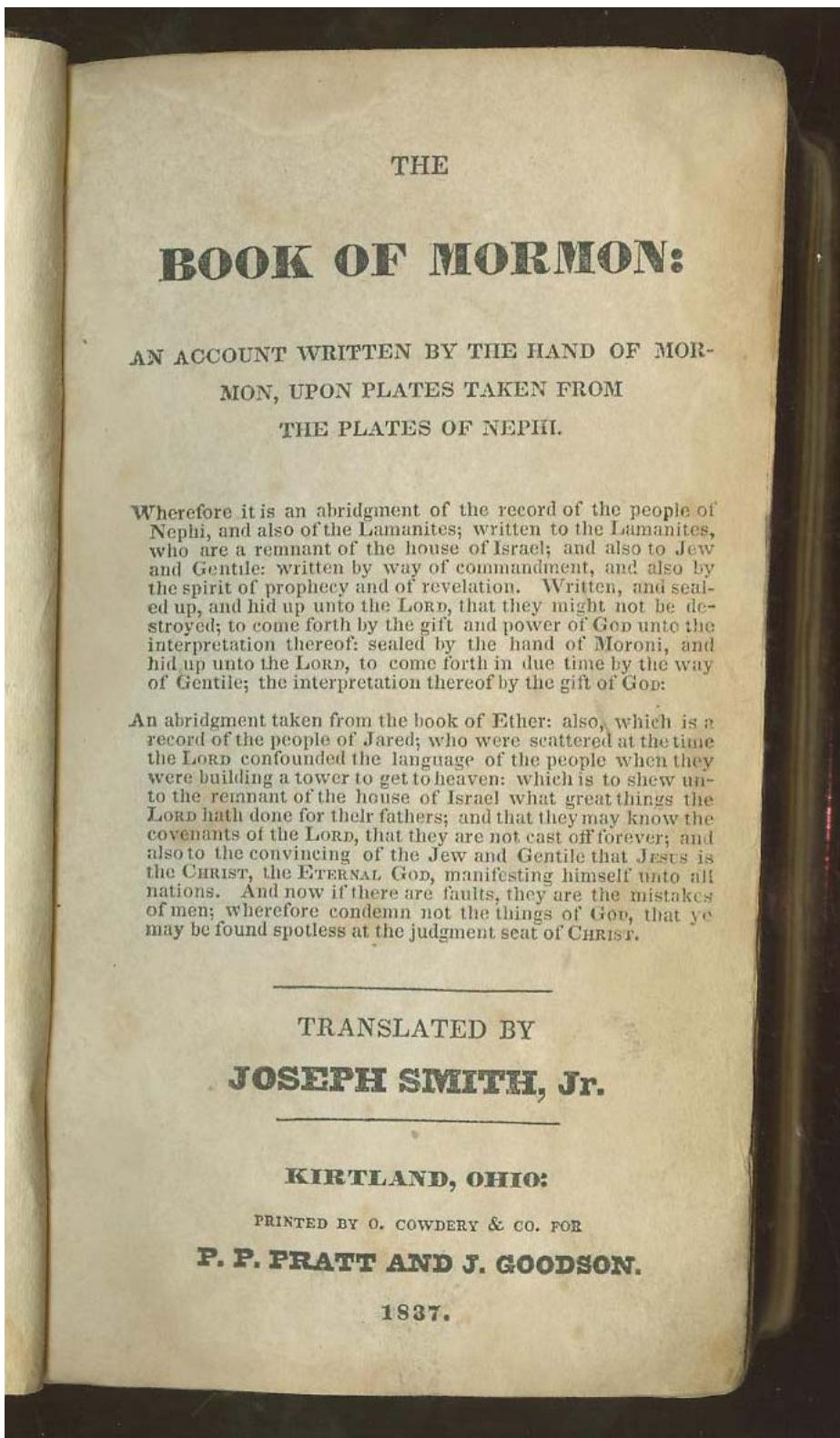


Fig. #403

Second edition of
“The Book of
Mormon” published in
Kirtland, Ohio in
1837.

3rd Edition of The Book of Mormon

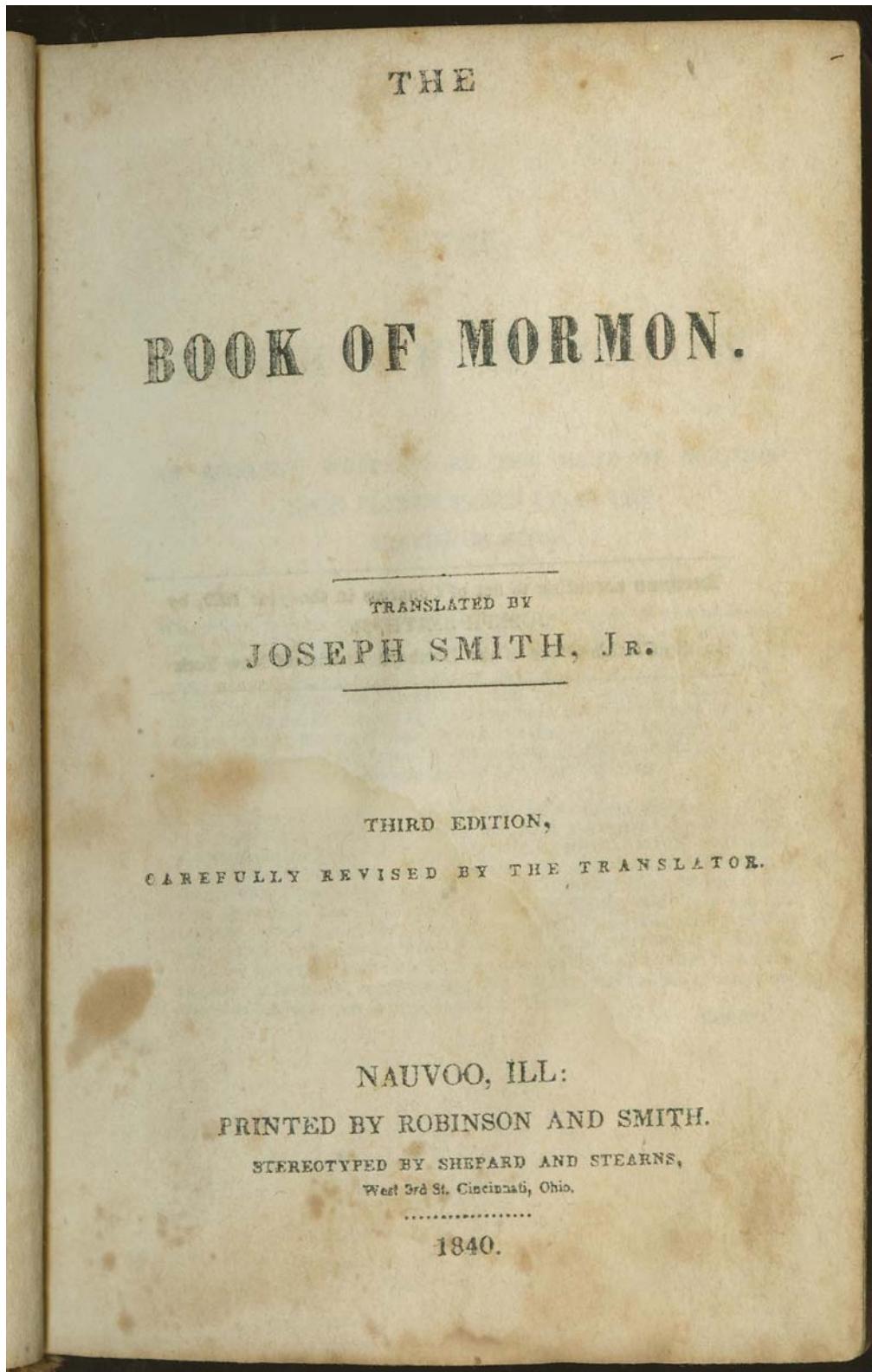


Fig. #404

The third edition of "The Book of Mormon" published in 1840 in Nauvoo Illinois.

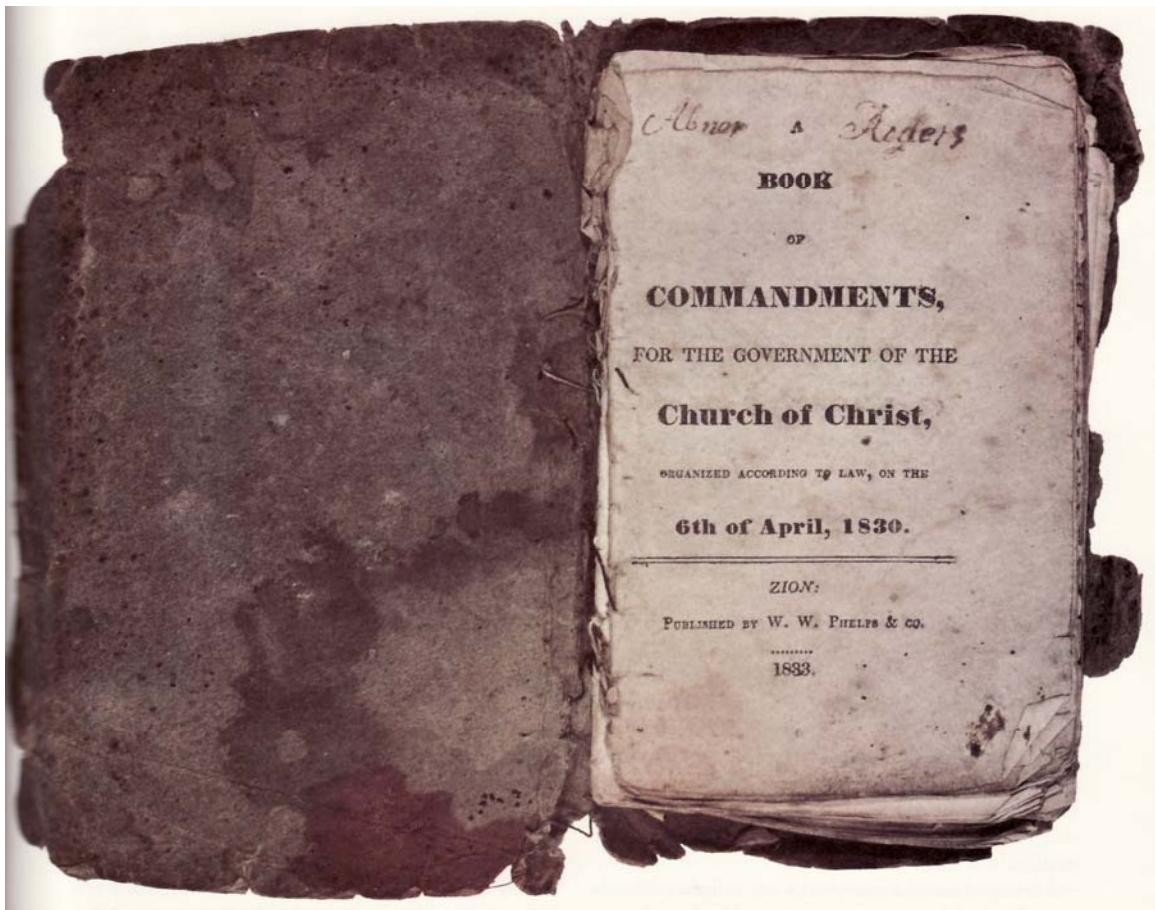


Fig. #405

The “Book of Commandments” is the rarest and most valuable Mormon book. Estimates that 28 complete books survived with an additional number of partials. Copies of the complete original have sold for over \$1 million.

Joseph Smith began collecting early revelations in 1830 that he received. These were later assembled in a book known as the ‘Book of Commandments.’ It was decided to print 10,000 copies which was later reduced to 3,000. W.W. Phelps, a publisher, was assigned to publish the book. Printing began but the printing office in Independence Missouri was destroyed by a mob on July 30, 1833. The majority of the printed pages, yet to be bound, were thrown into the streets by the mob. Mary Elizabeth Rollins and her sister Caroline ran into the mob gathering up as many sheets as they could. These sheets were later bound into as many as 100 copies of this book. Only 20-30 of these books survive today and are among the most highly prized of Mormon books and also the most expensive. The contents of this book are now included into the Doctrine and Covenants.

PART
TWENTY-FOUR
MARK
HOFMANN



Cash^r

Pres^r

FORGERIES & CONCLUSIONS

Hofmann Forgeries

This work would be incomplete without mentioning the problem which occurred with some of the Mormon currency, and the counterfeiting practices of Mark Hofmann.¹⁴⁵ There are numerous highly deceptive forgeries of many of the Mormon currencies mentioned in this book. It is probable that all existing examples of handwritten “Valley Notes” are forgeries, and are the work of Mark Hofmann. Presently, to my knowledge no authenticated example exists, although their origin is documented. Hofmann also targeted the earlier typeset notes of the Deseret Currency Association. Any of the aforementioned items should be highly suspect if an example is encountered. It is recommended that, should you pursue collecting any of these pieces of history, you have them authenticated by an expert in handling Mormon currency. Even some of the best have been fooled by the Mark Hofmann¹⁴⁶ forgeries.

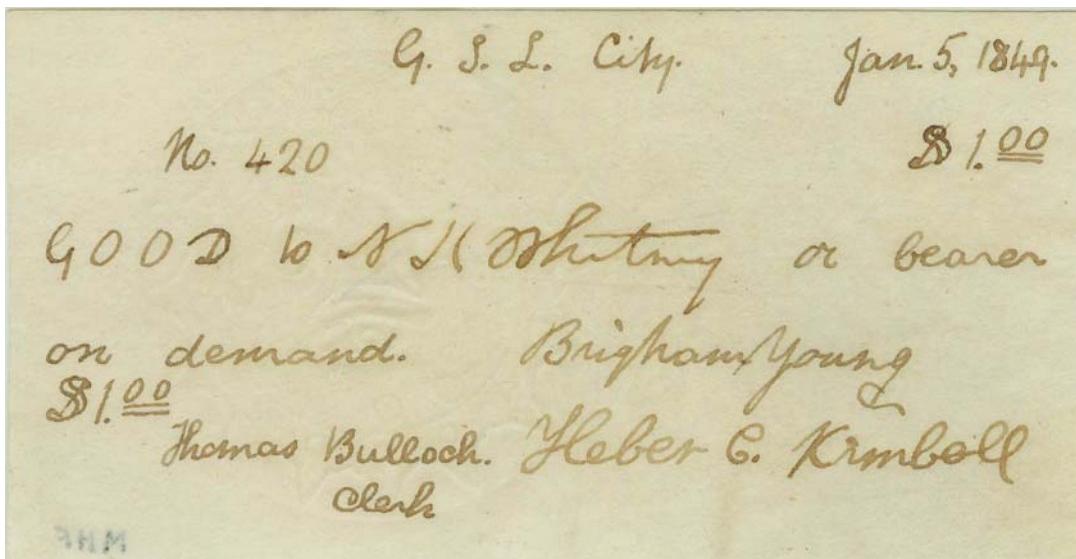


Fig. #406 Above is a picture of a Mark Hofmann forgery. This note was intended to be an example of a handwritten “White Note.” This note was actually forged using period paper and embossed with the authentic “Seal of the Twelve Apostles,” which Mark had access to while doing research.

Mark Hofmann is currently incarcerated at the Utah State Prison in Draper, Utah. On January 23rd 1987 He pleaded guilty to two counts of second degree murder and two counts of theft by deception, including forgery.

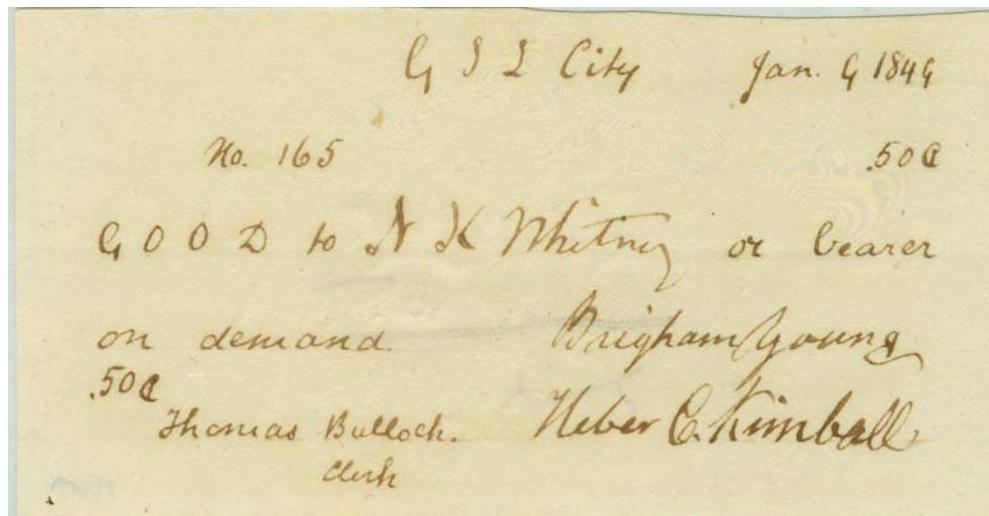


Fig. #407 A second example of Mark Hofmann's forgery of handwritten "White Notes."

Needless to say, Hofmann was one of the foremost experts in the art of forgery. In addition to his ability to duplicate signatures, he was also very clever in acquiring period paper. Mark was able to create his forgeries on paper that was 150+ years old. To do this he would frequent libraries and remove the blank end sheets from period books. The process he used was to carry a string with him, he would then dampen the string, lay it between the pages he wanted and close the book. The moisture would then weaken the page over the period of several hours. Mark would then return and easily remove the intact page, ready to be cut and forgery applied. Regarding Mark Hofmann's forged "White Notes," there is an additional factor which made discovery even more difficult. As mentioned earlier "White Notes" were embossed with the Seal of The Twelve Apostles. (see page 158) During his research Mark had access to the Church archives where the actual 1849 embossing tool was stored. Once Hofmann had the period paper, and the forgery applied, he would visit the archives and secretly emboss them with the embossing tool. Combined with his skill, you can now understand just how difficult it was to discover and identify Hofmann's forgeries.

Forgeries

On the next several pages are pictures of additional Hofmann forgeries.

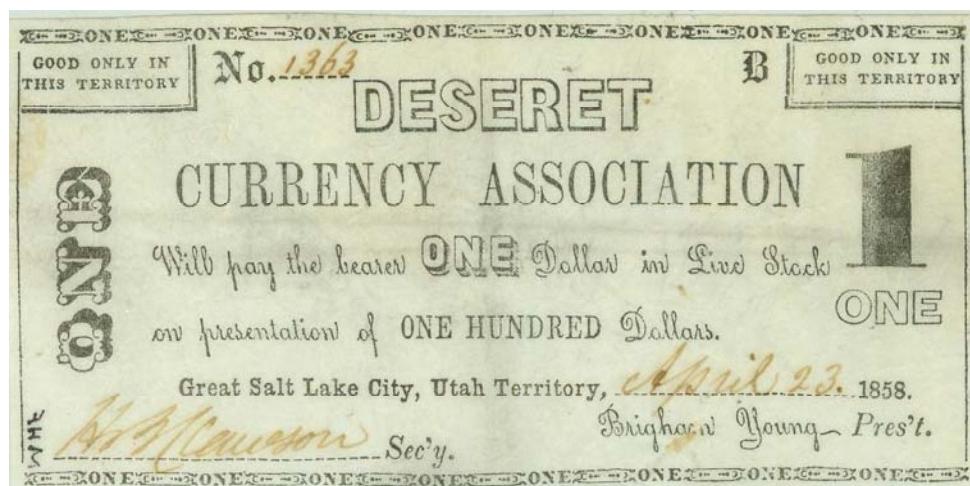
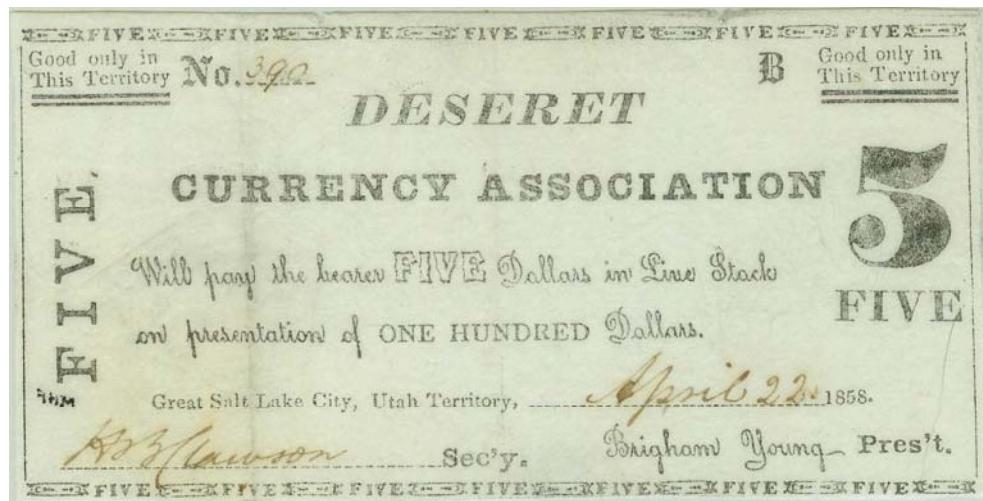
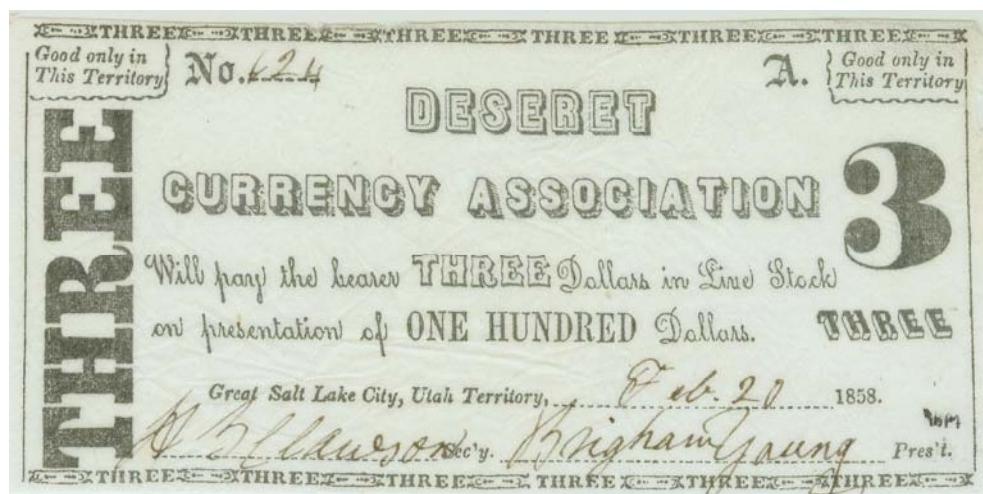


Fig. #408

Another prime target for Mark Hofmann were the early typeset notes issued by the Deseret Currency Association. The only known authenticated examples are of the \$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations.



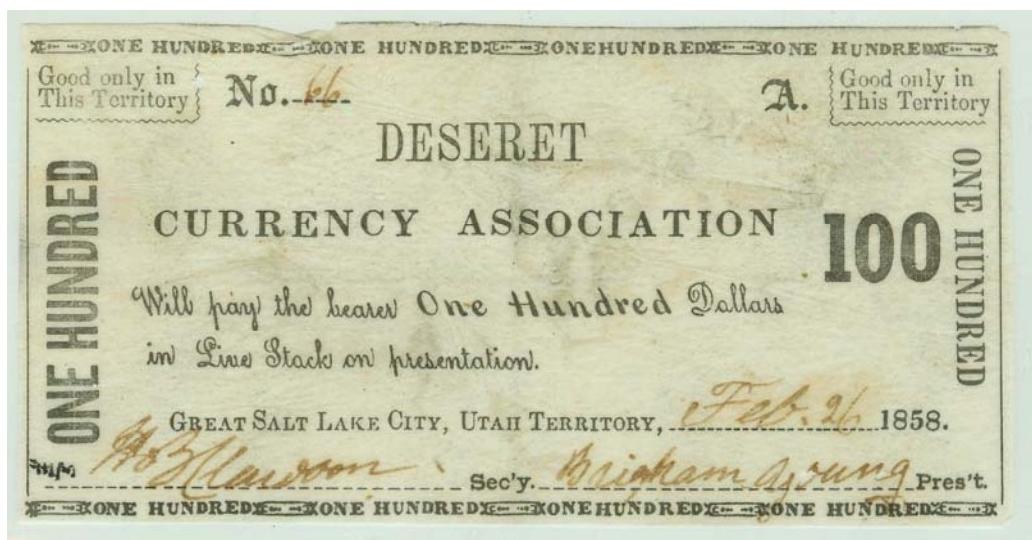
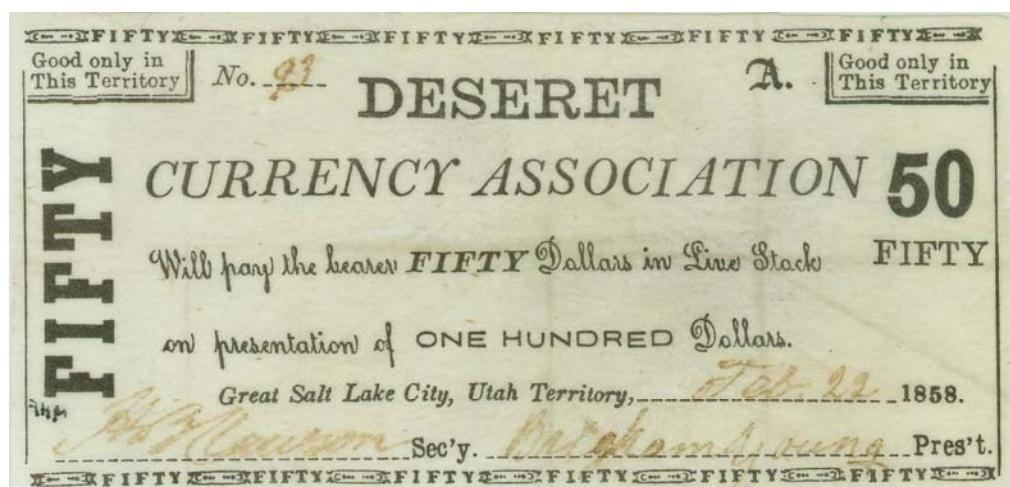
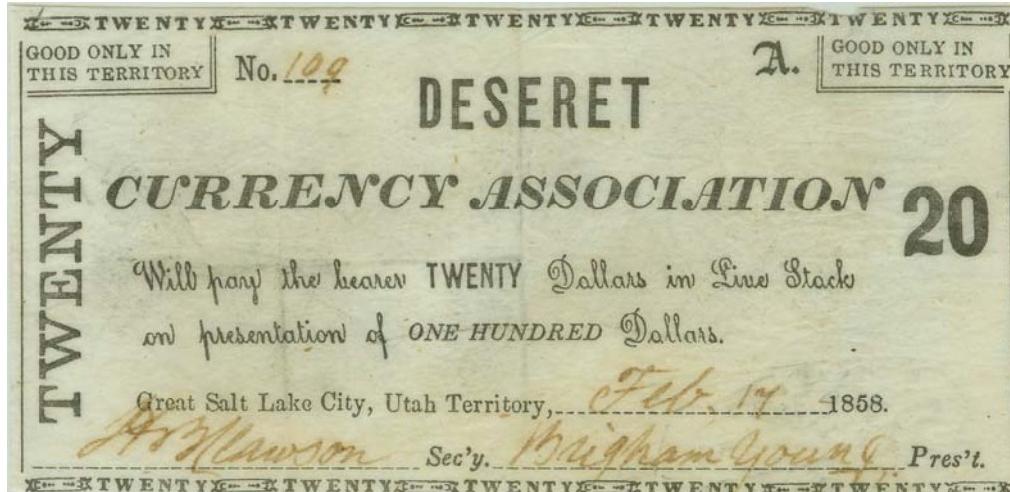


Fig. #409 A second grouping of Hofmann forgeries of the Deseret Currency Association typeset examples.

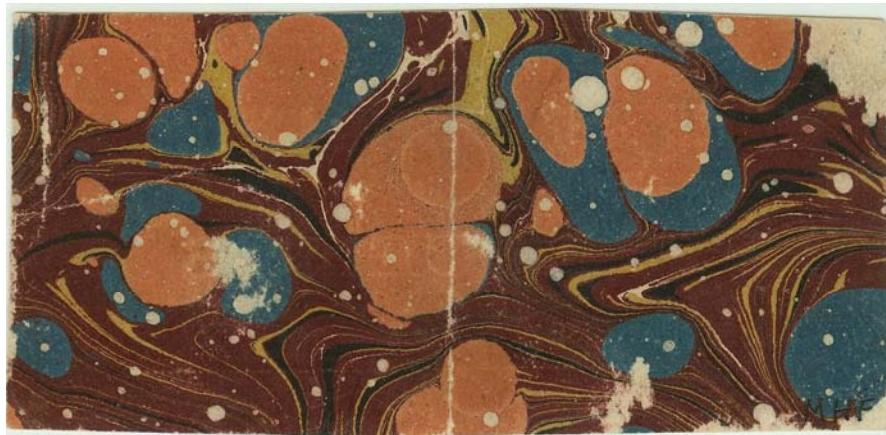
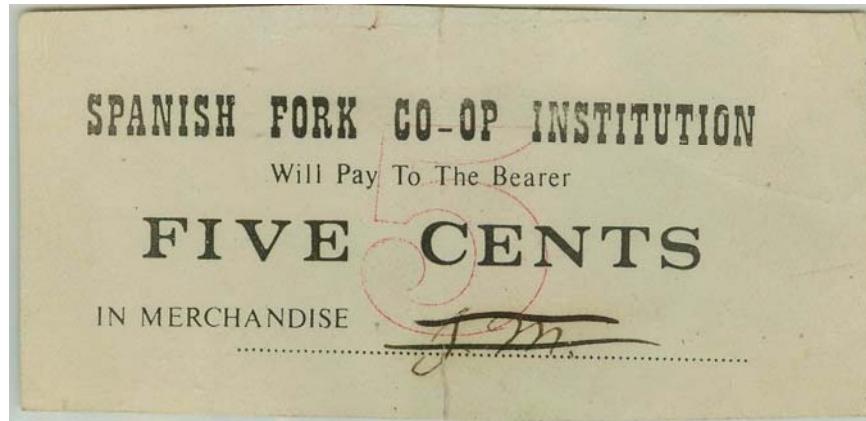


Fig. #410 A Hofmann forgery of a Spanish Fork Co-op note. It was the practice of Mark Hofmann to remove period end papers from old books in libraries. This was obviously a marbled end cover from one of those books.

The Spanish Fork scrip pictured above and on the following page were quite different in appearance to any other scrip because of the back. This paper was acquired in the same manner as with other Hofmann forgeries, however this time Mark used an end page with marbling. Different to say the least, but then again, Mark Hofmann was creating forgeries of items which no longer existed and no one had ever seen. Thus, initially there was no questioning since there was nothing to compare it with.

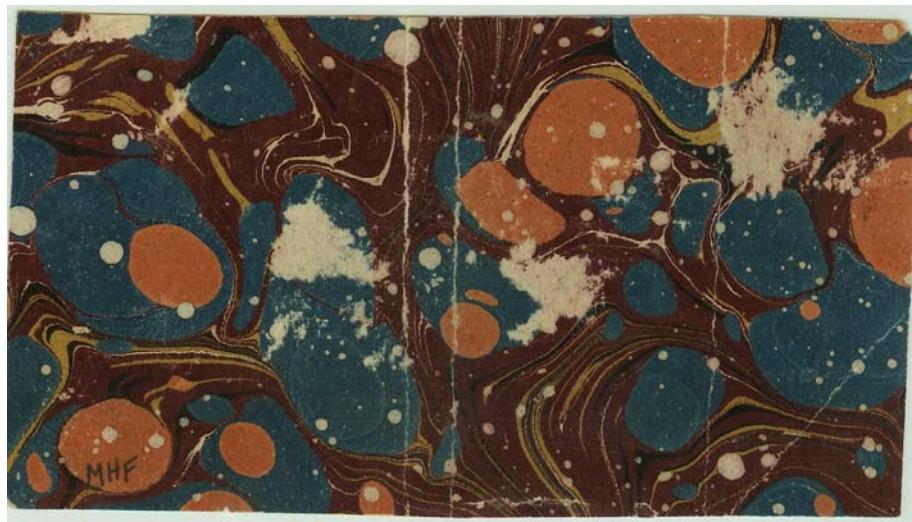
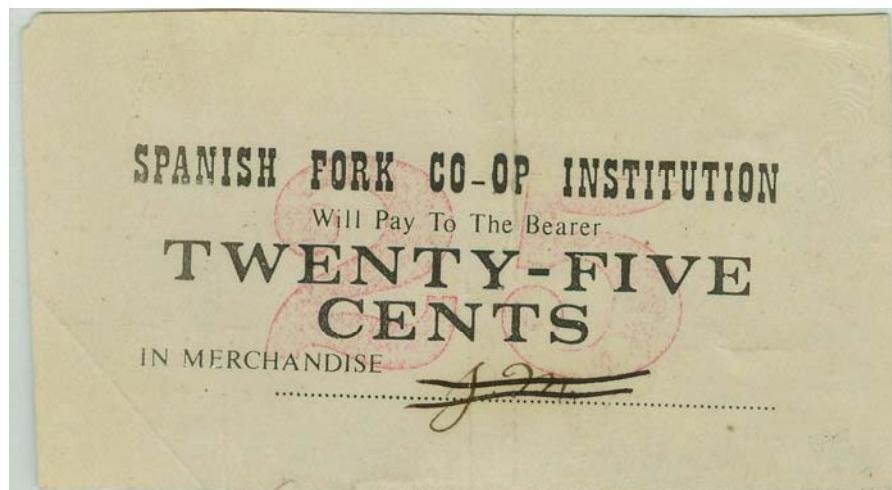


Fig. #411 A second example of a Mark Hofmann forgery from the Spanish Fork Co-op.

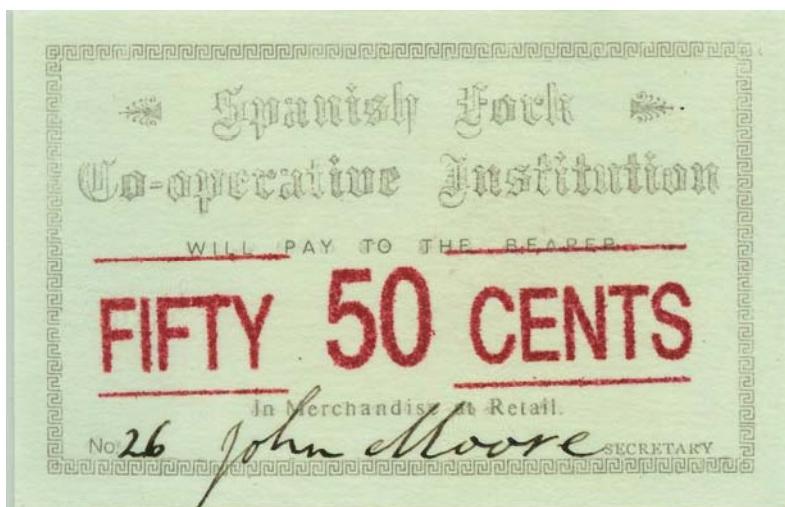
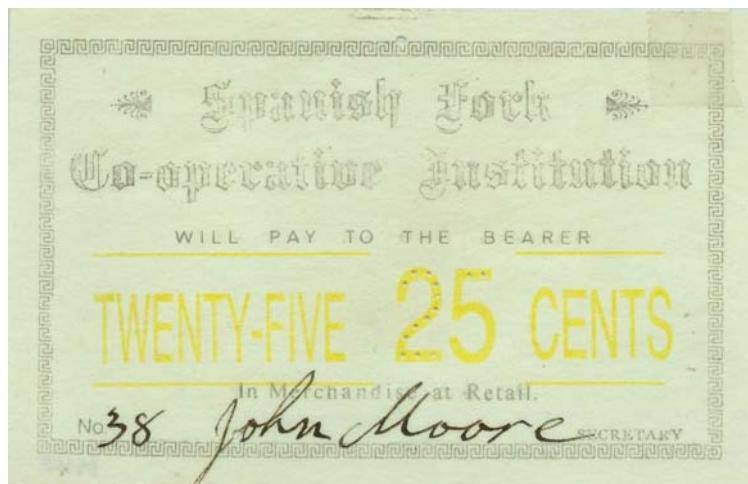
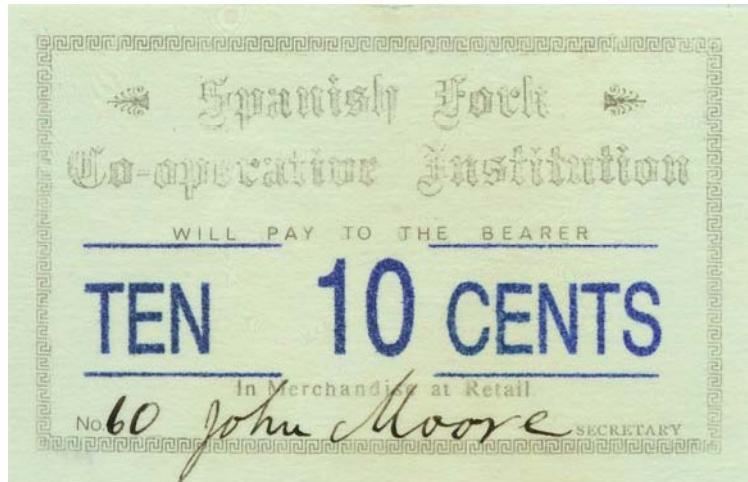


Fig. #412 Three additional Spanish Fork forgeries of a different type.

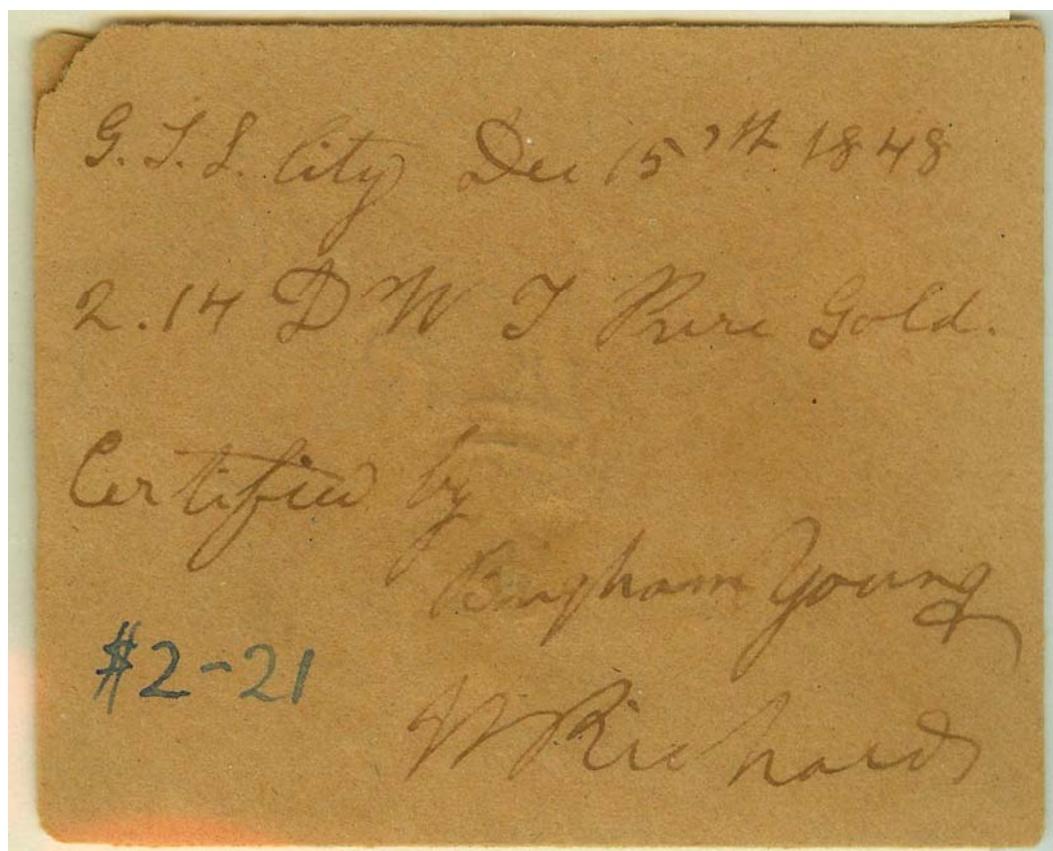


Fig. #413 A Mark Hofmann forgery of a gold dust package certified by Brigham Young and Willard Richards. The actual gold supposedly still in the envelope Mark forged has been removed and placed in a separate holder.

Myths & Folklore

Two final items I would like to add also included in my first book but new information is included here. First, I mentioned earlier that the “White Notes” were printed on paper from Brigham Young’s personal journal. I have had knowledge of this for years, but unfortunately, I am unable to substantiate it by any documented source. After scouring through my library and many other sources, I am unable to locate where this information originated. As mentioned, the paper has faint blue index lines, and definitely had the appearance of coming from writing paper. So, accept this as truth or count it as a fanciful tale.

The second I have known of for years, but again, cannot substantiate with a documented source, is the theft of several gold coins from the Deseret Mint. Again, I remember reading of this many years ago, but did not make note of the source at the time. I have been unsuccessful in locating it, although not for lack of trying. The story begins, as I remember, with a traveler passing through Salt Lake late in 1848 or 1849. He stopped for a time to conduct business, and made several Mormon acquaintances during his stay. The Deseret Mint was just beginning operations and security was very lax. Everyone was quite trusting, and even if an unscrupulous person were to come by, there wasn’t much to steal anyway. But there was the Deseret Mint. One evening after operations were finished for the day the freshly minted coins were left on the table and the doors locked. As the story goes, there were several of the now extremely rare and very valuable \$10 coins included with the coins on the table. In the morning when the mint was opened the coins were gone (as well as the traveler), never to be seen again. Folklore has it that he perished in the desert on his way to the California gold fields. Somewhere in the vast empty desert west of Salt Lake, next to his bones, is a pouch of Mormon \$10 gold coins. Remember, gold doesn’t react with the elements, so they would be bright and shiny as the day they were minted. So, next time you’re hiking in the desert west of Salt Lake City, keep an eye to the ground. Those bones you might stumble across may hide a fortune!

Conclusions

As can be determined from the preceding pages, the Mormons experimented with many different endeavors in order to facilitate commerce. Many of

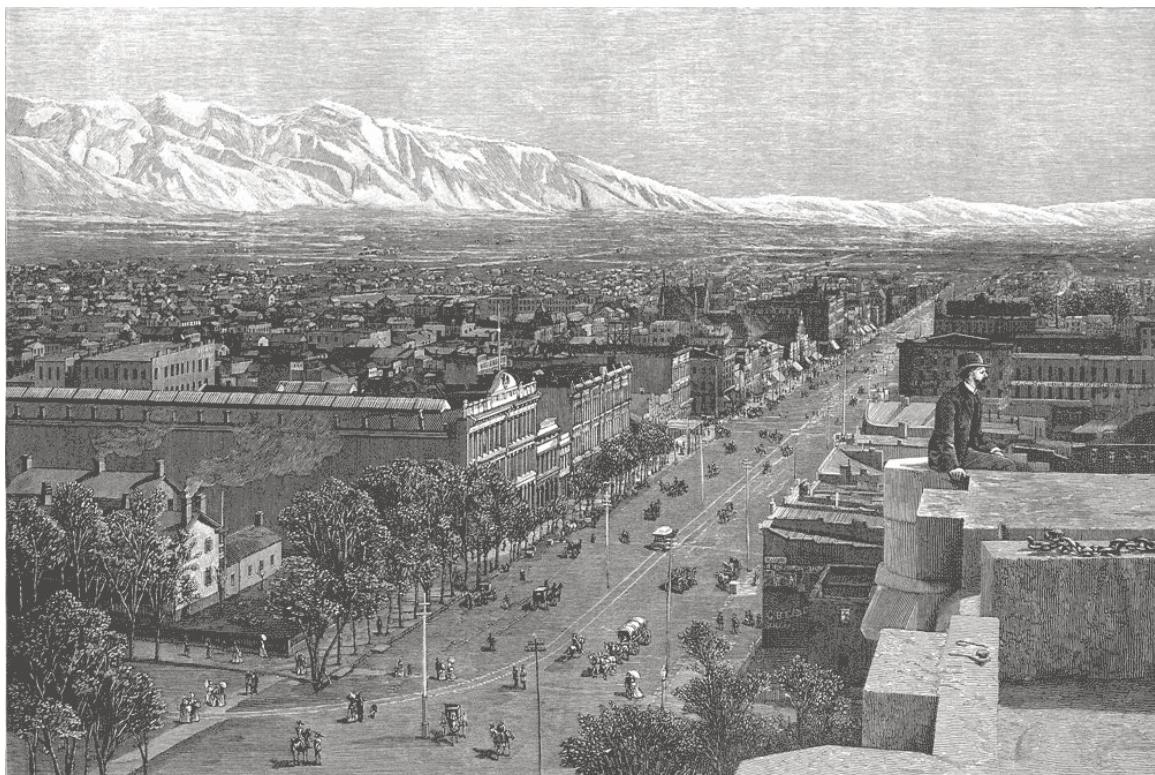
their efforts have far ranging implications beyond their religion. Whether you fault the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for poor choices (beginning with the Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Co.), or praise them for their efforts to create a medium of exchange with the first gold coins minted in the west, they left a colorful history permanently available to us today in a form we can touch and appreciate. We have tangible connections, not only to Mormon history from the 1830's in the form of surviving banknotes, but gold coins created from the first gold collected from the fantastic California gold rush of 1849. Of all the groups, organizations, or religions that played a part in the history and formation of the United States, the monetary efforts of the Mormons spanned over three-quarters of a century. No other group has had nearly the effect on currency systems of the United States, other than the U.S. government itself. Virtually none of the private mints operated in this country endured for more than a decade. Few of the California mints even survived for five years.

In early 1862 the “Mormon Gold Coinage” era came to a close. It was now illegal to mint gold coins, and the U.S. Government was now the only legal supplier of coinage for the country. For the first time in history there was sufficient coin in circulation in the west to conduct daily business. Mormon currency was slowly redeemed and destroyed, but fortunately, some of both gold coins and currency survived as a record of their efforts. It is my desire that this piece of history, which is often unknown (even among the members of the Church) can now be known and understood by all who read this. Even if you never have the desire to collect or own a piece of this history, take time when in Salt Lake City to visit the museum, which not only houses a collection of Mormon money, but many other significant displays of Mormon history. The Mormons made a huge contribution to the settling and taming of the western United States.

Collecting Mormon Currency is quite challenging. If you decide to begin a collection, or have already begun, one thing will become immediately apparent - all issues in this book are difficult to locate. Mormon currency ranges from scarce to ultra rare. There are no common pieces. Forming a collection will not be easy, and it will take a lot of time and effort. This applies even if you have almost unlimited funds, and price is of little consequence. For instance, if you want to acquire a \$2 countersigned Kirtland note stamped “Anti-Banking” or a \$10 gold coin, it wouldn’t matter how much money you had. These items are not presently offered for sale

anywhere. And again, a large number of collectors of Mormon currency are not members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

END



Salt Lake City, circa 1886

Figures & Tables

Figures

1. Kirtland \$1 Note
2. Kirtland \$2 Note
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6. Unique Kirtland \$1 Anti Modification
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8. Kirtland \$1 Anti Modification
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10. Kirtland \$3 Anti banknote
11. Kirtland \$2 Anti banknote
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15. Kirtland uncut sheet 5-5-5-10
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25. Ohio obsolete / Manhattan
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27. Multiple seals on a Kirtland banknote
28. Multiple seals on a Kirtland \$3
29. Enlargement of seal on Kirtland banknote
30. Cancelled Kirtland \$1
31. Kirtland \$1, \$2, and \$3 countersigned notes
32. Kirtland \$5, and \$10 countersigned notes
33. Enlargement of seal on Kirtland \$1
34. Kirtland \$1, \$2, and \$3 anti/counter notes
35. Additional \$2 Kirtland anti/counter note
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37. Kirtland \$3
38. Bank of Monroe \$1, \$2, and \$3 with Cowdery Signature
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- 45. Nauvoo House Type 1 uncut
- 46. Nauvoo House Type 2 uncut
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- 48. Nauvoo House Type 2 \$100
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- 50. Nauvoo City Scrip type 1
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- 53. Nauvoo Legion Scrip
- 54. Nauvoo Arsenal Scrip
- 55. Seventies Hall, restored
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- 57. Nauvoo Seventies Library and Institute Assoc. scrip
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- 64. Nauvoo Temple daguerrotype
- 65. 1848 CAL Quarter Eagle
- 66. Alta California gold dust notes
- 67. Alta California gold dust notes
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- 72. Mormon \$10 coin die
- 73. Mormon \$10 coin die, reverse
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- 75. U.S. Pattern Coins
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- 89. High grade \$2 ½ Mormon gold
- 90. 1860 Mormon \$5
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- 93. 1860 Coinage dies
- 94. 1860 Coinage dies

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- 101. \$2 signed White Note
- 102. 50c White Note, unusual Kimball signature
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- 104. Deseret Currency Assoc \$2 Type 1B
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- 106. Addl Deseret Currency Assoc \$1 notes type 1B
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- 108. Deseret Currency Assoc \$3 Type 1A
- 109. Deseret Currency Assoc \$1 Type 2
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- 111. Deseret Currency Assoc \$5
- 112. Deseret Currency Assoc \$3, blue paper
- 113. GSLC 25c, U.S. Currency
- 114. GSLC 25c, Legal Tenders
- 115. GSLC 50c, U.S. Currency
- 116. GSLC 50c, Legal Tenders
- 117. GSLC \$1, U.S. Currency
- 118. Close up GSLC ‘Treasurer of’
- 119. Close up GSLC Obligations
- 120. GSLC \$1, U.S. Currency Proof
- 121. GSLC \$1, Legal Tenders
- 122. SLC \$1, U.S. Currency
- 123. GSLC \$2, U.S. Currency
- 124. GSLC \$2, Legal Tenders
- 125. SLC \$2, U.S. Currency
- 126. Salt Lake City NB \$1
- 127. Salt Lake City NB \$1 early type
- 128. Salt Lake City NB \$1
- 129. Salt Lake City NB \$2
- 130. Salt Lake City NB \$3 Counterfeit
- 131. Salt Lake City NB \$3
- 132. Salt Lake City NB \$2 Back
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- 142. Salt Lake City \$1 and \$2 Drovers notes
- 143. Salt Lake City \$3 Drovers note
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149. Mail Line \$50 SLC
150. Mail Line \$10 SLC
151. Mail Line \$1 SLC Remainder
152. Mail Line Sheet \$1, \$10 and \$5 SLC
153. Mail Line notes
154. Mail Line \$50 and \$10 Sacramento
155. William Godbe
156. William Godbe \$2 Proof
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161. U.T. Mercantile Currency \$2 Plate
162. Holladay & Halsey \$20
163. Holladay & Halsey \$50
164. Merchandise Due Bill for 5c
165. ZCMI Logan Branch photo
166. ZCMI Logan 10c
167. ZCMI Logan 10c
168. ZCMI Logan 25c, 50c, and \$1
169. ZCMI Logan \$5
170. ZCMI \$3 Scrip
171. ZCMI 25c Promise Note
172. ZCMI 25c Promise Note, A Overstamp
173. ZCMI 50c Promise Note, A Overstamp
174. ZCMI 25c Due Bill
175. ZCMI 50c Due Bill
176. ZCMI 50c Promise Note, Qty-2
177. ZCMI \$1 Promise, A Overstamp
178. ZCMI \$2 Promise
179. ZCMI \$1 Promise
180. ZCMI \$1 Promise
181. ZCMI \$1 Promise, Revenue Stamp
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183. ZCMI \$10 Promise
184. ZCMI \$1 and \$2 Yellow due bill
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187. Ashley Coop Token
188. Beaver Coop Tokens / Scrip
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190. Brigham City Coop 25c and 10c Scrip
191. Brigham City Coop 5c Scrip
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194. Parowan Coop Tokens

- 195. Draper Coop Tokens
- 196. Equitable Coop Scrip
- 197. Equitable Coop 50c Scrip
- 198. Equitable Coop / Junction City Tokens
- 199. Fairview Coop Scrip
- 200. Fairview Coop 10c Token
- 201. Fairview Coop Tokens
- 202. Glendale Coop Token
- 203. Glenwood Coop Tokens
- 204. Grantsville 15c and 5c Scrip
- 205. Grantsville \$5 Scrip
- 206. Grayson Coop Tokens
- 207. Harmony Coop Tokens
- 208. Hinkley Coop Tokens
- 209. Holden Coop Tokens
- 210. \Huntington Coop Token
- 211. Hurricane Coop Tokens
- 212. Hyrun Coop Token
- 213. Kanarra Coop Tokens
- 214. Lake Shore Coop Scrip
- 215. Logan 4th Ward Coop Scrip
- 216. Moroni Coop Tokens
- 217. Orangeville Coop Token
- 218. Paragonah Coop and Mercantile scrip
- 219. Payson Coop 5c Scrip
- 220. Payson Coop Tokens
- 221. Lehi / People's Coop 5c Scrip
- 222. Lehi / Peoples's Coop Scrip
- 223. Lehi Coop Tokens
- 224. Pine Valley Tokens
- 225. Pleasant Grove Scrip
- 226. Provo Coop West Branch 25c Scrip
- 227. Provo Coop Scrip
- 228. Richmond Coop Token
- 229. Salt Lake City 2nd Ward Store Scrip
- 230. Salt Lake City 4th Ward Coop Scrip
- 231. 4th Ward Coop Scrip
- 232. Fifth Ward Store / Scrip, Scrip
- 233. Salt Lake City 11th Ward Coop Token
- 234. Sanpete County Coop 10c
- 235. Scipio Coop Tokens
- 236. Spanish Fork Coop Tokens and Scrip
- 237. Spanish Fork 4th Ward Grocery Tokens
- 238. Spring City Coop Tokens
- 239. Toquerville Coop
- 240. Western Coop / Park Valley Tokens
- 241. Salt Lake City Western Coop Tokens
- 242. Young Men's Consolidated Coop / Spanish Fork Scrip
- 243. Deseret Meat Market Scrip
- 244. Logan Meat Market Scrip

- 245. Logan Meat Market 25c Scrip
- 246. Logan Scrip
- 247. Cache Valley Mercantile Scrip
- 248. UOMB Logan 5c Scrip
- 249. UOMB Logan 25c Scrip
- 250. Logan Mercantile and Produce Co Scrip
- 251. Pleasant Grove Scrip
- 252. Beaver Wool Manuf. \$5 Scrip
- 253. Second Beaver Wool Manuf. \$5 Scrip
- 254. Beaver Wool Manuf. 25c Scrip. Both Types
- 255. Beaver Wool Manuf. \$10 Scrip
- 256. Mill Creek Commercial Bank \$10 Scrip
- 257. Provo Woolen Mills Scrip
- 258. Provo Woolen Mills 50c Scrip
- 259. Provo Woolen Mills 25c Scrip
- 260. Provo Woolen Mills Scrip, Early Type
- 261. Provo Woolen Mills Scrip, \$2
- 262. Ercanbrack & Son Scrip
- 263. Provo Store Scrip
- 264. Goodwin Brothers Scrip
- 265. Goodwin Brothers \$1 Scrip
- 266. Goodwin Brothers \$2 Scrip
- 267. Swen \$ Lars Neilson Scrip
- 268. Chipman Mercantile Scrip
- 269. W. H. Freshwater Scrip
- 270. Iosepa Scrip
- 271. Manti United Order Scrip
- 272. Louis Garff Scrip
- 273. Mill Creek Commercial Bank \$10
- 274. WM. Holyoak / Parowin Chits
- 275. United Order of Tailors SLC Scrip
- 276. E. Susman Chit
- 277. J. Chipman Scrip
- 278. Huntington Utah card tokens
- 279. Salt Lake Transfer Company Ticket
- 280. D.D.A. Scrip
- 281. Oneida Mercantile 10c Scrip / Franklin Idaho
- 282. Oneida Mercantile 5cScrip / Franklin Idaho
- 283. W. C. Parkinson & Co. 50c Scrip / Preston Idaho
- 284. Lowe & Company 25c Scrip / Franklin Idaho
- 285. Scipio 5c
- 286. Scipio 10c
- 287. Scipio 15c
- 288. Scipio 25c
- 289. Scipio 50c
- 290. Scipio \$1
- 291. Scipio \$1, \$2, and \$5
- 292. Scipio \$1, \$2, and \$5 Unsigned
- 293. PCMI 25c
- 294. PCMI 50c

- 295. PCMI \$1
- 296. PCMI \$2
- 297. PCMI \$5
- 298. The Presiding Bishop Scrip (4 Notes)
- 299. The Presiding Bishop Scrip / Meat \$1
- 300. Bishops Office, Salt Lake City (4 Notes)
- 301. Bishops Office, Salt Lake City (2 Notes)
- 302. Bishops Office, St. George (5 Notes)
- 303. Bishops Office, Logan
- 304. General Tithing Store House 5c
- 305. General Tithing Store House 5c
- 306. General Tithing Store House 10c
- 307. General Tithing Store House 25c
- 308. General Tithing Store House 25c Produce Overstamp
- 309. General Tithing Store House 10c Produce Overstamp
- 310. General Tithing Store House 5c Produce Overstamp
- 311. General Tithing Store House \$1
- 312. General Tithing Store House \$10
- 313. General Tithing Store House 5c Green
- 314. General Tithing Store House 10c Green
- 315. General Tithing Store House 25c Green
- 316. General Tithing Store House 50c Green
- 317. Bishop's General Storehouse 5c
- 318. Bishop's General Storehouse 10c
- 319. Bishop's General Storehouse \$1
- 320. Bishop's General Storehouse 25c
- 321. Bishop's General Storehouse 50c
- 322. Bishop's General Store House 10c Red Uncancelled
- 323. Bishop's General Store House 25c Red
- 324. Bishop's General Store House 50c Red
- 325. Bishop's General Store House \$1 Red
- 326. Bishop's General Store House 25c Blue
- 327. Bishop's General Store House 50c Blue Cancelled
- 328. Bishop's General Store House 10c Blue 5c Red Uncancelled
- 329. Bishop's General Store House 5c Blue 10c Red Cancelled
- 330. St. George Stake Tithing Store House 10c
- 331. St. George Stake Tithing Store House 5c
- 332. St. George Storehouse 5c
- 333. St. George Storehouse 10c
- 334. Logan Storehouse 5c
- 335. Logan Storehouse 25c front
- 336. Cache Stake Tithing Store House 10c
- 337. Logan Storehouse 25c back
- 338. Cache Stake Tithing Store House 5c
- 339. Provo Storehouse 5c
- 340. Sanpete Stake Tithing Store House 5c
- 341. Gold Check for \$2000
- 342. ACMI handwritten scrip
- 343. ACMI Tokens
- 344. ACMI Check

- 345. Misc Holographic items
- 346. Elders Certificates
- 347. Voucher / Wilford Woodruff
- 348. Thirteenth Ward Assembly Room Scrip
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- 350. Provo Woolen Factory scrip
- 351. Provo Woolen Factory scrip
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- 353. Elders Certificate
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- 355. Perpetual Emigrating Fund document
- 356. Missionary Certificate
- 357. United Order Certificate
- 358. Temple Dedication Ticket
- 359. \$1,000 Bond
- 360. Depression Document
- 361. Brigham Young Academy Document
- 362. Utah Southern Railroad Company Documents
- 363. B. Young Office scrip
- 364. 1873 Land Deed
- 365. Springville Coop Document
- 366. Utah State NB \$20
- 367. \$1 U.S. Greenback
- 368. Deseret NB 1st Charter \$1 / Brigham Young
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- 370. Deseret NB \$5,000 Gold Bag
- 371. Utah State NB \$10 Small / Heber J. Grant
- 372. Utah State NB \$5 PB Joseph F. Smith
- 373. Utah State NB \$10 DB Joseph F. Smith
- 374. Deseret NB \$5 Dateback
- 375. Price NB \$10 Brownback
- 376. Brigham City Brownback
- 377. Territorial Fair Gold Medals
- 378. Territorial Fair Diploma
- 379. DAMS Silver and Bronze Medals
- 380. Brigham Young's personal safe
- 381. Mormon Gold Restrikes
- 382. 1860 Mormon Gold Restrik
- 383. Type 1 1860 \$5 Gold Die Obverse
- 384. Copper test strikes from 1860 Die pair #1
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- 386. Gold restrikes
- 387. Deseret Univ. Bank \$1 Ornate
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- 389. Deseret Univ. Bank \$5 Ornate
- 390. Deseret Univ. Bank \$10 Ornate
- 391. Deseret Univ. Bank \$50 Ornate
- 392. Deseret Univ. Bank \$1
- 393. Deseret Univ. Bank \$50
- 394. Deseret Univ. Bank 5c

- 395. Deseret Univ. Bank \$10
- 396. ZCMI Stock Certs.
- 397. ZCMI Stock Certs.
- 398. ZCMI Stock Certs.
- 399. ZCMI Stock Certs.
- 400. Book of Mormon (1st, 2nd and 3rd editions)
- 401. Title Page, Book of Mormon, 1st edition
- 402. Dedication in 1st edition
- 403. Title Page, Book of Mormon, 2nd edition
- 404. Title Page, Book of Mormon 3rd edition
- 405. Book of Commandments
- 406. Hofmann handwritten 25c White Note
- 407. Hofmann handwritten 50c White Note
- 408. Hofmann Deseret Curr. Assoc. \$1, \$3, and \$5
- 409. Hofmann Deseret Curr. Assoc. \$20, \$50, and \$100
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About the pictures in this book

The figures and images in this book are when at all possible the highest resolution color images available. In some cases there are images which are of lower resolution or black and white due to the fact that no original was available to image or re-image. Many of these were taken from Al Rust's book published in 1984 courtesy of Al Rust. If anyone reading this book is aware of additional material not pictured in this book or willing to supply higher quality color images it would be greatly appreciated by the author.

As I have stated several times within this book, I believe that many items exist in collections of which I am unaware or have yet to be discovered by the numismatic community.

KIRTLAND BANKNOTE CENSUS – AUGUST 2011

Denom.	Date	Serial	Plate	Signature	Notes	Cond.
1	1/9/1837	33	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
1	3/9/1837	45	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
1	1/8/1837	71	B	Smith/Rigdon	PMG12	F
1	3/9/1837	85	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
1	3/9/1837	132	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	2/8/1837	156	A	Rigdon/Smith		XF
1	1/8/1837	218	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	3/?/1837	232	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
1	2/8/1837	265	B	Rigdon/Smith		VF
1	1/4/1837	302	B	Rigdon/Smith	Not Anti Modified !!!	G+
1	2/4/1837	309	A	Smith/Rigdon		
1	3/9/1837	315	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
1	3/9/1837	354	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
1	1/4/1837	378	B	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	Good
1	3/9/1837	386	A	Smith/Rigdon	Cancelled/Sig on Back	VG
1	4/16/1837	406	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
1	5/9/1837	460	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
1	5/9/1837	462	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
1	3/9/1837	465	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	3/9/1837	598	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
1	3/9/1837	681?	B	Smith/Rigdon		G
1	3/9/1837	723	B	Smith/Rigdon	Cancelled	VF
1	1/5/1837	752	B	Smith/Rigdon		VG
1	1/4/1837	753	A	Williams/Kingsbury	Anti-Bank	
1		846	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	1/4/1837	898	B	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	G
1	1/4/1837	920	B	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	
1	3/9/1837	1017	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
1	1/4/1837	1023	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	VG
1	3/9/1837	1049	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
1	3/9/1837	1107	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
1	3/9/1837	1221	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
1	1/4/1837	1242	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	XF
1	1/4/1837	1252	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	AU
1	1/4/1837	1267	B	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	XF
1	1/4/1837	1272	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	XF
1	3/9/1837	1371	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	1/4/1837	1510	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VG+
1	1/4/1837	1546	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	Good
1	3/9/1837	1622	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
1	1/8/1837	1858	A	Smith/Rigdon		AG
1	1/4/1837	1881	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
1	1/4/1837	1919	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	
1	1/4/1837	2287	B	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VG+
1	3/4/1837	2464	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	1/4/1837	2492	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
1	1/4/1837	2511	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	Fair
1	1/4/1837	2527	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
1	3/4/1837	2464	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
1	1/4/1837	2788	B	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	XF

1	1/4/1837	2826	A	Williams/Smith	Counter/Anti	VG
1	1/8/1837	2986	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
1	1/4/1837	2910	B	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	AU
1	3/9/1837	2972	A	Rigdon/Smith	Counter/Anti	
1	1/4/1837	2975	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Counter/Anti	VF
1	3/8/1837	3117	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
1	1/8/1837	3426	B	Smith/Rigdon		G
1	1/8/1837	3592	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	1/8/1837	3681	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
1	6/8/1837	3814	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1	1/4/1837	4109	B	Williams/Smith	Counter/Anti	F
1	1/4/1837	4204	B	Rigdon/Smith	Counter/Anti	VF
1	1/4/1837	4209	A	Rigdon/Smith	Counter/Anti	VF
1	1/4/1837	4359	B	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	F
1	1/4/1837	4389	B	Rigdon/Whitney	?	VF
1	1/8/1837	4432	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
1	1/4/1837	4815	B	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
1	1/4/1837	4865	B	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
1	1/4/1837	4862	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-bank	VG
1	1/4/1837	5613	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	AU
1	1/4/1837	2408 ?	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	G
1	1/4/1837	5034 ?		Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	Fair
1	3/4/1837	9844 ?	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
1	2/10/1837	520?	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
1			B		Un-signed Anti-Bank	
1	2/8/1837		A	Smith/Rigdon		
2	3/9/1837	71	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
2	3/9/1837	86	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
2	6/8/1837	97	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	3/9/1837	100	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
2	1/4/21837	113	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
2		117	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
2	1/4/1837	119	A	Williams/Smith	Counter/Anti	F+
2	?	180	A	Smith/Rigdon	Stain	VG
2	1/4/1837	231	A	Smith/Williams	?	F
2	?	295	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
2	1/4/1837	309	A	Williams/Kingsbury	Anti-Bank	F
2	1/4/1837	364	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Counter/Anti	VG+
2	3/9/1837	481	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	3/9/1837	527	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
2	1/4/1837	528	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	G+
2	1/4/1837	529	A	Williams/Smith	Counter/Anti	
2	3/4/1837	835	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
2	1/4/1837	903	B	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	AG
2	3/9/1837	954	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	XF
2	1/4/1837	1087	A	Williams/smith		F
2	1/4/1837	1091	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Countersigned	F
2	1/4/1837	1211	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	F
2	1/4/1837	1122	A	Williams/Smith		VG
2	3/9/1837	1166	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	G+
2	1/4/1837	1180	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	F
2	1/4/1837	1180?	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	Poor
2	3/9/1837	1271	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	1/8/1837	1626	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
2	1/4/1837	1897	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VG

2	1/8/1837	2117	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
2	3/9/1837	1250	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	3/9/1837	1271	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
2	3/9/1837	1277	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	1/8/1837	1434	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	1/5/1837	1450	A	Rigdon/Smith		
2	1/4/1837	1557	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	
2	1/8/1837	1572	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	1/8/1837	1626	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
2	1/5/1837	1677	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
2	2/5/1837	1774	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
2	1/4/1837	1789	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Counter/Anti	VF
2	2/5/1837	1794	A	Smith/Rigdon		Good
2	1/4/1837	1897	A	Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	VG
2	1/8/1837	2117	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	1/8/1837	2182	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
2	1/8/1837	2183	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
2	2/7/1837	2261	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	3/9/1837	2312?	?	Smith/Rigdon		Poor
2	3/9/1837	4641	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	2/4/1837	4971	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
2	1/4/1837	4979	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
2	3/9/1837	6647	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
2	3/4/1837	8641	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG25
2	3/4/1837	8647 ?	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
2			A	Smith/Williams		XF
2				Un-signed		CU
2			A	Un-signed Anti-Bank		
2	?	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	?	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	?	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
2	1/5/1837		A	Rigdon/Smith		XF
2	1/8/1837			Smith/Rigdon		CU
3	1/3/1837	4	A	Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank XXXX	VF
3	1/4/1837	37	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
3	1/4/1837	39	A	Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	XF
3	3/9/1837	54	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VG
3	1/4/1837	54	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	PMG12
3	3/9/1837	56	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
3	1/4/1837	89	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	
3	1/4/1837	103	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	XF
3	3/9/1837	118	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
3	3/9/1837	191	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
3	3/9/1837	242	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	1/4/1837	330	A	Williams/Kingsbury	Anti-Bank	XF
3	3/9/1837	352	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	3/9/1837	390	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
3	3/9/1837	428	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
3	3/1/1837	481	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
3	1/4/1837	501	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	F
3	1/4/1837	642	A	Rigdon/Smith	Counter/Anti	Poor
3	1/4/1837	673	A	Williams/Smith	Counter/Anti	VG
3	3/4/1837	716	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
3	1/4/1837	754	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
3	1/4/1837	787	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VG

3	?	803	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	1/4/1837	847	A	Williams/Whitney		VF
3	1/4/1837	970	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
3	1/8/1837	1001	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	?	1061	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
3	1/4/1837	1068	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
3	1/4/1837	1119	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	F+
3	3/9/1837	1141	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	1/4/1837	1160	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
3	3/9/1837	1191	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	1/4/1837	1213	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	
3	3/9/1837	1217	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
3	1/4/1837	1220	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	VG
3	3/9/1837	1236	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	3/9/1837	1247	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
3	3/9/1837	1256	A	Smith/Rigdon		
3	3/9/1837	1263	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	3/7/1837	1266	A	Smith/Rigdon		
3	1/4/1837	1335	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
3	3/9/1837	1247	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
3	3/9/1837	1256	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	1/4/1837	1579	A	Williams/Smith	Anti-Bank	
3	1/4/1837	1584 ?	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	F
3	1/4/1837	1649	A	Rigdon/Whitney	Anti-Bank	VF
3	1/4/1837	1666	A	Williams/Whitney	Anti-Bank	F
3		1761	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F+
3	1/4/1837	1768	A	Rigdon/Whitney	?	VF
3	1/4/1837	1858	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	F
3	1/4/1837	1896	A	Rigdon/Smith	Counter/Anti	
3	1/4/1837	1934	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
3	3/4/1837	1944	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
3	1/4/1837	1958	A	Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	XF
3	1/4/1837	2028	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VG+
3	1/8/1837	2049	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	1/4/1837	2053	A	Rigdon/Smith	Anti-Bank	VF
3	3/9/1837	2112	A	Smith/Rigdon		Good
3	1/8/1837	2126	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
3	3/4/1837	2961	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	1/8/1837	4432				
3	3/8/1837	4635	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
3		5642	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
3	3/4/1837	7761	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG25
3	3/4/1837	7861	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
3	3/4/1837	7976	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG15
3	1/4/1837			Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	F-VF
3	3/9/1837		A	Smith/Rigdon		G
3	1/5/1837	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	23	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	39	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/20/1837	155	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
5	3/4/1837	167	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	3/4/1837	171	A	Smith/Rigdon	Uncut Sheet	CU
5	3/4/1837	172	B	Smith/Rigdon	Uncut Sheet	CU
5	3/4/1837	173	C	Smith/Rigdon	Uncut Sheet	CU
5	2/10/1837	175	C	Smith/Rigdon		F

5	?	226	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/10/1837	228	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	7/20/1837	230	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	3/10/1837	267	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	3/9/1837	282	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	317	C	Smith/Rigdon		VG
5	2/10/1837	318	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/10/1837	318	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/10/1837	350	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	?	478	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	537	B	Smith/Rigdon		VG
5	2/10/1837	581	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	583	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	591	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/10/1837	636	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	640	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	653	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	?	656	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	705	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/10/1837	707	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	724	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	6/19/1837	737	C	PP Miller/A Nichols	Unique Sigs	F
5	2/10/1837	742	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/10/1837	753	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	755	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	760	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
5	2/10/1837	762	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	765	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/1/1837	769	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	778	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	780	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	785	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	789	B	Smith/Rigdon		PMG63
5	2/10/1837	792	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5		800		Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/10/1837	862	A	Smith/Rigdon		
5	5/8/1837	874	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	2/7/1837	991	C	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/7/1836	1001	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/7/2005	1005	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1012	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1035	?	?		?
5	2/10/1837	1038	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	1041	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	1048	?	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	1058	B	Smith/Rigdon		G+
5	2/7/1837	1060		Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/10/1837	1061	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1086	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1087	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1089	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1090	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1092	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1117	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/17/1837	1135	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU

5	2/7/1837	1136	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	3/1/1837	1152	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/7/1837	1153	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/7/1837	1160	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1167	C	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	2/7/1837	1185	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1207	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	2/7/1837	1213	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/7/1837	1226	C	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/7/1837	1236	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1238	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	?	1249	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	3/1/1837	1252	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
5	2/7/1837	1283	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/9/1837	1284	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/7/1837	1288	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/10/1837	1318	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
5	2/7/1837	1338	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1340	B	Smith/Rigdon	1340 over 1330	XF
5	2/7/1837	1341	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	2/7/1837	1358	C	Smith/Rigdon		CU
5	March	1432	B	Smith/Rigdon	Anti-Bank	VF
5	3/1/1837	1446	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/9/1837	1462	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	3/9/1837	1454	C	Smith/Rigdon		XF+
5	3/9/1837	1459	C	Smith/Rigdon		
5	1/4/1837	1504	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	PMG20
5	1/4/1837	1504	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	PMG20
5	3/8/1837	1544	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VG+
5	1/8/1837	1576	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
5	1/8/1837	1577	A	Smith/Rigdon		PCGS25PPQ
5	3/8/1837	1616	?		Countersigned	XF
5	3/8/1837	1618	A		Countersigned	XF
5	3/8/1837	1642	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	3/8/1837	1647	C		Countersigned	XF
5	3/8/1837	1648	?		Countersigned	AU
5	3/8/1837	1649	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
5	3/8/1837	1650	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/8/1837	1650	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F+
5	3/9/1837	1652	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VG
5	3/8/1837	1678	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/8/1837	1678	C		Countersigned	AU
5	3/8/1837	1685	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
5	3/8/1837	1685	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
5	3/8/1837	1686	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
5	2/10/1837	1687	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/8/1837	1687	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
5	3/8/1837	1690	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
5	3/8/1837	1690	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F+
5	3/8/1837	1690	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
5	1/4/1837	1694	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	XF
5	3/8/1837	1695	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
5	3/8/1837	1699	B		Countersigned	VF
5	3/9/1837	1700	A	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/8/1837	1713	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	PMG12

5	3/8/1837	1728	C	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VG
5	3/8/1837	1760	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	3/8/1837	1775	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	3/8/1837	1786	A	Smith/Rigdon		AG
5	3/8/1837	1874	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
5	3/8/1837	1900	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
5	3/9/1837	1959	C	Smith/Rigdon		XF
5	3/9/1837	1984	B	Smith/---		F
5	3/9/1837	2241	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
5	2/10/1837	155 ?	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
5	3/8/1837	1856?	A			
5	3/9/1837	No S/N	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	2/20/1837	6	B	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
10	2/20/1837	22	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
10	2/10/1837	108	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/4/1837	174	B	Smith/Rigdon	Uncut Sheet	CU
10	2/10/1837	234	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
10	2/20/1837	352	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	3/1/1837	410	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/8/1837	413	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/20/1837	415	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/1/1837	512	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/20/1837	539	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/8/1837	602	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/10/1837	604	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	2/7/1837	620	B	Smith/Rigdon	PCGS-53	AU
10	2/10/1837	636	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/8/1837	650	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/8/1837	651	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/7/1837	655	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/7/1837	663	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	3/8/1837	670	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	2/7/1837	686	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/7/1837	690	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	2/7/1837	694		Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/8/1837	696	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	3/8/1837	700	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/7/1837	711	B	Smith/Rigdon		PCGS53PPQ
10	2/11/1837	721	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/7/1837	722	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF+
10	7-Feb	728	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/7/1837	731	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/7/1837	740	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	2/7/1837	746	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/7/1837	747	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/9/1837	750	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	2/10/1837	785	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	2/10/1837	887	B	Smith/Rigdon		F-VF
10	3/1/1837	905	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/1/1837	908	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF+
10	3/9/1837	917	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
10	3/1/1837	921	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/1/1837	924	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/1/1837	927	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	3/1/1837	933	B	Smith/Rigdon		

10	3/1/1837	939	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/1/1837	955	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/1/1837	981	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/1/1837	982	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	3/1/1837	985	B	Smith/Rigdon		PMG64
10	3/1/1837	989	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
10	2/10/1837	1001	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/10/1837	1015	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/10/1837	1020	B	Smith/Rigdon		PMG58
10	2/10/1837	1040	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	2/10/1837	1041	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
10	2/10/1837	1044	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/10/1837	1045	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	2/10/1837	1051	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	2/10/1837	1060	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/8/1837	1125	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/8/1837	1171	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	XF
10	3/1/1837	1175	B	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
10	3/8/1837	1181	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	2/10/1837	1082	?	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	2/10/1837	1085	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/1/1837	1301	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/9/1837	1308	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG15
10	3/9/1837	1310	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
10	3/9/1837	1318	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/9/1837	1319	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/9/1837	1360	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/9/1837	1366	A	Smith/Rigdon		AG
10	3/1/1837	1472	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/1/1837	1480	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/1/1837	1495	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
10	3/1/1837	1537	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	3/1/1837	1554	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	3/1/1837	1557	B	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	1/4/1837	1697	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
10	3/8/1837	1707	B	Smith/Rigdon		VF
10	3/8/1837	1171	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	AU
10	3/8/1837	1733	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
10	3/8/1837	1744	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
10	3/8/1837	1773	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	
10	3/8/1837	1775	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	Poor
10	3/8/1837	1776	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	XF
10	3/8/1837	1827	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	XF
10	3/8/1837	1831	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F+
10	3/8/1837	1849	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
10	3/8/1837	1850	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
10	3/8/1837	1858	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
10	3/8/1837	1860	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF
10	3/8/1837	1863	B	Smith/Rigdon	Countersigned	VF+
10	3/9/1837	2031	B	Smith/Rigdon		XF
10	3/9/1837	2062	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU+
10	3/9/1846	2046	B	Smith/Rigdon		AU
10	?	2069	B	Smith/Rigdon		F
10	None	2090	B	Smith/Rigdon		F-VF
10	3/9/1837	2344	B	Smith/Rigdon		PCGSF15

10	3/9/1837	924?	A	Smith/Rigdon		Poor
10	3/8/1837		B	Smigh/Rigdon	Countersigned	F
10	2/1/1837		A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
10	3/8/1837		A	Smith/Rigdon		PCGS58PPQ
10	3/9/1837	?	B	Smith/Rigdon		AG
20	2/10/1837	5	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
20	2/10/1837	8	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
20	2/10/1837	145	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
20	2/10/1837	271	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
20	7/20/1837	336	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
20	2/20/1837	394	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
20	2/20/1837	396	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
20	2/20/1837	421	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG+
20	2/20/1837	430	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
20	2/10/1837	439	A	Smith/Rigdon		
20	2/20/1837	476	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
20	?	487	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
20	2/20/1837	489	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
20		490	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
20	2/20/1837	596	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
20	3/8/1837	614	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
20	3/8/1837	616	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU++
20	3/8/1837	666	A	Simth/Rigdon		VF+
20	3/8/1837	674	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
20	3/7/1837	803	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
20	3/9/1837	987	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
20	3/8/1837	1042	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
20	3/9/1837	1274	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
20	3/9/1837	1505		Smith/Rigdon		VF
20	3/9/1837	1549	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
20		408 ?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
20	3/9/1837	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
20	2/20/1837	618 ?	A	Smith/Rigdon		Poor
20	3/9/1837	?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	13	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
50	3/9/1837	20	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG10
50	2/10/1837	27	A	Smith/Rigdon		CU
50	3/9/1837	34	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	48	A	Smith/Rigdon		VG
50	3/9/1837	79	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
50	3/9/1837	87	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	90	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
50	3/9/1837	119	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	135	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
50	3/9/1837	170	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	175	A	Smith/Rigdon		
50	3/9/1837	198	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
50	3/9/1837	214	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
50	2/1/1837	1487	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
50	3/9/1837	2384	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
50	3/9/1837	2769	A	Smith/Rigdon		F
50	Mar	170 ?	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
50	3/9/1837	246?	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
100	3/9/1837	18	A	Smith/Rigdon		AU
100	3/9/1837	21	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF

100	3/9/1837	30	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
100	3/9/1837	92	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
100	3/24/1837	95	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
100	3/9/1837	97	A	Smith/Rigdon	PMG35	VF
100	3/9/1837	102	A	Smith/Rigdon		F+
100	1/8/1837	112	A	Parrish/Williams		VF Damage
100	3/9/1837	129	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF+
100	3/8/1837	144	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
100	3/9/1837	160	A	Smith/Rigdon		PMG25
100	3/9/1837	184	A	Smith/Rigdon		G+
100	3/9/1837	187	A	Smith/Rigdon		
100	3/9/1837	204	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF+
100	3/9/1837	2274	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
100	3/9/1837	2474	A	Smith/Rigdon		VF
100	3/9/1837	2275	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF
100	7-4-1837	?		Parrish/Williams		AU
100			A	Smith/Rigdon	Cancelled	VF
100	7/4/1837		A	Parrish/Williams		VF
100			B	Parrish/Williams		VF
100			B	Parrish/Williams		VF
100			A	Smith/Rigdon		F Rep.
1123					Un-signed	AU
1123					Un-signed	CU
1123					Un-Signed	CU
1123					Un-Signed	CU
50100					Un-signed / Proof	CU
1020			AA		Un-signed / Proof	CU
55510					Un-signed	AU
NOTE	\$10 A&B					
NOTE	\$100 A					
	3/9/1837	160	A	Smith/Rigdon		XF

NOTES

1. Early banks required a charter from the state that they operated in.
2. Although the Kirtland Bank operated illegally without a charter they officially opened for business on January 2nd, 1837.
3. This was an early economic depression lasting for several which began in 1837.
4. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints began on April 6, 1830 when Joseph Smith, Jr. officially organized the Church (in Fayetteville, New York) with 6 members.
5. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 13.
6. Joseph Smith, Jr. organized The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and translated the golden plates into the “Book of Mormon.” He was the first president of the Church.
7. Oliver Cowdery was an early member of the Mormon Church. He was ordained an Apostle in May of 1829, and at the time of the bank’s organization in 1836, was serving as Assistant President to the High Priests.
8. Orson Hyde was ordained an Apostle of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1835.
9. Individual states usually issued charters for banks. Normally they would only require proof of assets and liquidity, and no actual capital was required to be on deposit with the state. Thus, when a bank financially failed there was no recourse for their customers or people holding their currency.
10. Sidney Rigdon was ordained a High Priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1831.
11. In the mid 1800’s there were very lax federal laws controlling the banking industry. Individual states issued charters and were the only regulatory influence. Additionally, laws were quite loose and at times not enforced, as sometimes the states were unable to enforce even their own laws.
12. Specie is currency in the form of gold or silver coin. Sometimes it also included copper coinage.
13. The Kirtland Bank lacked a legal charter.
14. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 14.

15. The “Panic of 1837” was the beginning of a nationwide depression which lasted until 1844.
16. Hard Times Tokens was the name given to the many “one cent” type tokens which passed for pennies during the “Panic of 1837” and following depression. These were created by private individuals and businesses to fill the gap because the scarcity of specie (coin).
17. The Kirtland “anti-banking” Safety Society formally closed in November of 1837. It existed just a few days more than one year. The failure was caused in part by the “Panic of 1837.” See Arrington; (1966) pg. 14.
18. Ohio Banking laws required that banks have sufficient capital to back currency issued. There was insufficient capital backing, which was the very reason that Ohio denied the charter to the Kirtland Safety Society Bank.
19. Banknotes of the era were printed without signatures or serial numbers. They were numbered and signed as needed.
20. Notes were given serial numbers sometimes before authorizing signatures were applied. The differences in style and ink color subsequently occurred.
21. Unsigned and un-numbered notes exist which are called remainders. These notes were never issued.
22. Joseph used multiple scribes to sign banknotes and other documents. Presently no one had definitively verified his signature on any specific Kirtland note even though it is documented that he did personally sign some of the notes.
23. The twice annual conference minutes were written by hand.
24. Far West, Missouri was the primary destination of the saints after they suffered massive financial losses in Kirtland, Ohio. They fled Kirtland leaving almost everything behind in foreclosure. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 15.
25. Many apparent banknotes of the period were issued by institutions calling themselves by titles other than a bank.
26. Obsolete notes generally refer to banks or institutions who issued scrip or notes prior to the U.S. Government's standard currency operations which began in 1861.
27. Please refer to the Kirtland banknote census.
28. Stacks auction company in New York City.

29. John J. Ford was a collector whose collection was sold by Stacks including a large Mormon collection.
30. Smyth auction company in New York City.
31. Prominent collectors of Mormon and obsolete currency now deceased.
32. Kirtland banknotes counter-stamped ‘Anti-Banking’ were the first Kirtland notes issued. All are dated January 4th, 1837.
33. One unique note dated January 4th is known without the ‘Anti-Banking’ modification.
34. Joseph Smith Jr. utilized a number of scribes to sign documents for him.
35. Plate positions are engraved letters identifying the location of the notes position on the metal plate.
36. See Breen; (1988) pg. 655.
37. See Rust; (1984) pg. 57.
38. Heber C. Kimball was ordained an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1835.
39. Newel K. Whitney was the first Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
40. Thomas Bullock was the secretary to the First Presidency. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 56.
41. See Rust; (1984) pg. 54.
42. The Mormon’s move to Nauvoo occurred in 1838 after Governor Boggs of Missouri issued an order to his militia to exterminate them. By the end of 1839 the Mormons were settling in Nauvoo.
43. See Rust; (1984) pg. 23.
44. Only the first issue of Nauvoo House stock was signed and issued. The second and more ornate printing of this stock was never issued or signed. Fig. #48 does however show a example which may have been issued. It is presently unique.
45. See Rust; (1984) pg. 26.
46. Carthage jail is located in Illinois a short distance from Nauvoo.

47. The Nauvoo Temple was burned shortly after the forced departure of the Mormons from Nauvoo. Virtually all of the Mormon property was abandoned or destroyed. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 18.
48. See “California Gold Rush History” Bowers; (2002) pg. 49.
49. See “More Adventures with Rare Coins” Bowers; (2002) pg. 193.
50. After the initial discovery of gold in 1848 most of the surface gold was depleted by 1855.
51. The first name given to the Mormon Territory was the “State of Deseret”. Deseret also means “honey bee”. See Yeoman; (2003) pg. 300.
52. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 21.
53. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 21.
54. Council Bluffs, formerly Kanesville, was the location of one of several camps established by the Mormons on their trek west after being forced out of Nauvoo. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 20
55. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 21.
56. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 21.
57. The “Temple in the Rocky Mountains” refers to the planned building of a temple in Deseret. Previous temples in Kirtland, Ohio, and Nauvoo, Illinois were either destroyed or abandoned by the Saints during their forced exodus.
58. “Endowments” referred to sacred ordinances performed in the Temple.
59. Brigham Young brought \$50 in coin to Salt Lake City on his first trip in 1847 and another \$84 in coin during a return trip in 1848. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 179.
60. Prior to 1862 when the US Government issued the forerunners of today’s modern paper currency, the only currency in general circulation was issued by state chartered banks. In California, the issuance of private scrip was specifically prohibited in the “California State Constitution” of 1840. Hard coin therefore was the only legal (and available) circulating medium until California attained statehood. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 7.
61. Gold doubloons from Mexico were valued at \$16 each. They were the standard gold coin in use in California prior to the gold rush. The Spanish Pillar Dollar

- was the largest silver coin with roughly the same value as a silver dollar. See Bowers "California Gold Rush History;" (2002) pg. 293.
62. Purity and fineness for gold is based on a .000 to 1.000 scale. Modern gold bullion is usually .999 or .9999 fine which indicates 99.9% or 99.99% pure gold with virtually no impurities. Gold recovered during the California Gold Rush from the streams and mines varied usually between .800 and .900 with some ore being lower and a small amount higher. The remaining percentage of impurities in the gold was often comprised mainly of silver.
63. Deseret was the early name for the territory which was to become the state of Utah.
64. Tithing is the principal of returning to God one-tenth of ones annual increase.
65. 'White Notes' were given the name because of their appearance. They were also referred to as 'Valley Notes.'
66. John Taylor was ordained an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1838.
67. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 65.
68. Dr. Willard Richards was ordained an Apostle in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1840.
69. G.S.L.C.P.G. was the inscription on the gold coins of 1849 and 1850. Originally, the name for Salt Lake City was Great Salt Lake City. Pure Gold was spelled out on the \$10 coin, but abbreviated on all other coins. Even though "Pure Gold" was indicated, did not mean that the alloy used was 100% gold - just that the coins were fabricated from the gold as it was recovered from various mining processes.
70. See Breen; (1988) pg. 655.
71. After the U.S. Government established the first mint in Philadelphia in 1793, and after coinage began, the names of our coins developed. Gold coins were first minted in 1795 with the following naming conventions for their various values: 1) \$2.50 – Quarter Eagle 2) \$5.00 – Half Eagle 3) \$10.00 – Eagle. Later (in 1850) with the introduction of the \$20.00 coin, it was appropriately named the Double Eagle. Plans for a \$50.00 coin never were realized, but if it had come to be, its name was planned to be a "Union."
72. See Pollock; (1994), pg 51.

73. Almost from the beginning of the U.S. Mint, proposed design changes to the then circulating coinage were tested by the creation of patterns or trial pieces. In the mid-eighteenth century there was a great proliferation of these patterns, most of which never made it further than a few dozen, at most, being struck.
74. See Adams; (1913)
75. Reference to “Native California Gold” refers to gold generally as it was panned or mined. Crude attempts were made to remove visible impurities from the gold but the fineness of the remaining gold was usually not determined unless taken to a professional assayer.
76. Several territorial mints in the mid 1850’s struck \$50 gold coins. These usually were stamped with the fineness of the gold and were round or octagonal in shape. They were created by only the larger, more professional mints, as assaying and equipment needed to manufacture them was costly. At the time they were often referred to as “slugs.”
77. See McGarry; (1962) pg. 10.
78. “Valley Coin” was the name given to the gold coins minted by the Church in Salt Lake City.
79. During the period of the gold rush coins issued by the U.S. Government at Philadelphia, and operating branch mints, contained sufficient precious metal equal to the stated value of the coin.
80. See “Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 189.
81. Profit by private mints from territorial gold was usually accomplished by two different means. First, the mint usually charged a percentage to the person submitting the gold for assaying and refining it. Second, if coin was requested as payment, the actual gold value in the coin was usually 2 or 3 cents less than the face value. This was an accepted practice however some mints, either by accident, or planned deception, struck coins with significantly less (i.e. 10-20% or more) that problems arose with the acceptance of their coins in commerce.
82. As noted the U.S. Assay office in San Francisco preceeded the opening of the mint. It ceased operation on Dec. 14, 1853. The US mint opened on April 3, 1854. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 163.
83. The U.S. branch mint was opened in San Francisco in 1854. Its initial production of coins that year consisted of 246 Quarter Eagles, 268 Half Eagles, 123,826 Eagles and 141,486 Double Eagles. Silver coinage began a year later in 1855, which also saw a dramatic increase in gold coinage.

84. The meaning of “9” stars: The judgments of God, as given in the book of Haggai, are enumerated in nine particulars: drought upon the land, mountains, corn, new wine, oil, produce of the earth, men, cattle, and the labors of all hands (Haggai 1:11). This is a grand example of judgments being poured out. Jesus healed ten lepers, but only one came back to acknowledge and thank Him. Then asked Jesus, "Where are the nine?" (Luke 17:17). The numerology suggests they will be judged for their ingratitude.
85. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 190.
86. See Breen; (1988) pg. 655.
87. In 1852 and 1853 Enoch and John Reese brought gold from Carson City, Nevada to the Deseret Mint for coinage. Initially coins were struck with this gold, but they were found to be vastly underweight due to the fineness of the gold being only about .600. They were immediately called back and redeemed. See Rust; (1984) pg. 46.
88. See Rust; (1984) pg. 54
89. The San Francisco mint began with only gold coinage on a limited scale during its first year of operation in 1854. Silver coinage began in 1855. Quantities of coin minted increased over the next few years.
90. On June 8th, 1864 Congress enacted a law outlawing the private coinage of gold. See Rust; (1984) pg. 89.
91. Numismatic Guarantee Company
92. Professional Coin Grading Service
93. Gold was discovered in Colorado in 1858. This gold was of a greater fineness than the gold from California in 1849.
94. Prior to the law enacted by Congress, the governor of the Territory of Utah, Alfred Cumming (a non-Mormon), ordered the cessation of minting gold coins in 1861. See Rust; (1984) pg. 46.
95. The Deseret Alphabet was a form of phonetic writing compiled to assist the pioneers from various nations to communicate more effectively. It never was widely accepted and was used only between 1852 and 1869. See Rust; (1984) pg. 46.
96. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 369.

97. Base metal strikings of Mormon coins from the original dies was done sometime between 1898 and 1900. They are all uniface impressions done in lead or copper. Some were gilt which have wire attached to the back for mounting. All previous dies were used. The 1860 coin was struck using the obverse die with the addition of three mountains behind the lion, the original obverse die used in 1860 was not used to re-strike these base metal pieces. See Kagin, Ph.D.; (1981) pg. 368/9.
98. See Rust. (1984) pg. 60.
99. This according to Gaylan Rust, of “Rust Rare Coins” in Salt Lake City, UT.
100. See Rust; (1984) pg. 60.
101. “White Notes” was the slang name given to the handwritten and typeset notes which were printed on plain white paper.
102. See Rust; (1984) pg. 60.
103. Truman Angel was the Church architect. See Arrington; (1966) pg. 56.
104. See Rust; (1984) pg. 11.
105. See Rust; (1984) pg. 74.
106. See Arrington; (1966); pg. 189,
107. See Rust; (1984) pg. 74.
108. See “Addendum” Rust; (1988)
109. See McQuarry; (1962) pg. 22.
110. See Rust; (1984) pg. 85.
111. See Rust; (1984) pg. 74.
112. See Rust; (1984) pg. 85.
113. See Rust; (1984) pg. 86.
114. See McQuarry; (1962) pg. 27.
115. See McQuarry; (1962) pg. 28.
116. Demand Notes was an early type of currency issued by the U.S. government.

117. See Rust; (1984) pg. 116.
118. See Rust; (1984) pg. 71
119. See Rust; (1984) pg. 93.
120. See Rust; (1984) pg. 120.
121. Scrip usually refers to paper which circulated like currency.
122. Due Bills were made out to an individual but usually circulated in the same manner as scrip.
123. Over-stamping usually was done by the issuer to indicate a change or modification to the engraved obligations or wording.
124. The ‘A’ over-stamp was meant to indicate the issuer was in Arizona.
125. Issued by the U.S. Government as a tax.
126. ‘U.T.’ on scrip indicates issuance prior to 1896 when Utah gained statehood.
127. Co-op’s were both Mormon and non-Mormon origin and existed also in Arizona and Idaho.
128. Bishop’s scrip was also issued in locations other than Salt Lake City.
129. Different colors of paper were commonly used to indicate meat or produce.
130. See Rust; (1984) pg. 164.
131. See McGarry; (1962) pg. 38.
132. The term “Greenback” refers to a slang name placed on the first “Legal Tender Notes” issued by the U.S. Government in 1862. It originated from the still familiar color on the back of our currency.
133. The United States officially established the first mint in Philadelphia, PA, which began the minting of coins in 1793. Branch mints were established in 1838 in New Orleans, LA, Dahlonega, GA, and Charlotte, NC. Additional branch mints were established later in San Francisco, CA, Carson City, NV, and Denver, CO. Currently there are four operating mints in the United States, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, and most recently West Point, NY. See Yeoman; (2003) pg. 67

134. The term “Wildcat Bank” was coined when an unscrupulous person would have bank notes engraved and printed for very little money. The location would be such a remote place that only wildcats would venture there. He would then place the notes into circulation at distant locations until it was discovered that the bank didn’t exist, at which time the culprit would be long gone. “Broken Banks” were banks which at one time had a legal charter and originally had some degree of backing for the currency they issued. Many of these ran onto hard times and went bankrupt while significant currency issued by them was still outstanding. Thus, the bank failed and the banknotes were worthless. See Kelly; (1997) pg. 3.
135. The term “Shinplasters” referred to the currency issued by irresponsible state and local banks, of which the government had no control. Many of the notes issued were for denominations of 6 ¼ cent, \$1.25, 12 ½ cents and to a great degree replaced specie in everyday commerce. Laws were eventually passed outlawing this type of currency, and the banks and companies issuing it, which resulted in all of it becoming worthless overnight. See Rulau; (1980) pg. 11.
136. The United States is probably the only country on earth which, since 1862, has never de-monetized any of its currency. Except for specific type of currency, such as “Fractional Currency” & “Military Payment Certificates,” all currency still holds its face value. See Chambliss; (1999) pg. 6.
137. Federal Reserve Notes were authorized by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and were first used in 1915. Originally they were required to be backed by 40% gold. This was later reduced to 25% in 1945 and the gold backing was removed in 1968. They are the only type of currency currently being produced by the U.S. Government. See Chambliss; (1999) pg. 13.
138. Silver Certificates were first issued under the provisions of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. This act also permitted the Treasury to purchase silver and coin it into silver dollars. This is the origin of the familiar “Morgan Silver Dollar” which was used to back the silver certificates. The last silver certificates were issued in 1963. They were redeemable in silver until 1968. Now they are worth only face value except to collectors who pay a premium for certain issues. See Chambliss; (1999) pg. 13.
139. United States Notes, which were also called Legal Tender Notes, were first issued from 1862-1971. They were not backed by specie (gold & silver). These notes were the original “Greenbacks” issued by the U.S. Government. They no longer circulate, but as with all U.S. currency since 1862, they have not been de-monetized and are still worth their face value. See Chambliss; (1999) pg. 13.
140. National Currency or National Bank Notes were authorized by the National Banking Act of 1863, but didn’t appear until 1864. These notes were secured by U.S. government bonds held on deposit at the Treasury. A chartered national

bank could issue up to 90% of the value of the deposited bonds. See Chambliss; (1999) pg. 15.

141. The last shipment of National Bank Notes occurred on July 10, 1935 to the First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio. On July 22, 1935 the note issuing privileges ended. See Kelly; (1997) pg. 49.
142. Heber J. Grant was ordained an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1882. He became the 7th President of the Church in 1918.
143. General Conferences were, and still are, held twice a year in April and Oct.
144. See Kagin's book entitled "Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States."
145. Who is Mark Hofmann – See Turley; (1992)
146. Mark Hofmann passed his counterfeit documents to officials of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and several prominent coin and document dealers and collectors. Even after being convicted of counterfeiting Mark Hofmann never supplied information to the authorities regarding a full accounting of his counterfeited documents. Thus, it is possible that his forgeries still exist in some private collections. When collecting Mormon currency, one should always be aware of this possibility.

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